VOCABOLARIO

GEROGLIFICO-COPTO-EBRAICO

VOCABOLARIO
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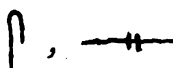
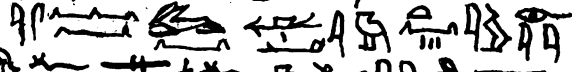
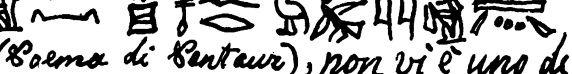
COPTO-EBRAICO

DEL DOTT.

SIMEONE LEVI

OPERA CHE VINSE IL GRANDE PREMIO REALE DI LINGUISTICA
CONFERITO NELL'ANNO 1886 DALLA R. ACCADEMIA DEI LINCEI,
E PUBBLICATA DOPO INCORAGGIAMENTO
DELLA GIUNTA DEL CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE DELLA ISTRUZIONE PUBBLICA.

Volume Quarto

TORINO
LITOGRAFIA SALUSSOLIA PIETRO
1887

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
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
SP

(Continuazione)

, sep Var. di sp:

(Poema di Pentaur), non vi è uno di voi, a cui io abbia fatto una volta del bene nel mio paese?

2) — Var. di sp. dividere, ecc.

, sep (Rit. 99, 19), erroneamente scritto invece di hsp, distretto. — (Birch) space; (Pierret) préparatifs.

, sep (Philae), uccidere, abbattere. — Affine con sph (V.). — Confr. אסף ritrarre, distruggere; אסף נפשו perdette op. ritrasse la sua anima, cioè: perì, morì. — V. spt.

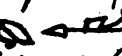
, sep (Var. al Rit. 34, 1 dei Pap. del Louvre e di Leida), equiv. al prec.; distruzione; uccisione.

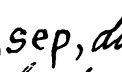
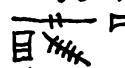
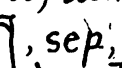
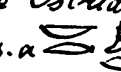
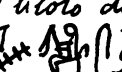
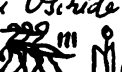
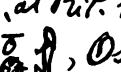
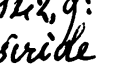
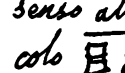
, sep (Tomba di Saqqarah), lino, filato, stoppa.
CEΠΠΙ (M.), CΙΠΠΙΝ (T.), ΠΙ, linum.

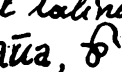
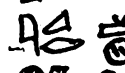
(Abyd. Mar.) (D. H. T. 94) sep, scala, saltoio, alta sedia, trono. — (Chab.) pavese, pavesata.

(Sarc. Mentuhotep, Berl.) (Stel., Bedreschein) (Lef. Myth. Osir. 205) (Rit. 142, 9) sep, (Lefeb., l. c.) specie di scolopendra; (Masp., Z. 1882, 130) larva; — (Brugs.) una specie di pesce.
2) — nome di una città dell'Egitto.
3) — Var. di sàpi (Brugs.): e questo senso noi crediamo abbia appunto nel Rit. l. c.; verificatore. — V. però sp.
4) — (E.) CEΠ, CωΠ, infingere.

(Dict. géo. 696) (ib.) (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXX, 10) (Schiap., L. d. f., testo, p. 31) sep, nome di un dio, forse uno degli antichi nomi di Osiride.
2) — Equiv. al prec. in tutti i suoi significati, special. nel senso dell'all. 1.
3) — (Birch, l. c.) volare.

sep (opp. hesep) (Z. 1875, 9), V. e spt.
V. anche al fonetico hsp.

, sep (Inscr. Pepi I, 416), trasportare in barca, far traversare in barca.

taro (Tempio di Esneh) sep, lo schakal ossia la volpe libica. — V. al fonetico sb.
2) — è nelle b. e. frequentissima var. di sp in tutti i suoi significati (V. Z. 1871, 58):
= (Edf. Lotta d'Horo);
(Z. l. c.) (Br., Nouv. Arch. cal., p. 74) hā-sep, il principio dell'anno col quarto di giorno per conclusione, cioè il primo anno del periodo di quattro anni.

ⲁⲥⲫⲟⲧ, ⲁⲥⲫⲱⲟⲧ, primus annus.
4) — V. al fonetico sb, all. 4 e 5.

, sep, dividere, mutilare, tagliare, fendere, troncare, smembrare; — brano, lambeau.
, sep, il dio smembrato, fatto a pezzi, mutilato, è Osiride fatto a pezzi da Set, in oppos. a neb-r-ter, il dio intiero (Masp., P. du Louvre, p. 87 e 88; Loret, Rec. de trav. III, 46). E probabilmente nello stesso senso devesi tradurre il titolo di Osiride, al Rit. 142, 9: , Osiride smembrato, principe degli spiriti di Eliopoli. — Ritenendo invece il senso attribuito a questo sep all'articolo sp (p. prec.), questo titolo si potrebbe tradurre: Osiride verificatore della gloria delle anime di Eliopoli. —

sep (Come determinativo dei due primi gruppi si trova al posto di anche una qualunque delle sue varr. segnate in seguito): 1) — Il segno (o una sua var.) è il segno della ripetizione, del raddoppiamento di una sillaba o di una intiera parola, od anche di una proposizione, — per lo più scritto sep-sen, identico al latino bis:
xtuaua, uaua,
āqr-āqr (frequentissimo),
xtm ro-u xtm ra-u

(P. Mag. Harr. 3, 7) chiudete le bocche, chiudete le bocche.

2) — volta, fiata, turno; ⲥⲟⲡ (T. M.), ⲥⲡ, ⲥⲉⲡ, ⲥⲟⲟⲡ, ⲥⲱⲡ, ⲥⲁⲱⲡ (T.), ⲥⲁⲡ (B.), vices, vicis.

m-sep (Sall. IV, 14, 1), ad una volta, ad un tratto, in un tratto, subito (Bergm., Rec. de trav. III, 151).

(Inscr. Pepi I), alla sua volta, à son tour (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 165).

m-sep-uā — ⲛⲟⲩⲥⲟⲡ, ϩⲓⲟⲩⲥⲟⲡ, simul, pariter, in una volta,

her-sep-uā — ad una volta, insieme.

sep-uā, una volta, semel.

n-sep (P. Harr. 500, verso), ⲛⲥⲟⲡ simul, insieme.

r-sep (P. di Berl. I, l. 29), (Masp.) à l'instant.

sep-sen, due volte, bis (V. all. 1).

ki-sep, sep-ke — ⲕⲉⲥⲟⲡ (T. M.), alia vices, iterum, un'altra volta, wieder.

(Rosett. l. 7), τρὶς τῆς ἡμέρας (ib. l. 46), tre volte al giorno.

(Denkm. III, 219, e) milioni di volte.

sep-neb, ⲥⲟⲡⲛⲓⲙ, quotiescumque, tutte le volte, in ogni circostanza (V. all. 3), sempre, continuamente.

ȧn sep, nessuna volta, mai, giammai:

(Inscr. Unas, 7), mai questo, giammai una cosa simile.

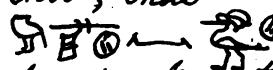
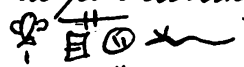
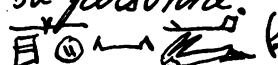
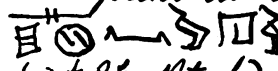
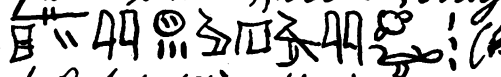
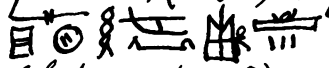
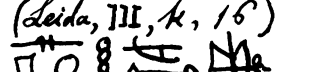
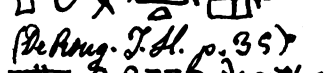
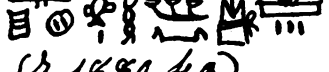
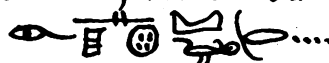
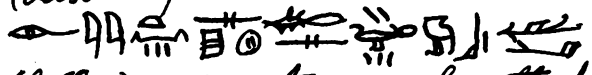
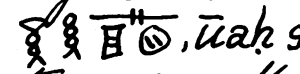
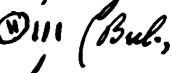
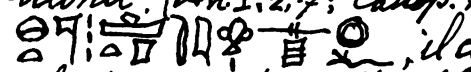
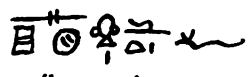
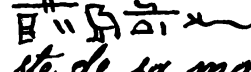
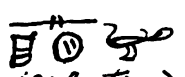
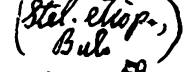
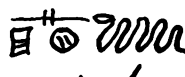
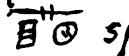
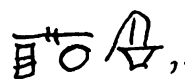
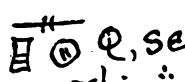
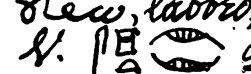
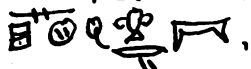
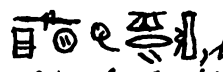
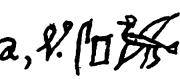
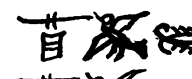
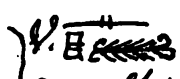
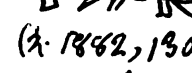
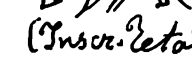
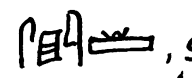
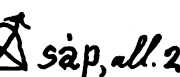
ūah n sep-u (Chab. Mél. 53), una quantità di volte, molte volte.

sep tep, la prima volta, significa: origine, principio, cominciamento (B. Ins. Ab., I, 3); principio della creazione del mondo, dell'ingrossamento del Nilo, dell'anno, del periodo di quattro anni [Z. 1871, 59, equiv. ad (V. sotto sp)]; — onde

(Bit. 143, 22) ter sep tep, sino dal principio, sin dall'origine, sin dal cominciamento, sin dalla prima volta.

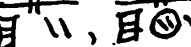
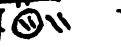
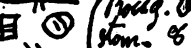
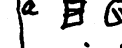
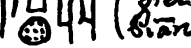
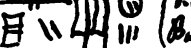
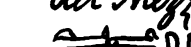
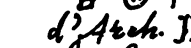
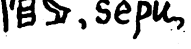
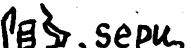
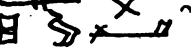
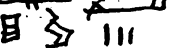
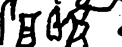
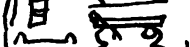
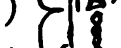
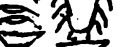
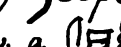
3) — Eventualità, accidente, avvenimento, circostanza, occorrenza, avventura, caso, congiuntura, occasione, alternativa, chance; — fatto, atto, azione; cosa, ufficio, rôle; modo e maniera di essere, di fare o di trattare; la specie o sorta particolare. — Fare, trattare; essere così, in questa o quella guisa, a questo modo. —

Seguito da un aggettivo forma il nome astratto:

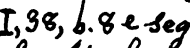
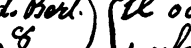
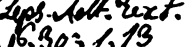
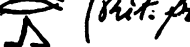
(Nav., Trans. 1880, 137), la bontà, l'eccellenza;

(Z. 1876, 105), il buon risultato; successo, fortuna.

V. sotto mār.

, coll'accusativo (P. Prisse 6, 4).

ogni sorta di....
[hieroglyphs] (Stat. Bokenxonsu, Monaco), le prove, gli argomenti, le ragioni più eccellenti, distinte, eminenti; Onde
[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 58,7), nella più distinta guisa.
[hieroglyphs] } Chab (Z. 1870, 98) traduce: à son gré, à sa volonté, à son occasion, quand il lui plait. — Grébaut (Hymne à Ammon, 96) trad. il 1°: dans son rôle, par son action, par lui; dans ses actes; — ed il 2°: à son action, à sa personne.
[hieroglyphs] (Prisse 10,1) un atto pieno di esacerbazione.
[hieroglyphs] (Masp. Genr. épist. 35, Nota 4), errore, sbaglio.
[hieroglyphs] (P. Mor. di Bul. 6, 18), azioni vane, nulle, frivole; (Chab.) scappatoie.
[hieroglyphs] (Leida, III, 4, 16)
[hieroglyphs] (DeRoug. I. H. p. 35)
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1880, 49)
} (Bergmann, Z. 1880, 49), actio oblationis, offerta, presentazione.
[hieroglyphs] (Tomba Seti I), (Navill. Trans. VIII, 414) litter.: fois ou manière de personne; signif.: nullement, en aucune manière, en vain. — Brugsch invece riferisce questa espress. all'all. 6 e traduce: kein Mann ist übrig geblieben, non è rimasto alcuno.
[hieroglyphs] (....), trattar male (verso....)
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. III), voi avete commesso atto di vigliaccheria insieme.
[hieroglyphs], ūah sep (Stel. etiop. d'intronizzazione: Masp. Rev. Arch. 1873, 305) ponere vicem, poser un cas, poser le cas (à la décision, à qui qu'un pour la décision).

4) — particolarità, singolarità, specialità; plur. [hieroglyphs] (Bul. Inno ad Ammone, I); — onde l'avverbio: particolarmente, specialmente, propriamente, singolarmente. — Agire, operare o trattare particolarmente, singolarmente.

5) — Affine al prec.: scegliere, trascegliere, scernere; — il scelto, il preferibile, preminente, notato, segnato, contrasegnato, distinto, eccellente, eletto. — le proprietà, le qualità o gli attributi squisiti, eccellenti, scelti; eccellenza, virtù, bontà; azione buona. (An. I, 2, 7; Canop. 10):
[hieroglyphs], il ciclo degli dèi è soddisfatto della sua eccellenza.

6) — Deriv. dall'all. prec.: togliere, levare, cavar fuori — Onde: Restare, rimanere, avanzare, esser restante, esser di resto, rimanente; — ciò che resta, che rimane, che avanza di un tutto; resto, avanzo, rimanenza, rimanente, rimasuglio, restante, residuo. (E. de Roug. Chrest. 87). — Onde la frequente formola nei conti e nelle sottrazioni:

} (Brug. l.c.) restant dans sa main, le reste de sa main.

ⲥⲉⲡⲓ (M.), ⲥⲉⲉⲡⲉ (T.), superesse, remanere; ⲡ- reliquum; ⲥⲏⲏⲡⲓ, ⲥⲏⲏⲡⲉ (B.), idem.

7) — δόσις, portio, remedium; nelle ricette medicinali.

(Stel. etiop., Bul.) sep, אֲסַפְסֻף, miscuglio, turba di uomini o di popolo, la marmaglia, la canaglia; — le azioni di ribellione della canaglia, del rifiuto, della feccia della società; — banda, turba, gens sans aveu, clique; e le loro azioni.
ⲥⲱⲡ rebellis, שׁוֹב rivoltarsi; שׁוֹבָב, שׁוֹבָב, ribelle.

, sep, (E) nomen vermis cuiusdam; — Nel Rit. 17,54 designa un genio o demone del mondo sotterraneo; (Pierr.) le serpent-duplicité (confr. sp, all. 1).

, sep (Rit. 145,74), fiamma; (Pierr.) flamme funeste.

, sep, שָׂפָה (ant. שְׂפַת), ⲥⲫⲟⲧⲟⲩ, ⲥⲫⲟⲧⲟⲩ, labbro, assir. saptav, labbra. V. spt.
, labbro superiore,
, labbro inferiore: V. Wayte, Ét. p. 69).

(Inscr. Rei I, 170) (Dict. geo. 696) } sepa, V. sp.

, sep op. sepa (Inscr. Unas, 537, 538, 536) } V. sp, all. 1. Secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 44), gli ultimi due gruppi debbonsi piuttosto leggere sepa-ti, e signif.: colui che è larva, o che fa la larva.
(E) (Rit. 17, 33) } sepa
(Ä. 1882, 130)
(ib.) sepaa op. (Inscr. Teta, 301) sepa-ti

, s-pà (Bon. 3), (Brug.) forma caus. del verbo p; far essere, far esistere; — ed anche semplicem. essere.

, sepi (Dend.), V. sàp, all. 2.

, sepi (Karn.), V. sp e sp.

, sepi (Chab.) equiv. a sp, all. 3.

[hieroglyphs] } sepī, *pezzo, brano, brandello;* *V.* [hieroglyphs] sp.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (*Brugsch. Obel. stom. 83*), (*Stat. Bokenx. Monaco*), (*Stel. Pianxi*), (*Sall. I, 6, 4*), (*Stel. Pianxi*), (*P. Mag. di Berl. 8, 18*), (*P. di Berl. I, l. 65*) } sepi, sepī, *equivalente a* [hieroglyphs] sp *in tutti i suoi significati (V.). Il 1º frequente formativo dei nomi astratti (V. il. es. all. 3). — Gli ultimi due nel senso dell'all. 3: azioni, atti, ecc. e dell'all. 6. — Nel senso dell'all. 6 si noti l'espressione:* [hieroglyphs], *i rimasti fuggirono verso la terra del Mezzodì (Sall. l. c.).* [hieroglyphs] (*P. di Berl. l. c.*). (*Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 82*) *point de restes, il ne laisse rien subsister.*

[hieroglyphs], sepu, *congiunz.: allora fu che....*

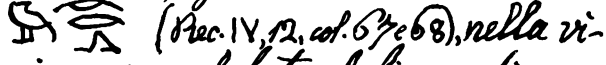
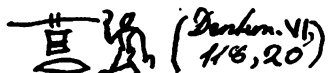
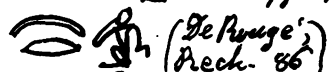
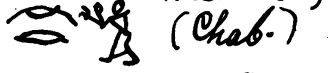
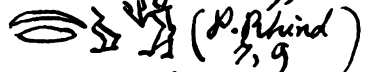
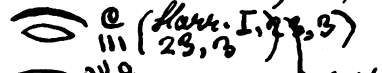
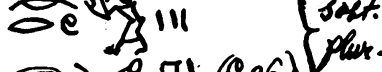
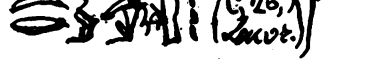
[hieroglyphs] } sepu (*Rit. 34, 1; 84, 3*), *V.* [hieroglyphs] *e* [hieroglyphs], sp.

[hieroglyphs], sepep (*D. H. I. 14, 33; Harr.; E.*), *Stern (E) lo fa equiv. a* [hieroglyphs] sp, *all. 7; pare però che gli convenga meglio il senso dell'all. 6: rimanere, restare, resto, ecc.*

[hieroglyphs], s-penā (*P. Med. Ebers*), *caus. di* pnā; *far ritornare, rivoltare.*

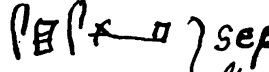
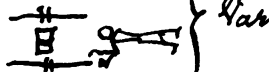
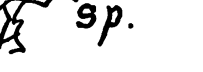
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (*Denkm. II, 69, 70, 92*), (*ib. 44, 35*), (*Tomb. a Gizeh*), (*Leps. Alt. Text. 2, 40*), (*Brugsch*) } seper, *costa, costola.* CΠIP (?), ΠE, *latus corporis humani.* [hieroglyphs] } sepeḥ-nt-seper, *espressione equiv. a* [hieroglyphs] spḥ (V.).

[hieroglyphs], seper (*Harr. I, 38, b. 8 e seg.*), אֶשְׁפָּר, *misura, boccale, bicchiere, ciotola, tazza;* סֵפֶל *catino, bacile, coppa.*

[hieroglyphs] (*Harr. I, 38, b, 1*), [hieroglyphs] (*P. Med. Berl. 13, 8*) } seper, *specie di sale od altro minerale, che era misurato a boccali* [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (*Bon. 6, C*), (*Leps. Alt. Text. II, 30, 1, 13*), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (*Rit. freq.*), (*Inscr. Unas 234*), (*Inscr. Pepi I, 401*) } seper, *deriv. da* [hieroglyphs] spr, *signif. propr.: porsi, mettersi alle costole, al fianco di qualcuno; — rendersi, recarsi, giungere (a....); — venire, giungere, arrivare, accostarsi, avvicinarsi, raggiungere. — Condurre, accostare, far avvi-*

cinare.
(Rit. 18, 40), non lo raggiunge niuna cosa cattiva.
, egli si è accostato.
(D'Orb. 8, 7), allorchè egli giunse alla sua casa.
(Goodw.: Inscr. di Sabaka) essi lo conducono a terra.
(Rec. IV, 12, col. 67 e 68), nella vicinanza, al lato, al fianco di, accanto, allato, accosto, vicino.

(Denkm. VI, 118, 20) (Tomb. a Saqqar.) (De Rougé, Rech. 86) (Chab.) nome d'agente } seper, pregare, domandare umilmente, chiedere, implorare, supplicare; intenerire con umili preghiere od a forza di suppliche.
— Preghiera, supplica, domanda, richiesta.
— Pregante, supplicante.
ⲥⲡⲥⲱⲡ, ⲥⲉⲡⲥⲱⲡ (T.), rogare; ⲥⲱⲡⲥ (T.M.), ⲥⲟⲡⲥ (T.M.B.), ⲥⲁⲡⲥ (B.), orare, rogare, oratio, supplicatio.
שָׁפֵל, הִשְׁפִּיל, abbassarsi, umiliarsi.

(Prisse, 9, 4) (P. Rhind 7, 9) (Harr. I, 23, 3) sost. plur. (G. 26, Louvr.) } seperu, V. il prec.

} seperu (Rit. 15, 39; 17, 20 e 88; 18, 40; 109, 11; 125, 5). Varr. di spr.

, s-perer, caus. di prr e di pr; far salire, far montare, far gonfiare (l'acqua), inondare. In Denkm. VI, 119, 59 Râ è chiamato: , che fa salire l'acqua sulle montagne.

(Osiut, XIII din.) (Roug. Rech., 86) (L. 1864, 91) (Prisse, 9, 6) } seper-t, sost. equiv. a spr.

(Mar. Dend.). } sepes (Mar. Dend.). Varr. di sp.

, sepes (D.H.T. 56, c) sinonimo di sus, di hpk e di ŭark, (V.); costrutto con dell'oggetto: dire cose eccitanti, incoraggianti, consolanti, rasserenanti.
Affine al copto ⲥⲟⲡⲥ (T.B.) exhortatio, consolatio.

(Mar. Dend.) (ib.) (D.Z.T. II, 44, 2) } sepes, forme derivate da sapi, con lo stesso significato.

, sepsep (Bul., Stela di Aless. II, l. 18; Z. 1871, 9), sedurre, sviare, traviare, instigare, pervertire, ingannare, illudere, indurre in errore: ⲥⲡⲥⲱⲡ, ⲥⲉⲡⲥⲱⲡ, ⲥⲟⲡⲥⲉⲡ, seducere; fraus, deceptor. שׁוֹבָב sviare, traviare.

, sepet (Rit. 84, 2). Var. di spt.
2) — Var. di spt, nei gruppi: sepet-χen, ⲥⲡⲧⲭⲛⲉ op. ⲥⲧⲡⲭⲛⲉ della lista di Hephaestion, nome di una costellazione.

, (Dict. géo. 290, 445; A. 68, Louvre) b. e. duale (Inscr. Sepi I, 30) sepet, op. sep-t, distretto, nômo, regione. Secondo Lepage Ren. (Z. 1875, 9), da non confondersi con hsp (V.), ed originalmente forse espressione per la misura della quarta parte di un' arura.

(Rit. 149, 28) (P. Leide, 345) (Champ. Mon. 247) sepet, g. f., antica e più comune forma di sep, il labbro, le labbra. Il Rit. (42, 9) ha però il duale m. ⲥⲡⲟⲧⲟⲩ (T.), ⲥⲫⲟⲧⲟⲩ (M.), ϩⲛ, labium.

è chiusa la tua bocca dalle tue labbra.
2) — (Rit. 113, 3) equiv. al seg.: sulla sponda dell'acqua.
io sedetti sulla sponda del fiume.
— equivalente a , V. sotto spt.

, sepet, ripa, riva, lido, spiaggia, sponda di un fiume o del mare; costa; deriv. dal prec. ⲥⲫⲟⲧⲟⲩ (M.) labium, litus, ora fluminis: שָׂפָה, costr. שְׂפַת, labbra, orlo, riva, lido, spiaggia.
2) — Lepage Renouf (Z. 1875, 9) lo fa anche equiv. a spt.

(Tomb. Amχurā, Saqqarah) (Tomba di Ti, ib.) sepet, (a.), lo spigolare, il raccogliere il grano; — onde: il grano raccolto, accumulato; il raccolto, la messe.
אָסַף raccogliere, radunare; אָסִף, אָסִיף, messe, raccolta di biade; צֶבֶת (Rut 2, 16) manipolo, covone.

, sepet (Chab.), ? — Equival. al prec. ?.

(E.) (R. Edf. 27, XV) (ib. 64, XVI) sepet, foglia, fiore, bottone di fiore. — Stern (E) traduce il 1°: planta, caϩ hyoscyamus, giusquiamo.

, sep-t (D. H. T. 79), V. sp.

, sepet (Rec. IV, 28), affine con sp (V.); distruggere, perdere, radere, annientare, annichilare, rovinare.
אסף perdere, distruggere; ספה consumare, distruggere, troncare; שבר spezzare, rompere, rovinare; sbranare, lacerare; estinguere, spegnere; שִׁסַּף tagliare, squartare, uccidere, immolare.

, sepet (Rit. 149, 28), (Brug.) parare iter, viam; iter, via; der gehinderte Weg, la via impedita, impacciata; ciò che non è pervenuto allo scopo, alla meta.
coⲃϯ (M.) impedimenta.
— (Pierr.) apprécier: (Birch) the edge.

(D. Baumh. 16) (Roug. Rech. 47) sepet, coⲃϯ (M., ⲧⲓ), dispositio, structura, perfectio, preparatio; costruzione; שפת mettere, porre, disporre.
— Equiv. al seg.

(freq.) (Denkm. III, 194) (Dend. Brunnen) (Serapeum) (Rit. 144, 12) sepet, שפט, dirigere, rizzare, regolare, porre, collocare, disporre; mettere giustamente, esattamente, regolarmente, rettamente; — affine con שפת, שפה (V. il prec.).
rizzare le corna (per cozzare); — ed anche semplicemente: esser cornuto, portar corna.

, rizzare le unghie, gli artigli; dirigere i colpi, essere pronto ad afferrare; detto del falco (Brugsch. Rec. III, 56, 4).

(Tav. stat.), disporre la bocca, cioè: essere pronto a discorrere.

(Brug. Hist. d'Ég. 106) rizzare le dita, cioè: esser pronto, destro, abile di mano; — destrezza, abilità, prontezza di mano.

(C, 41, Louvr.) dirigere il volto; la direzione del viso (Prisse 9, 11).
— In senso traslato: rizzare la faccia, cioè: star attento, star all'erta, esser intento; esser diligente, applicato, assiduo, studioso, animum adver-

tere (Brifse 8,3). — Applicazione, attenzione, premura, studio, diligenza; conoscenza, esperienza, pratica; — intelligenza, penetrazione, giudizio, sagacità, prudenza. — Esser al fatto; — applicarsi, costr. coll'accus. (C, 41, Louvre).

△ [hieroglyph], propr.: occupare la cima, esser il primo; cominciar prima, intraprender pel primo.

△ [hieroglyphs] (Karn.), cominciar il combattimento, nel l. c. detto di un toro.

2) — Costr. con [hieroglyph] (od [hieroglyph]); provvedere, corredare, armare, preparare, acconciare, allestire, fornire, munire, ornare; — ed i passivi corrisp.; — provvedersi, munirsi; — munito, fornito, provveduto, dotato, ecc. (di...). — Armamento, allestimento corredo; — le provvigioni necessarie, la quantità sufficiente, bastante; — il fornimento, sovvenimento, mantenimento richiesto o necessario (Confr. △ [hieroglyphs] spt).

CBTE, CEBTE, COBTE (T.), COBT (M.), parare, praeparare, instruere, construere; et passiva; Π— apparatus, suppellex, praeparatio, dispositio, structura, impedimenta, facultates, opes, bona quaevis mobilia.

זבד donare, dare, dotare.

3) — Come שפט significa pure: giudicare, giudicare con arbitraggio, sentenziare.

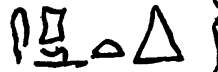
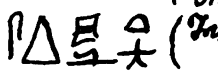
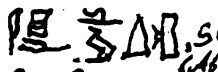
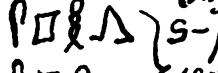
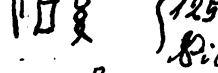
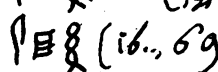
4) — piramide, anche come speciale misura (8-Marr. I, 17, b. 7; L. 1873, Birch).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 144, 28), sedici piramidi di pane bianco.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 140, 14 e 15), cinque piramidi di pane e cinque piramidi di frutta.

5) — triangolo, specialm. il triangolo isoscele.

△ |, sepet, equiv. al prec., spec. nei signif. degli all. 4 e 5.

△ | [hieroglyph], △ [hieroglyph] (Rit. 32, 5; 130, 7), △ [hieroglyph] (L. 1879, 14) — sepet, nome di un dio, forma speciale di Horo, come signore dell'Est (L. l. c.).

[hieroglyphs] △★, △ [hieroglyphs], △ [hieroglyphs], △ [hieroglyphs] (Canop. 19), △ [hieroglyphs], | △ [hieroglyphs] b. e. (Géog. I, C, 32), [hieroglyphs], △★ [hieroglyphs], △★ [hieroglyphs], △ [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 110, 2), [hieroglyphs] (101, 7 [16]) — sepet, propr.: la stella del triangolo, la stella d'Iside, la stella Sothis, Σῶθις, Sirio, stella della costellazione del Cane Maggiore. Nella lista di Hephaestion è il nome

del 36° (ultimo) decano (costellazione) dell'anno (V. Leps. Aegypt. Chron., 69). È scritto anche
[hier.], Iside Sothis (Dend.), opp. [hier.], la stella o costellazione del triangolo (Bib. el Mol., tomba reale N.° 9):
[hier.] } (Dend.) il vertice
[hier.] } del triangolo o del divino triangolo:
[hier.], [hier.] (Assuan, temp. di Sothis) } la divina Sothis, la stella o costellazione Sothis,
[hier.] (Dict. géo. 703) }
[hier.] } Iside la divina Sothis.

[hier.], sepet (V. Leyd. I, 349, 6, 3) } Sost. equiv. a [hier.] spt, all. 2: il richiesto, necessario sovvenimento, alimento, mantenimento.
[hier.], sepeti (Roug. Edf. 50, VII) }

[hier.], septi (J. de Roug. Edf. 27, XVI), V. [hier.] spt.

[hier.], sep-ti (Rit. 113, 3), duale di [hier.] spt, nel l. c. nel senso dell'all. 2.

[hier.], sepet-u (a., P. Prisse 137), sost. di [hier.] spt, all. 2: provvigioni, abbondanza delle cose più necessarie, opulente quantità, dovizia, ricchezze, opulenza.

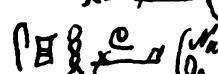
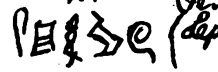
[hier.], sepetu, (E.) lapis quidam.

[hier.], sepet-t, (Chab.) stendimento, allargamento, estensione.

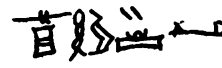
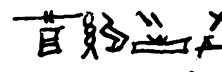
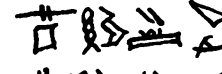
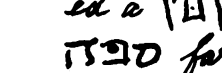
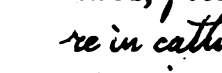
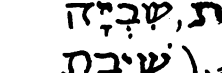
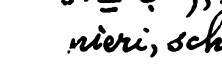
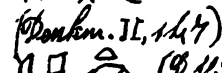
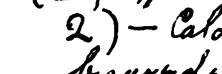
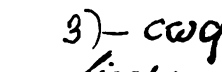
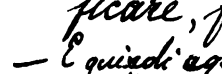
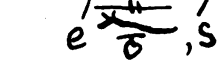
[hier.], septhet (Leps. Abth. Text, Taf. 3), Var. di [hier.] spḥ.

[hier.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 363) } seped, antica scrittura invece di [hier.] spt, cogli stessi significati.
[hier.] (Tav. Stat.; Rit. 127, 2) }
[hier.] (Brug., Hist. d'Eg., 106) }
In Z. 1868, 110 è citato il 2° gruppo nel senso di triangolo.

[hier.] } seped (Rit. 145, 24 e var.), un'arma od un arnese.
[hier.] } forse a connettersi con שְׁפַתַּיִם
uncino, piuolo od uncino forcuto, cavicchio, arpione.
(Brugsch) forse il copto ⲤⲞⲂⲦⲈ (T., ⲠⲈ), suppellex, masserizie, suppellettile, arnese od utensile necessario pel lavoro.
(Birch) a stick of wood.
(Pierret) nome di una specie di legno.

[hieroglyphs], sepedī-u (Rit. 17, 57), esecutori o preparatori, nome di certi genii.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] seped-t (P. Matem. di Londra; Z. 1874, 148; e 1875, 28), il triangolo, specialm. il triangolo isoscele.

[hieroglyphs] (Geog. III, N. 38) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 352) seped-t, V. [hieroglyphs] spt.

[hieroglyphs], sepeddu (Abyd. Mar.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] spt.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] s-peh (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 125, da un' inscr. etiopica di un Piānxī), caus. di [hieroglyphs] ph, far pervenire, far camminare.

[hieroglyphs] (Leps. Aelt. Text. t. 40) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 126, a) [hieroglyphs] (ib., 69, 70) sepeh, costereccio, costoletta, carne costale, haut-côté, entrecôte.

Scritto anche: [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] sepeh-nt-seper, la carne che è sulle costole. V. [hieroglyphs] spr.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 153; 164, 11; 165, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Nav., Le Stèl. de Mars, p. 11) [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Aelt. Text. t. 33) sepeh, sepehu, sepehui, prendere, cogliere dentro; prendere, cogliere

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] per legare, per incatenare; cattivare, assoggettare; – torturare, tormentare, colpire, punire. – Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sp ed a [hieroglyphs] sps (Chab.; Nav. l. c.). ספה far perire, distruggere, troncare; שפט, שְׁפֹט, שְׁפוֹט; castigo, punizione, giudizio, giustizia. — שבה predare, fare o menar prigione, condurre in cattività; שְׁבִיָּה, שְׁבִי, שֶׁבִי, שִׁיבָה, שְׁבִית, שְׁבוּת, שִׁבְיָה (costr. שִׁבְיַת), schiavo, prigione (m.), prigionieri, schiavitù, prigionia, cattività.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 147) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 35) sepeh-t, V. [hieroglyphs] sph. Scritto anche [hieroglyphs] sepeh-t nt-seper.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] sepex-t (Leps. Aelt. Text. 10), metatesi di [hieroglyphs] sxp.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (E) sef, שפה, limare, raschiare, consumare, radere, levar via raschiando, denudare, appianare, eguagliare.

2) – Cald. שפה, fregare, tritare fregando, tritare, sminuzzolare, macinare, grattugiare; שוף, tritare.

3) – cωq, colare, percolare, purificare, filtrare.

– È quindi equiv. ai seg. [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], sf.

sef, 1) — coltello, spada (Rit. 40, 3) ⲥⲏϥⲉ, ⲥⲏϥⲓ, ⲥⲏϥⲉ, gladius.
2) — Affine col prec. all. 1 e 2: render liscio, pulito, piano, pelato, sbarbato, calvo, raso, con uno strumento tagliente, affilato; — e quindi: tagliare, scannare.
Confr. שסף squartare, tagliare, scannare, sbranare — Confr. סיף, سيف, ξίφος. — V. sft.
3) — Colui che porta o adopera il coltello o la spada, cioè: uccisore, scannatore; forse: scannatore di vittime sacrificali.

sef (D.H.T. 6, 67), depurare, purificare, purgare per via ignea, col fuoco; affinare, raffinare. — Far fondere, struggere, liquefare; cuocere, far bollire. (Birch) disciogliere.
— Per mezzo del fuoco sminuzzolare, polverizzare, tritare, far consumare, annientare, annichilare; —
— Annichilamento, consumamento, consunzione, distruzione, fusione, liquefazione.
ⲥⲱϥ colare, percolare; ⲥⲟⲧϥ, ⲥⲱⲧϥ (T.), purum, purgatum, pellucidum esse; — ספה consumare, distruggere; אסף perdere, distruggere; צרף purgare i metalli, fondere, purificare. — שרף, שדף, ardere, abbruciare.
Frequenti le espressioni:

(Phila) (D.H.T. II, 33, b) (Harr. I, 76, 7) (D.H.T. I, 20, 2) far fondere, struggere, liquefare, consumare, ecc. col fuoco, per il fuoco o nel fuoco.

sef (Ricetta del Kyphi, Edfu; Z. 1865, 5 e 68), affine ai prec. שטף e ⲥⲱϥ; significa: purificare, purgare, depurare, colare, filtrare, distillare, chiarire, lambiccare, travasare; propr.: sciacquare, purgare, purificare, nettare, ecc. per via liquida, per mezzo dell'acqua.

sef, deriv. dai prec.; propr.: liquefarsi, struggersi; diventar molle, morbido, tenero, pieghevole; detto relativamente al cuore: esser dolce e morbido, benigno, buono, tenero, mansueto, affabile, calmo, placato, quieto, tranquillo.
— Ed i sost. corrisp.
— Secondo E. Schiaparelli (Lib. d. Fun. 74 e 76) questo verbo ha due significati opposti, cioè: provar piacere; — provar disgusto; — aver caro, aggradire, — aver in orrore, disgustare.

sef (D.H.T. II, 47, 6, col. 33),

V. il più freq. [hier.] sft.

[hier.] (Rit. freq.) [hier.], [hier.], [hier.], [hier.] sef, ieri, la giornata di ieri, la vigilia, il giorno passato, il tempo passato. — Il passato.
caq (M. T.), caB (T.), ceq (B.), heri.

[hier.], sefa (D. T. I, 79, 27).
1) — Equiv. a [hier.] sf.
2) — Gettar acqua su, inumidire, bagnare, umettar con acqua; versar acqua, purificare.
3) — Filtrarsi, filtrare, trapelare, stillare.
זלף stillare, colare, scolare, gocciare, טפף gocciare, stillare.

[hier.], sefa (P. Prisse, X, 6 e 7), V. [hier.] sf.

[hier.] (Stel. delle Min. d'oro 16), [hier.] (Berl. 8. 1425, 4), [hier.] (Rit. 164, 8) sefi, g. m. fanciullo, bimbo.
טף, טפל, piccolo fanciullo, bambino, Rabbin. דודקי bambino.

[hier.], sefi (L. 1879, 109), V. [hier.] sfa.

[hier.], [hier.], [hier.] sefi, V. [hier.] sf. — I due primi sono anche equiv. a [hier.] sft (V. Rec. IV, 85, 6).

[hier.], sefu (Birch. Coffin of Amamu, XII, 4), disciogliere e perciò var. di [hier.] e di [hier.] sf. — V. [hier.] sft.

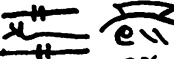
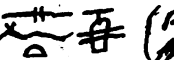
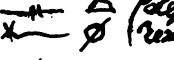
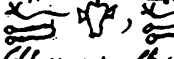
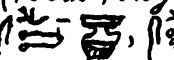
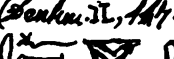
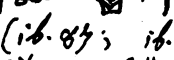
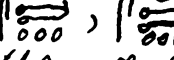
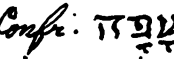
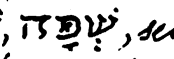
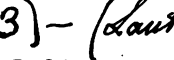
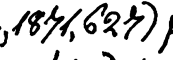
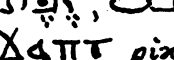
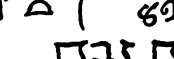
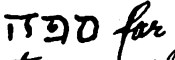
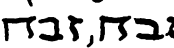
[hier.], sefen (Dict. géo. 1394), (Br.) morbidezza, dolcezza, benignità, bontà, ecc.; forse erroneamente scritto invece del seg.

[hier.], sefen, [hier.], sefennu (C, 26, Louvr.) Varianti di [hier.] sfn.

[hier.], sefend (An. IV, 3), forma derivata da [hier.] sf, [hier.] sft (V.), cogli stessi significati: scannare, immolare; — ferro, coltello, spada.
[hier.] macellaio.

[hier.], s-fend (Sall. II, 5, 6 e 8; 7, 4), forma caus. di [hier.] fd (V.): detestare, detestabile, abbominevole, esecrabile, stomachevole, nauseoso; — disgustare, nauseare, dar disgusto; — disgusto, nausea. Sinon. di [hier.] bàn e di [hier.]

xsi.

sefer (Champ. Mon. pl. 388), designa un animale fantastico.

sefes (Denkm. V, 38), secondo Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. II, 124), equiv. a sfsf-uui.

(Rec. IV, 32, 25), sefes
(Mar. Dend. IV, 81), sefsef } Varr. di sf.

sefsef-uu, composto di sefsef forma raddoppiata di sf o di sfa (V.), e di uu (V.); signif.: lasciar traboccare, abbondare; concedere abbondanza; — far toccare in sorte, per sua parte.
(Berg. Sarc. Inf. 87, l. 30, 31)
(P. Leyd. I, 32, c, 7)
(Pierr. I. d. L., II, 117)

Onde i seg. gruppi:
(Denkm. V, 38; Louvre, vaso libatorio N. 908), stendere, spandere la sua abbondanza (su...., ...). — Pierr. (l.c.) traduce: purificazione; — (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 124) libazione, purificazione, unzione purificatoria;
(Philae) diffondere l'abbondanza, ricol-

(Dend.) mare di abbondanza; — abbondanza. — È perciò frequent. in parallelismo con ..., ... e ... .

(Rit. 113, 31)
(Leps. Ält. Text. 20)
(Karn.; Abyd. Mar.)
(Denkm. II, 147; 145, d)
(ib. 87; ib. 92)
(ib. 69, 70; Berl., Pietra off.)
(Birch, Coffin of Amam. XVII, 8)
sefet, deriv. da ... sf, perciò propr.: il grasso, lo strutto, designa 1) — un unguento sacro, uno dei nove olii sacri, dei quali si servivano gli Egiziani per ungere le immagini degli Dei e per imbalsamare i morti. 2) — Strutto, burro strutto, lo zibde degli Arabi moderni.
Confr.: שְׁפָה, שְׁפָּה, secondo alcuni, cacio vaccino (שְׁפוֹת בָּקָר); secondo altri, piccola fetta di latte quagliato e caseificato (Sam. II, 17, 29).
Nelle tavole statistiche questa sostanza è mentovata come alimento.
3) — (Lauth, Z. d. d. m. G., 1871, 627) pix, זֶפֶת, زفت, ciqi pix cedri, λαμ-λαπτ pix; (Birch, Coff. l. c.) bitumen.

(P. Leyd. 26)
(Var. al Rit. 123, 29)
(Med. Abu)
(An. N, 17, 1)
(Lebl. Denkm. 62)
sefet, uccidere, scannare, ammazzare con uno strumento tagliente; immolare.
ספה far perire, distruggere, troncare; זבח, טבח, immolare, scannare,

macellare, sacrificare; trucidare, ammazzare; שָׁסַף tagliare, squartare, uccidere, immolare.
2) – l'uccisore, l'immolatore, l'arma tagliente, coltello, spada, ⲥⲏⲃⲉ, ⲥⲏϥⲉ (T.), ⲥⲏϥⲓ (M. B.), ⲧ, ξίφος, סַיִף, سيف, gladius. V. sf.

sef-t (Briefe 13, 9 e seg.), V. sf, sost.

seft (Rec. IV, 87, 18) צִפּוֹר, צִפֹּר, cald. צִפַּר, uccello, uccelletto, volatile.

sefkek (Mar. Abyd. I, 45), שָׁפַךְ, spargere, effondere, versare, spandere, versar sopra; (al Niphal) esser versato, sprecato, dissipato (detto della forza).
Caus. s-sefkekt (l. c.), lasciar perdere la sua forza (su...... ....).

sefkek (Serc. Onnophr. Bul.), equiv. al Phual del precedente שָׁפַךְ; prosterni, prostrarsi, abbassarsi, supplicare.
2) – Caus. di fk (V.): abbassare, chinare.

s-fekekt, caus. di fk; render liscio, glabro; fendere, radere; – liscio, fenduto, raso. (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 187).
2) – sefkekt, equiv. al prec.

, , comuni (br. e.) } sefex, sette, il numero sette; ⲥⲁϣϥ, ⲥⲉϣϥ, ⲥⲁϣϥ, ⲥⲁϣϥ; ebr. שֶׁבַע (m.), שִׁבְעָה (f.), arab. سبعة, سبع, assir. sibittu (m.), siba (f.), septem.

(B. L. T. 70, 1; Mar. Abyd. I, 50), , (Rit. 67, 1; 68, 2; e pr.), , (ib. 71, 2 e 3; 82, R. t.), , , (Inscr. Sepi I, 245), (Br. 3 Hal. Inf. VII, 24; VIII, 25) } sefex, forma causat. di e fk (V.); slegare, sciogliere, staccare, tagliare, amputare, distaccare, scollare, recidere, troncare, segare, levare, togliere, slacciare; – aprire, schiudere (per es. il chiavistello di una porta, Obelisco Barberini), rendere accessibile.
2) – Staccarsi, scollarsi, fuggire, scappare, evadere, sguizzare; sinonimo di uhu (B. L. T. 70, 1).
3) – Abbattere, atterrare, capovolgere, arrenare.
(Mar. Abyd. I, 50; 56, a), letter.: una persona che ha deposte, abbassate le

corna, in oppos. a [hierogl.] (V. sotto spt); non rara aggiunta al nome della dea Sefex (V. il seg.).

[hierogl.] (Inscr. Pepi, l.c.; Maspero, Rec. de trav. VII, 148) il s'est mis à nu.

[hierogl.] (Stel. Piānxi, l. 12) exuere sagittam, arma; disarmare, disarmarsi.

[hierogl.] (B. M. T. I, tav. 52) [hierogl.] (Mar. Dend. II, 64, b) staccare, scollare il sigillo, dissuggellare; sinonimo di [hierogl.] ed in opposizione a [hierogl.] (V.).

[hierogl.], solvere volumina; sciogliere, aprire i rotoli di papiro (Calend. di Edf.); — togliere il velo (Mél. Arch. 1874, 157).

[hierogl.] exuere vestem, spogliarsi.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 125, 8 e 33), sciogliere le fasce, le bende, togliere le fasce (delle mummie).

[hierogl.], togliere via l'unguento.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 82, tit.) sciogliersi pel di dietro, liberarsi dagli escrementi.

4) — I primi otto gruppi si trovano usati per designare il numero settanta (P. Leyda, 350; Z. 1867, 9); confr. il prec. ϣⲃⲉ (M.), ϣϥⲉ (T.), שִׁבְעִים, settanta.

[hierogl.], sefex (Chab. Voy. 326). V. [hierogl.] sfx-t.

[hierogl.] (Obel. Barber.) [hierogl.] (Rit. 158, 1) [hierogl.] [hierogl.] (Mar. Abyd. I, 51, a) sefexi, sefext, V. [hierogl.] sfx. [hierogl.] (Rit. l.c.) le mummie scoperte, svelate, sciolte delle loro bende, le mummie che veggono Seb.

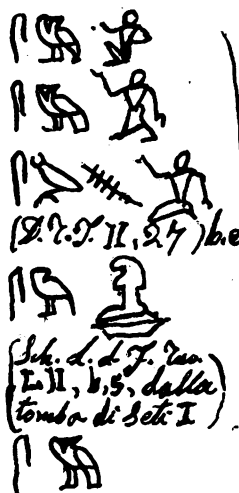
[hierogl.] (Dend. Mar.) [hierogl.] (An. I, 1, 2) sefex-t, in connessione con [hierogl.] (V. sotto [hierogl.] sfx), la dea Sefex, sul cui capo, al di sopra di una stella di cinque raggi (raramente di sette), soleva mostrarsi un paio di corna di vacca, volte all'ingiù, come nella figura qui disegnata. — Questa dea era associata a Thot e considerata come la dea della scrittura.

[hierogl.], sefxex (Inscr. Pepi I, 237), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 147) divenire accessibile. — Var. di [hierogl.] sfx.

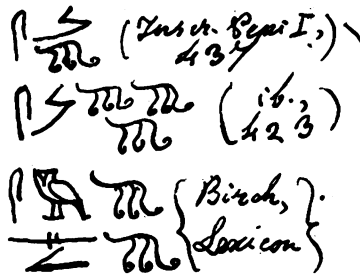
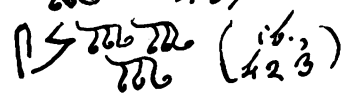
[hierogl.] (Z. 1878, 122) [hierogl.] (S. T. I. II, 27) sem, ⲥⲙⲟⲩ (T. M.) celebrare, laudare, benedicere; π-, laus, benedictio, gratiarum actio; res, donum benedictum.

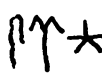
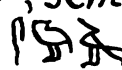
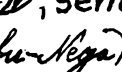
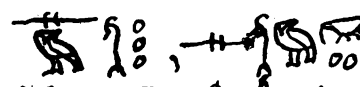
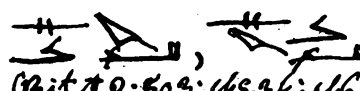
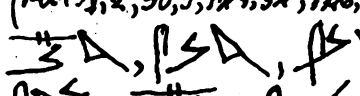
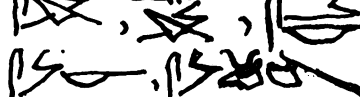
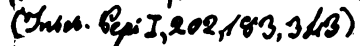
זִמֵּר cantare, salmeggiare, celebrare; זָמִיר canto, cantico, salmo; זַמָּר cantore, musico.

— Rendere omaggio.

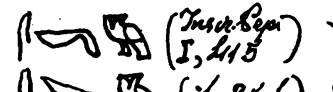
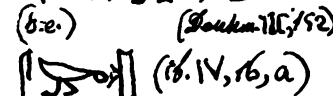
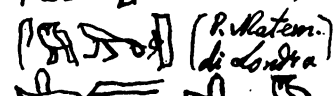
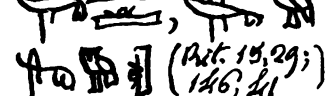
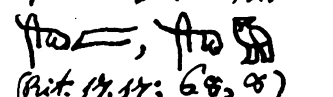
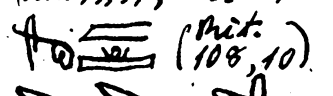
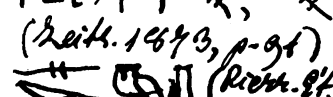
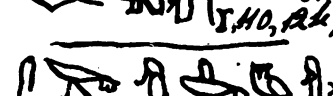
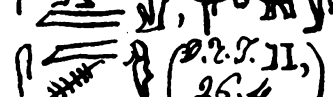
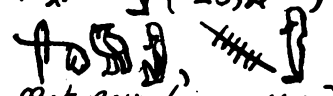
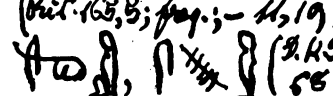
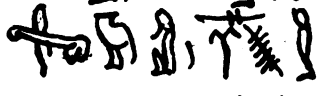
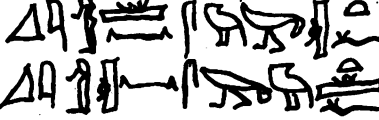
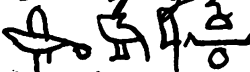
[hieroglyphs], la signora della lode, nome della dea Quattro-Hathor.

[hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. II, 24) b. e [hieroglyphs] (Sch. d. l. T. Tav. L. II, b. 5, dalla tomba di Seti I) [hieroglyphs] sem, deriv. dal prec.; designa il capo sacerdote di Menfi; i suoi distintivi speciali erano il riccio [hieroglyph] e la pelle di leopardo [hieroglyph]. Il Xer-heb leggeva al Sem le prescrizioni liturgiche nelle funzioni religiose. Però sebbene il Sem ubbidisse a queste prescrizioni, egli poteva anche non essere inferiore al Xer-heb. E difatti il [hieroglyphs] sem-n-ptha, era il sommo pontefice di Menfi. — Per le funzioni del Sem nei funerali, V. Schiap. Lib. dei Fun. e Z. 1870, 61. — Le sue funzioni di uditore (Confr. stm) fece pensare a Deveria che la voce sem possa essere avvicinata al semitico שמע identico al copto ⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ, audire. — L'ultimo è anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sm (Z. 1873, 91).

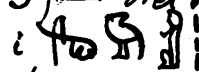
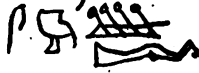
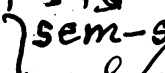
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 9; 144, 30) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. II, 35, 12) [hieroglyphs] (Grande Cal. di Edfu) [hieroglyphs] (I de Roug. Edf. 19) sem, pianticella od erba; — pascolo. ⲥⲙ (M. πι), foenum, herba, βοτάνη. — Confr. anche דשא aglio.

[hieroglyphs], sem (Inscr. Pepi I, 399), Var. di [hieroglyph] sam (V.) [hieroglyphs], sem-ta (Denkm. III, 112, d), V. ibidem sam-ta.

[hieroglyphs], sem opp. sam (Masp. Trans. 1880, 34) parte, porzione, regione di terra? — Nel l. c. è accompagnato da [hieroglyphs] res, meridionale, ed ivi si parla di un fondo, di un podere, di una terra, o simile.

[hieroglyphs], sem (D. H. T. 96, 9), la tavola dell'altare, sulla quale erano deposti i doni che erano presentati agli dêi. Brugsch confr. con ⲧⲱⲙⲉ, ⲧⲱⲱⲙⲉ, ⲧⲟⲟⲙⲉ (Z, T), marsupium, crumena.

[hieroglyphs], sem (Rit. 15, 21), nella frase [hieroglyphs] sm-du (Birch) smiting the evil; (Brug.) frei von Sünde; (Leps.) maîtriser le mal; (Pierr.) dompter le mal.
Io credo questo sem una variante di [hieroglyphs] sm, e traduco sem-du: atterrando il male.

[hieroglyphs] sem (Stel. Pianxi), Var. di [hieroglyphs] smsm.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 437) (ib., 423) (Birch, Lexicon) sem, V. … sam.

, sem (Dend.), V. … sm e … smad.

, sem (Tomba di Antefâ, Drah-Abu-Nega), Var. di … stm (V.) שמע, sentire, udire, intendere, ascoltare; esaudire, ubbidire, consentire, assentire; comprendere. assir. isme, udi.

(Brug. Z. 1868, 47; 1873, 119) sem, Varr. di … ūasm (V.); e forse a leggersi anche essi ūasm.
— Verosimilmente però questi gruppi si debbono leggere s-ūasm, ritenere come le forme caus. di ūasm e perciò tradurre: dorare, indorare, coprire di metallo ūasm (V. anche Birch, Trans. VIII, 161).

(Rit. 1, 2; 50, 3; 143, 34; 146, h) (Inscr. Pepi I, 202, 183, 343) sem opp. s-ma, forma causativa di … m (V.); uccidere, immolare, scannare, sacrificare, ammazzare, massacrare, fare a pezzi; (Chab.) frapper du glaive; distruggere, atterrare.

sem-ūr (Inscr. Pepi I, 343), il grande uccisore, nome di un toro mistico.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 415) (ib. 354) (b.e.) (Denkm. III, 152) (ib. IV, 16, a) (P. Mateni. di Londra) (Rit. 15, 29; 146, 41) (Rit. 17, 17; 68, 8) (Rit. 108, 10) (Zeit. 1873, p. 31) (Rev. Ég. I, 110, 124) (P. T. II, 26, 4) (Rit. 165, 5; frg.; — 11, 19) (ib. 65) (ib. 99) sem, signif. fondament.: esser simile, somigliante; rassomigliare; rassomiglianza, similitudine. — Onde: immagine, simulacro, sembianza, figura, effigie, ritratto, forma esterna, forma. — Maniera, modo, guisa, foggia, sorta. — Aggett.: ordinato, regolare, conforme all'ordine, secondo l'ordine, metodico (An. IV, 13, 3; Sall. II, 14; IV, 5, 6; ecc.).
דמות, סֶמֶל, דִּמְיוֹן, דם (da דמה, דמי esser simile, assomigliare), תְּמוּנָה, effigie, figura, immagine, simulacro, similitudine; דָּמֶה conforme, simile, consimile, pari.

ⲤⲘⲞⲦ, ⲤⲘⲞϮ (M.), ⲤⲘⲞⲦ, ⲤⲘⲞⲦⲈ (T.), ⲤⲘⲀⲦ, ⲤⲘⲞⲞⲦ (B.), ⲠⲈ, figura, forma, effigies, facies, similitudo, aspectus, species, modus, exemplum, exemplar, habitus corporis, institutum vitae, genus.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Matem. [hieroglyphs] Londra), species exempli eius, alla quale espressione segue un calcolo in cifre, senza ulteriore spiegazione.

[hieroglyphs], sem-āten (Dend.; L. 1865, 6), nome della 2ª ora del giorno.

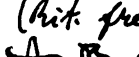
2) — Emblema, talismano, amuleto, simbolo, oggetto mistico, cerimonia mistica; — mito (Pierret, Ét. I, 110). — (Chab.) proteggere, protezione.

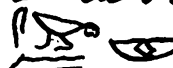
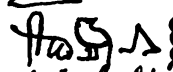
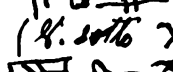
3) — Nel Rit. (100, 6; 142, 29; 161, 4) i [hieroglyphs] sono certe scene mistiche dipinte sui sarcofagi o sui papiri funerari o magici, sulle quali si dovevano recitare le formole scongiuratorie e gli esorcismi. — Pierr. (Ét. I, 6) traduce questo gruppo in Denkm. VI, 118, 43: le fasi del tempo.

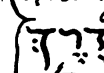
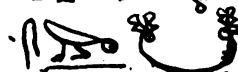
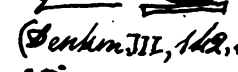
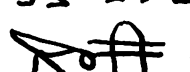
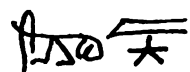
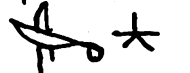
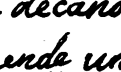
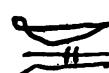
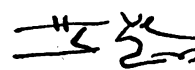
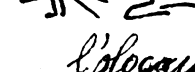
4) — [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyphs] si trovano anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sm:

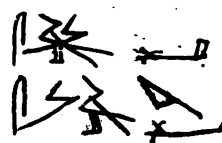
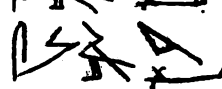
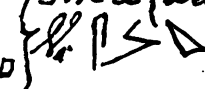
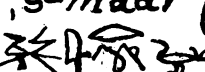
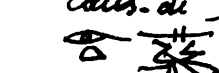
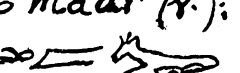
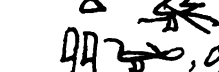
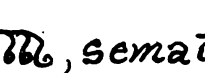
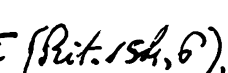
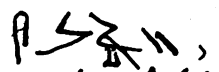
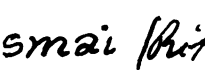
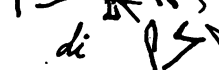
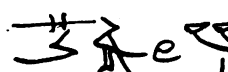
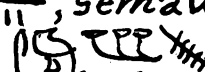
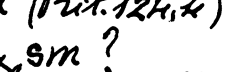
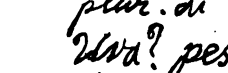
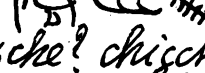
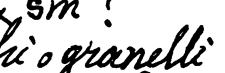
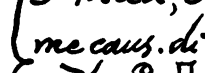
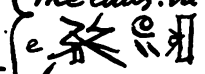
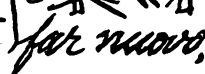
[hieroglyphs] } sem-šep (L. 1873, 91; Schiap. L. d. F.), il Sem che riceve o tiene la gamba di una vittima in una funzione funeraria.

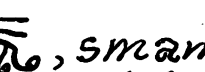
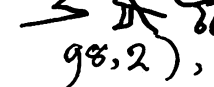
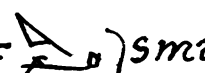
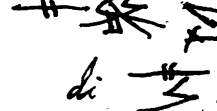
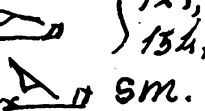
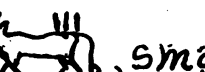
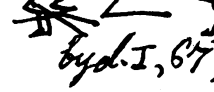
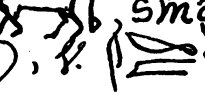
5) — De Rougé, Pierret e Revillout leggono smt il gruppo [hieroglyph] e varr., e ritenendolo var. di [hieroglyphs] smt, traducono ispettore, esaminatore.
V. sotto [hieroglyph] mt.

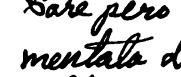
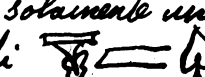
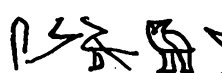
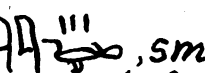
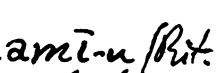
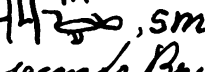
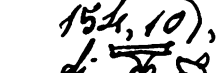
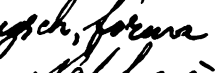
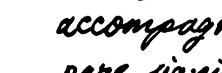
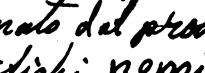
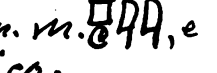
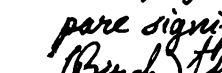
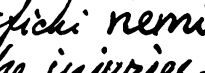
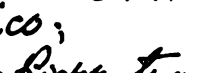
6) — I primi 16 gruppi sono anche usati come equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sem e varr. In questo senso la frase [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 126, 41) è tradotta da Birch: I have made my way, I have bruised, and have passed pure; e da Pierr.: J'ai fait le chemin, je l'ai traversé à l'état de pur.
V. anche L. 1881, T. II, col. 4.

[hieroglyphs], sem (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXVII, 6) morto.

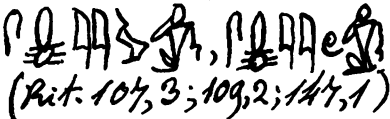
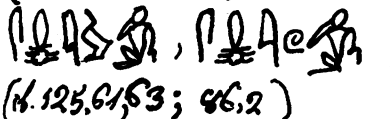
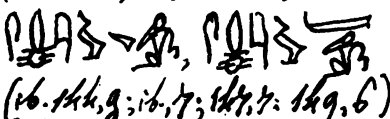
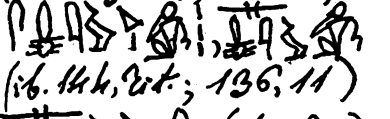
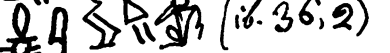
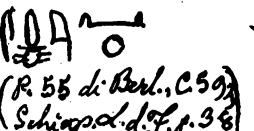
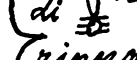
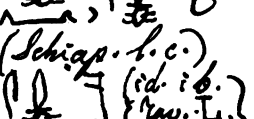
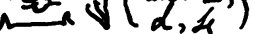
[hieroglyphs] (Kara.), [hieroglyphs] (Med. Abu), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. freq.), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) (II Stel. Medin. III, Bul.), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (L. 1881, T. II, col. IV) VI din. } sem, identico a שׂוּם, שִׂים, porre, mettere, collocare, posare, stabilire, passare, esservi, situare, disporre, ordinare, addirizzare, erigere, alzare, fondare, istituire, costituire, assegnare, regolare, ordinare, prescrivere, imporre, commettere, preparare, allestire, apprestare, dirigere, guidare, condurre, rizzare, menare.

— Mostrare la via, far prendere la giusta direzione; — guidare, con-

durre, ecc. sulla diritta o buona strada; - collocare ecc. giustamente, esattamente. - Esser guida, conduttore, ordinatore, regolatore; - disporre, mettere in ordine. - Ed i sost. corrisp..

(Louvre A, 100) (Chab.) ordinar feste, condurre le festività, le solennità; (Chab. Voy. 192) (Pierr. Ét. I, 31 e 32) ordinatore di feste.

(V. sotto XS) libro del governo, dell'amministrazione della divina casa. (D.T.T. 97, 9)

(Bergm., B. v. Durchw. d. Ewigk., 43), equiv. a שׂוּם דֶּרֶךְ, fare la strada, percorrere la via.

2) - Servir di norma, di regola.
3) - Introdurre, accompagnare, - introdursi, entrare, penetrare.
4) - Questi gruppi si trovano anche equiv. al prec., all. 1.

sem, designazione della sacra (... XU) barca di un dio (per es. di Ammone, V. Mar. Karn., pl. 42), od anche di un re (Tempio di Dirr). (Denkm. III, 142, 1) (Temp. di Dirr, Nubia)

sem (Mar. Karn. 42), nome di un naos portatile, quale per es. il re Taraqa fece costruire per gli dêi.

sem (Tempio di Ombos, Pronaos), nome di una costellazione decano, che in Dendera prende una volta il posto della costellaz. ... e vars. - V. ... smad.

sem (?) (Z. 1873, 72), Stern traduce odorare, odore. Confr. ... esalar odore, ... aroma.

(P. Giudiz. di Torino) sem o smet? V. ... smt. V. anche ... sm, all. 5.

(Rev. Arch. 1861, pl. 15) (Dict. géo. 1280) sem, sma, in connessione con ... sm (V.), significa: vittima, animale dell'olocausto; - ma specialm. la vittima tifonica destinata al macello.

sma (Denkm. III, 63, a), V. sm.

s-maār (Rit. 146, 14), caus. di maār (V.): oppressitrice senza colpa; (Birch) who binds those who fail through sin; (Pierr.) faisant échapper l'humble à la souffrance; è il nome del quarto pilone (sebex-t) della Campagna di Aanru.

semaī (Rit. 154, 6), Var. di sm.

smai (Rit. 110, B), Var. di sm; immolatore.

semau (Rit. 124, 4) plur. di sm? Uva? pesche? chicchi o granelli d'uva? grappoli? racemi? - Confr. sām. (Birch) the grapes; (Pierr.) les arbres.

s-mau, s-maui, forme caus. di ma e maui (V.); far nuovo, render nuovo, ricostruire a nuovo. - Si dice sopratutto dei fabbricati che sono danneggiati e cadono in rovina.

smam (Rit. 82, 3; 98, 2), Var. di sm.

smam (Rit. 71, 11; 125, 7 e 18 e 29; 154, 10), Varr. di sm.

smam (Mar. Abyd. I, 67), V. sm.

smam, secondo Champollion, è una specie particolare di albero.
Pare però solamente una forma aumentata di sam.
— V. anche smau.

smam, dato da Chab. che trad.: disprezzare.

smamī-u (Rit. 154, 10), secondo Brugsch, forma di sam (V.). - Nel l. c. è accompagnato dal pron. m., e pare significhi nemico; (Birch) the injuries; Pierr. tra-

duce l'espress. del l. c.:
[hieroglyphs]
ceux à qui il a été fait outrage.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 5,6) } smamu, V. [hieroglyphs] sm.
[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. I, a, col. 1)

[hieroglyphs], s-mar (Edfu), forma causat. di [hieroglyphs] maàr, con gli stessi significati.
— V. smaàr.

[hieroglyphs], smad, Σμάτ della lista di Hephaestion, nome del 18° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista (V. Leps. Aegypt. Chron., p. 69).

[hieroglyphs], semà, V. [hieroglyphs] smàī.
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1880, 56), fior di latte di vacca.

[hieroglyphs] (Stela Bianxi)
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 2,2; 3,2)
(Rit. 15, 9)
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Brugs. Diz. Sup.)
[hieroglyphs] (D'Orb. 11, 8)
[hieroglyphs] (P. Mag. di Bul.)
[hieroglyphs]

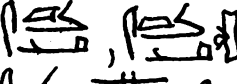
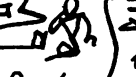
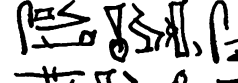
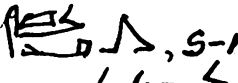
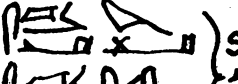
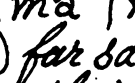
semà, semàī, avvisare, avvertire, notificare, riferire, annunziare, comunicare, render conto, far rapporto, indicare, mostrare, notare, dinotare, render noto.
— Rapporto, rivelazione, narrazione, ecc., g. m.
ⲧⲁⲙⲟ (S. M.), ⲧⲁⲙⲟⲩ (M.), ⲧⲁⲙⲁ (B.), nunciare, narrare, ostendere, significare: — שָׁמַע pubblicare, render noto, annunziare, far sentire; שְׁמוּעָה, שְׁמֻעָה, שֵׁמַע, שֶׁמַע, שֹׁמַע, notizia, novità, novella.
[hieroglyphs] } (Chab. Mél. 1873, 40)
[hieroglyphs] } dire rapport.
V. sotto [hieroglyph] zd.
2) — Ambasciatore, inviato. Hanno questo nome gli annunziatori del defunto che giunge e si presenta alla porta delle diverse stazioni del mondo sotterraneo, chiedendo l'entrata (Rit. 125, 64; 147; 149).
3) — (Chab.) accusare, denunziare; — delazione, lagnanza; supplica.
ⲥⲉⲙⲓ accusare.
4) — (Masp.) édicter, édict.

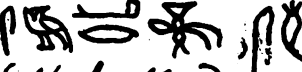
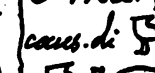
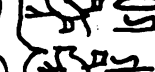
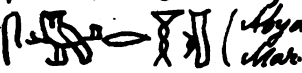
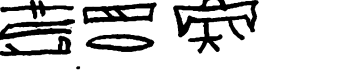
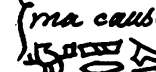
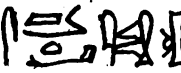
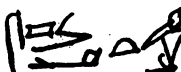
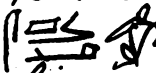
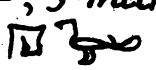
[hieroglyphs], semàī (P. Med. 3,5, 6,8, ecc.; Harris I, 15, a, 4 e seg.), (E) flos lactis; crema, fior di latte, il componente più grasso del latte, burro.
Confr. שֶׁמֶן grasso, olio, [Arabic] burro strutto; assir. samnuv, olio.
— Questa sostanza liquida, che serviva ad usi medicinali, per es. contro il flusso degli orecchi (Z. 1880, 56), era misurata a [hieroglyphs] ment.

[hieroglyphs], semàī, nel gruppo [hieroglyphs] (P. Med. Berl. 13, 4 e 5), il grasso frutto del sico-

moro; verosimilmente designa il fico del sicomoro.

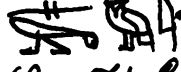
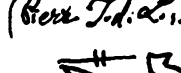
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 107, 3; 109, 2; 147, 1) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 125, 61, 63; 86, 2) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 144, 9; ib. 7; 147, 7; 149, 6) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 144, Rit.; 136, 11) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 36, 2) — semàīu, semàu, equivalenti a [hieroglyphs] smà, nei ll. cc. per lo più nel senso dell'all. 2.

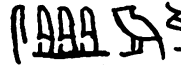
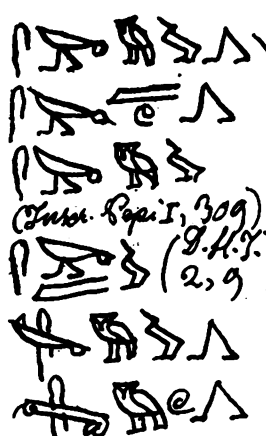
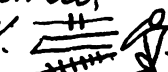
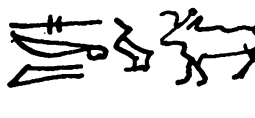
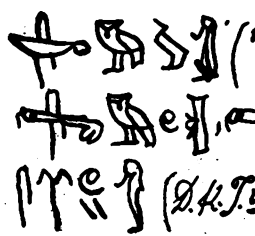
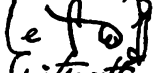
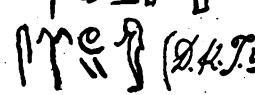
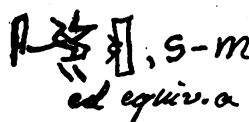
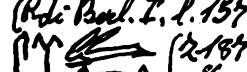
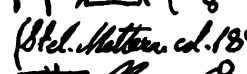
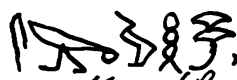
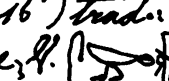
[hieroglyphs] (R. 55 di Berl., C. 59; Schiap. L. d. F. p. 38) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Schiap. l. c.) [hieroglyphs] (id. ib. Pap. L, 2, 4) — s-màn, (Von Lemm, Ritualbuch, 72), causat. di [hieroglyphs] màn (V.); rinnovare, far presente; rinnovazione (R. di Berl. l. c.). — Secondo Schiaparelli, questi gruppi sono probabilmente una forma deriv. da [hieroglyphs] hsmn, e designano una sostanza odorosa e piacevole al gusto; — e come verbo signific: profumare con la suddetta sostanza, o far gustare ad alcuno questa sostanza. — Questa interpretazione però è confutata da Von Lemm (l. c.).

[hieroglyphs], smàt (C. 1, Louvre), V. [hieroglyphs] smà; — (Masp.) édicter; V. ibid. all. 4.

[hieroglyphs], semà-ti (Abyd.; Masp. Genr. épist. 24 e 27), pare una forma caus. di [hieroglyphs] mà, [hieroglyphs] mà-tt; il misuratore?
— Brugsch confr. con ⲧⲁⲙⲓⲉ, ⲧⲁⲙⲓⲟ, ⲧⲁⲙⲉⲓⲟ (T.), ⲧⲁⲙⲓⲁ (B.), effingere, formare, facere, construere, creare; ⲡⲓ- constructio, structura, factum, res, opus.
Confr. anche שׂוּם, שִׂים mettere, collocare, costituire, V. [hieroglyphs] sm.

[hieroglyphs], smàχ (Rit. 63, 4), nome di una località mistica, residenza del dio Xnum.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — s-mā, caus. di [hieroglyphs] mā (V. ib. la traduz.).
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — s-mā-χru, V. parimenti all'art. [hieroglyphs] mā.

[hieroglyphs], s-mā (Denkm. VI, 20, 67), causat. di [hieroglyphs] mā; signif.: far aprire, rendere aperto, aprire.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — s-mā, caus. di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], mā (V.). — (Chab.) far sacrificio, sacrificare; — sacrificio.

…, smā (Inscr. Pepi I, 390), (Maspero) gaffe; raffio, gancio.

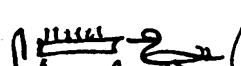
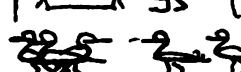
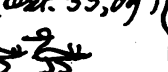
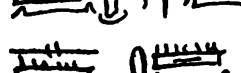
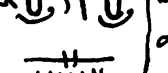
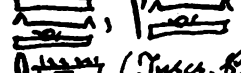
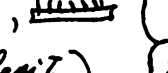
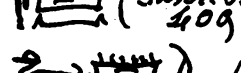
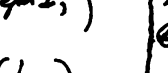
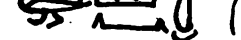
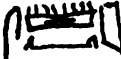
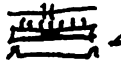
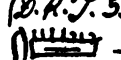
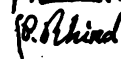
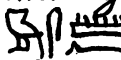
… (Abyd., Mar.) … (Canop. 29) … (Abyd. Mar.) … s-mār, s-mārt, caus. di … mār; … mārd, … mād e … mr (V.), in senso di: difendere, coprire, velare, rivestire, vestire, ornare.

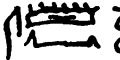
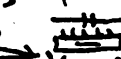
… s-mās'er, forma causativa di … māsr (V.); far diventar sera, far la sera, far venir sera, come per es. è detto della dea … Neit (Canopo a Berl.).

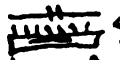
… s-māt, V. … s-mā.

…, s-māt (L'Orb. 6, 5), Var. di … s-mā, nel l. c. nel senso di chiamare, invocare, ecc.

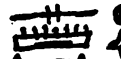
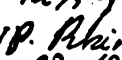
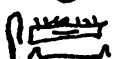
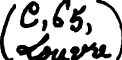
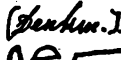
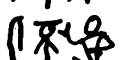
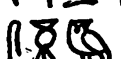
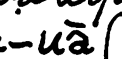
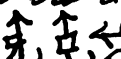
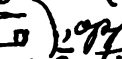
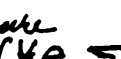
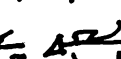
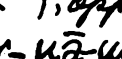
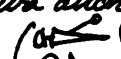
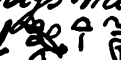
…, s-māhi (… āb), causat. di … mh (V.).

…, semi, Var. di … sm.

… semī (Bit. 134, 7 e var.), Var. di … samī. (Birch) the conspirator; (Pleyte) ennemi ou compagnon (de Set); (Pierr.) associé (de Set).

… (Berl. T.d. L. II, 44) semī, sem-īt, V. … sm; guida, ecc. Si noti l'espress. … designazione della 3a ora della notte, chiamata altrimenti … .

…, sem-īt (Dend.), nome della 2a ora del giorno. Var. di … sm-t.

…, sem-īt (Birch, Lexicon), ombra, oscurità. Var. di … samī.

… (Stel. Ramesse I, Louvre) … semu, V. … sm.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 309) (D.H.T. 2, 9) semu, V. sm, in tutti i suoi significati. (D.H.T. l.c.) semu-ta-ui letter.: la casa di colui che governa le due terre; designa il palazzo reale, la casa del regio governo del paese; edifizio governativo in generale. — Secondo Chabas invece (Ant. hist. 240), designa: 1) fossa, pozzo, carcere oscuro, un abituro miserabile; 2) sepolcro, tumulus; 3) in generale dimora, abitazione, soggiorno.

(Rit. 125, 41) (Sall. IV, 13, 3) (Med. Abu) semu, V. sm.

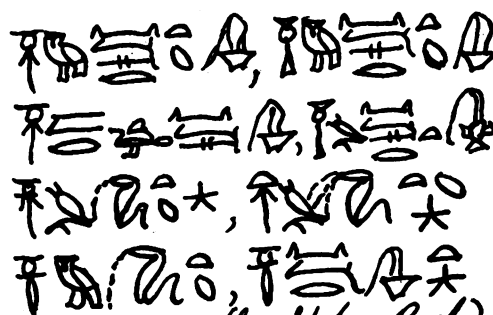
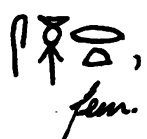
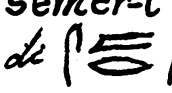
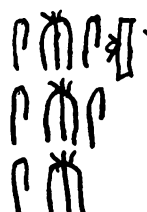
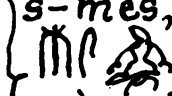
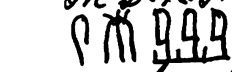
semu, V. sm.

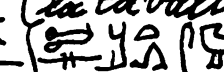
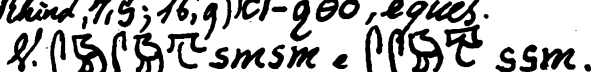
(P. Harr. I, 4, 6) semu, V. e sm, ritratto, immagine, ecc.. (D.H.T. 55), semui

s-mui, Caus. di mu ed equiv. a smau (V.).

(Pap. di Berl. I, l. 157) (Z. 1879, 8) (Stel. Metter. col. 185 seq.) (P. Berl. II, l. 43) (Stela Harris, ep. tol.; Prisse, Mon. XXVI bis, l. 14) smun, smunnu, avere la bontà, la gentilezza; degnarsi (di..., ...); — accordare, concedere, permettere, fare un favore, procurare un favore, accordare la grazia (di..., ...), fare la grazia. — Abbi la bontà, dègnati.... — (Goodw.) to permit. — (Birch) to miss (?), to grant (?); — (Chab.) être en faute (?).

semuk (Insc. Teta, 95). Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 16) trad.: modellare, modellatore, V. sm.

semem (Géogr. I, 331). Varr. di sm.

(Leps. Aelt. Text. 33, 69) (Dict. géo. 714, 1141) avis species. smen, una specie di oca. ⲤⲘⲞⲚⲈ (Z, T)

(Inscr. Pepi I, 409) (l.c.) s-men, caus. di mn (V. ib. la traduzione) (Rit. 145, 64; 149, 2 e freq.).

smen (Sarc. Ahmes, Berl.), ordine, disposizione, pace. CMINE (T.), CEMINI (M.), πι, *constitutio, compositio, dispositio, ordo, pax.* — V. il prec..

(D. H. T. 55) (P. Rhind, 27, 9) (Rec. III, 100) (D. H. T. II, 44, 11) smen, smennu, deriv. dai prec.; designa la forma stabilita, forma, statua, immagine, effigie. — La maniera di stabilire qualche cosa, o in cui qualche cosa è stabilita; — maniera, guisa, foggia, costituzione.

תְּמוּנָה, figura, effigie, similitudine, immagine, sembianza.

m-smennu, nella forma, a guisa, ad immagine, nella maniera, come, ecc..

(Rit. freq.) smennu, V. smn.

smenti, (Chab.) emissario.

smenti, V. smn.

smen-ti (P. Bul. N. 3, pl. 9). parte degli occhi?

(Rit. 42, 2 e 3; 127, 9) (P. Rhind, 32, 12) s-menx, caus. di mnx (V.).

(C, 65, Louvre) (Denkm. III, 194, 19) (ib. 223, c) (P. Mill.) (Beni Hassan) (Roug. Chrest. 93) (Mar. Dend. I, 16, a) (Mar. Abyd. II, 28; Roug. Rec. pl. VII, 2) (Denkm. III, 71, a) (Inscr. Sepi I, 413) (freq.), plur. (Denkm. III, 39, c; 68) semer (f. smr-t, De Roug. Kacher. 58), amico, compagno, socio, collega, camerata, accompagnatore, titolo di alti ufficiali nel corteggio del re. — Corrisponde nell'epoca tolomaica al titolo φίλος amico (del re). Brugsch confr. con ϣⲫⲉⲣ, ϣⲫⲏⲣ (M.), ϣⲃⲉⲉⲣ, ϣⲃⲏⲣ (T.), *amicus, socius, sodalis, comes,* femm. ϣⲫⲏⲣⲓ (M.), ϣⲃⲉⲉⲣⲉ (T.), ⲧ, *amica, socia.*

— Superiore a questo titolo era il semer-uā ( ), oppure semer-uā-ti ( ), oppure anche semer-uā-ui ( ) (Rec. I, 65, 4; Denkm. III, 71, a; Stel. V, 5, Leida; Sarc. Anx-hor, Berl.; ecc. ecc.), l'amico unico, particolarissimo, dignità più prossima, dopo il lo strategos, e prima del

suten-se real figlio; e spesso seguito da [hier.], [hier.]; onde semer-uā-n-mert significa: il particolarissimo, il più intimo amico d'inclinazione (o per devozione) del re.
[hier.] } plurali del prec. (De Rougé, Recher. VII, 7).

2) — (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 62) suonatore, suonatrice, cantante.

3) — [hier.], [hier.] e [hier.] sono anche equiv. al seg..

[hier.] (An. III, 6, 1), [hier.] (P. Nextu-d-mer; Berl.), [hier.] (Bon. 7, sqq.), [hier.] (Pet. 14, 28 e freq.), [hier.] (ib. var.), [hier.] (Tomba Pioë) } semer (De Rougé, Chrest. I, 93, e Maspero, Z. 1883, 63, leggono questi gruppi mer), l'opposto di sano, buona salute, e quindi: essere ammalato, malato, infermo; aver male, sentir dolori, soffrire, essere misero, miserabile, stanco, lasso, spossato, languido; ansioso (Inscr. Pepi I, 413, Masp.) — Malattia, infermità, dolore, male, sofferenza.

2) — Detto delle cose inanimate: essere in istato di eccitare melanconia o mestizia, come per es. per aver perduto il buono stato, essere in cattivo stato, deteriorato, guasto, ecc.

3) — Affliggersi, aver dolore, soffrire, dolersi (detto del cuore):
[hier.] (P. di Berl. I, l. 132 e seg.) (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 149), letter.: ogni cuore era malato per me, cioè: ogni cuore era ansioso sul mio conto.

4) — Sentir pietà, impietosirsi: s'émouvoir de pitié (Masp.):
[hier.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 286) (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 152) il cuore di lei si muove a pietà o sente pietà di lui.

[hier.], s-mer (Dict. géog. 303), V. [hier.] smārt.

[hier.] (Edfu; Z. 1873, 85), [hier.] (Dict. géo. 1034), [hier.] (Géogr. I, tav. 13, A, 12), [hier.] (Edfu) } semer, semerī, scrittura invece della più antica [hier.] āsmr (V.), lo smeriglio, che s'importava in Egitto dalla Nubia (V. Quatremère, Mém. géog., Vol. II).

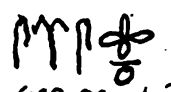
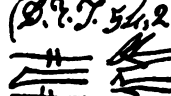
[hier.], semerī, V. [hier.] smr.

[hier.], semer-ī-u (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 62) suonatrici, cantanti.

[hier.] [hier.] } semer-neser-t, Var. del seg..

[hieroglyphs] semer-neser-t (Dend.; L. 1865. Tav. A) designazione dell'8ª ora della notte. (Sarc. Th. hoe, Bul.)

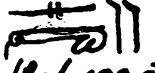
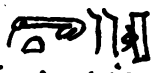
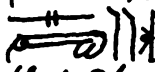
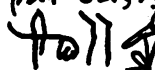
[hieroglyphs], semer-t (De Roug. Rech. 58), fem. di [hieroglyphs] smr.

[hieroglyphs] s-mes, forma causativa di [hieroglyphs] ms (V.), e letteral. equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ari-ms, far nascere, far partorire, portare al parto, fecondare, generare, fertilizzare. — Produrre, far venir fuori, far spuntare. In D. K. T. tav. 71. è detto del Nilo: [hieroglyphs] s-mes sexet, (esso) feconda, fertilizza la campagna.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 4) [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind, 7, 5; 16, 9) semes, il cavallo e la cavalla [hieroglyphs], σαcι-ϩθο, eques. V. [hieroglyphs] smsm e [hieroglyphs] ssm.

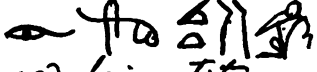
[hieroglyphs] semes (Rit. 98, 5), Var. di [hieroglyphs] sam; fiammeggiare, ardere, bruciare.

[hieroglyphs] semes (Edfu ed Esneh: L. 1870, 155) b.e., maglio, maglietto, martello, marzapicchio, con cui si conficcava al suolo il [hieroglyphs] nebi; — Battacchio; mazza, randello; — stanga, sbarra.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. freq.) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 146, 10; 112, 1) [hieroglyphs] (Prec. di Trav. III, 58) [hieroglyphs] (basse epoche) [hieroglyphs] pl. (B. H. T. 75, 7) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. in Bul., p. I) semes, il più vecchio, il maggiore, il figlio maggiore, il primogenito. Specialm. nel freq. titolo [hieroglyphs], figlio maggiore, che seguiva il titolo se-suten e precedeva quello di mer-menfiu. — Il semes per eccellenza era il dio Thot (P. Rhind 8, 7; 25, 10).
2) — Principe, comandante, signore, padrone.

[hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. 54, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) semsun, bacino, bacile, catinella, grande vaso, che serviva per es. a contenere balsamo anti. — Tino, tinozza e simile.

[hieroglyphs] semsem (Denkm. III, 276, e, Birch; Stel. Piankhi, l. 115, verso; Rit. 15, 46),

Var. di [hieroglyphs] sms.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr.) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 36) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (M., π) mulus. semsem, il cavallo o la cavalla. ⲧⲉⲙⲑⲟⲁⲙ.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 80, a) [hieroglyphs] (ib. III, 223, b) semsem, forma raddop. di [hieroglyphs] sm col signif. rafforzato di questo (V.).
Confr. זמזם, زمزم, murmuravit, fremuit; ted. sumsen, ronzare, rombare.
Brugsch confr. ⲧⲙⲧⲙ (?) scalpere, scabere, titillare.

[hieroglyphs], smesmes (Masp. Z. 1879, 61 e 13); trascrizione erronea invece di [hieroglyphs] nmsms.

[hieroglyphs], semsem-t (Pierr. Ét. I, 142) passage? route? forma raddop. di [hieroglyphs] sm?.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] semes-neb-χu (?) (Dender.) nome di una costellazione.

[hieroglyphs], semes', Var. del seg..

[hieroglyphs], smeserau, Var. di [hieroglyphs] smasr..

[hieroglyphs], sem-t (De Roug., Tomb. d'Ahmes, p. 131) costume.
— (Chab.) letto.

[hieroglyphs], sem-t (Stela 52, Vienna). V. [hieroglyphs] sm.

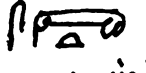
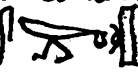
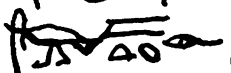
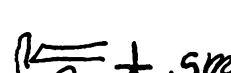
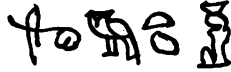
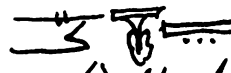
[hieroglyphs], semet (D. T. I. II, 40, 9), V. [hieroglyphs] smd-t.

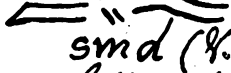
[hieroglyphs], sem-t, Var. di [hieroglyphs] sm.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Gr. P. Harr., 8, 1). De Rougé, Pierret e Revillout leggono smet e traducono ispettore, esaminatore. Confr. il seg. [hieroglyphs] s-mt.
— V. [hieroglyphs] sm, all. 3.

[hieroglyphs], smet (Inscr. Pepi I, 402), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) percevoir, percepire, riscuotere.
V. però [hieroglyphs] smti.

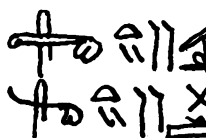
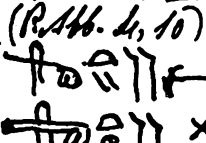
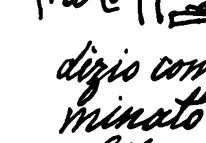
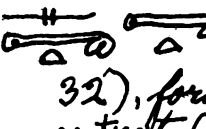
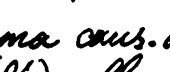
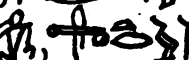
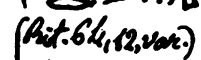
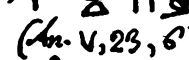
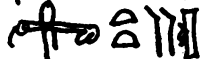
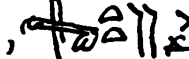
[hieroglyphs]. smet, (E) grana quaedam.

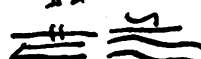
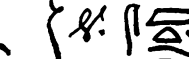
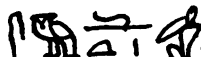
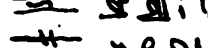
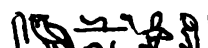
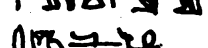
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 122, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 12) [hieroglyphs] s-met, caus. di [hieroglyphs] mt (V.); verificare, riconoscere, apprezzare giudicare, constatare legalmente (Chab. Mél. 1873, 69).
Constatare giudiziariamente, istruire giudiziariamente su un delitto, mettere in giudizio, mettere alla quistione, esaminar colla tortura.
— Esaminare attentamente, cercar di indovinare.
2) — I sost. corr.: investigazione, confronto, interrogatorio, comparsa; — un'operazione od un atto qualunque di istruzione giudiziaria. — Testimonianza scritta, — titolo legale.
[hieroglyphs] (Chab. Mél. 1873, 32) faire titre.
[hieroglyphs] (Erman, Z. 1879, 79) la corte dell'inquisizione, dell'istruzione giudiziaria.
3) — I due primi gruppi signif. propr.: ristabilire il giusto mezzo, render giusto, esatto; — misurare attentamente, giustamente, con giusta bilancia; render giustizia; — aggiustare.
— aggiustamento; — giudice.

[hieroglyphs], smet (Rit. 144, a), Esaminatore, nome del guardiano della prima torre (ari).

[hieroglyphs] sem-t (P. Matematico di Londra), V. [hieroglyphs] sm.

[hieroglyphs] sem-t (Dend.; Z. 1863, 6), nome della 2ª ora del giorno.

[hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (id.) sem-t, l'occhio, propr. l'occhio che si dirige a (שום עין על), detto specialmente del sacro occhio della luna; quindi designazione speciale della luna.

[hieroglyphs], smet, var. di [hieroglyphs] smd.

[hieroglyphs], sem-t (2º Decr. di Philae), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sem, detto della donna.

[hieroglyphs], sem-ta (Denkm. III, 112, d), var. di [hieroglyphs] sam-ta (V.).
[hieroglyphs], egli fu sotterrato.

[hieroglyphs] sem-ti (D. T. T. II, 40, 9), forma duale di [hieroglyphs] smd (V.); letter. ciò che si imbelletta (V. [hieroglyphs] smd-t);

forse le tempie, ϲⲙⲁⲧ (P.M., q.v.), κρόταφοι, tempora; — o forse le sopracciglia, in affinità con ϲⲱⲙⲧ (?), ἐκτείνειν, extendere, protendere, quasichè le sopracciglia siano le distese (Brug.).

[hier.], semti (Rec. IV, 35, 150), V. [hier.], smd-t.

[hier.] [hier.] semti op. smeti (Rit. 125, 32 e var.), udire, ascoltare, stare in ascolto, orecchiare, origliar di nascosto, spiare. — Confr. [hier.] sm. (Brugsch) Horcher, (Pierr.) accusateur; — (Birch) deaf.

[hier.] [hier.] (P. Abb. 4, 10) [hier.] [hier.] smeti, smetu V. [hier.] e [hier.] smt. [hier.] giudicato di un giudizio completo; confrontato od esaminato con un confronto completo.

[hier.], s-metmet (Rit. 125, 32), forma caus. di [hier.] mtmt (V.), collo stesso significato. — Equiv. a [hier.] smti (Rit. l. c.).

[hier.], [hier.] [hier.], [hier.] [hier.], [hier.] (Rit. 64, 12, var.) (An. V, 23, 6) [hier.], [hier.] [hier.] (Mél. di Chab. 1873, 32) s-meter, s-meteru, s-metert, s-metet, V. [hier.] e [hier.] smt. [hier.] år-smett (Chab. Mél. l. c.) faire titre.

[hier.] [hier.] semed (Edfu), V. [hier.] smti.

[hier.], semed (Devéria, Bokenxonsu, p. 746; Sall. I, 3, 7; II, 1, 2), affine al copto ϲⲙⲁⲁⲧ (B.), benedici; signif.: consacrarsi a qualcuno, darsi tutto a... (specialm. ad una divinità). — Onde il seg.

[hier.] (Devér. l. c. pag. p. 745, nota 1ª) [hier.], [hier.] [hier.], [hier.] [hier.], [hier.] (An. IV, 4, 9) semed (secondo Chab. sem-dod), il servo e la serva, consacrati ad un dio ed al suo tempio, i philakili dei papiri greci. — Chabas legge questi gruppi sem-dod, e trad.: letter. manovali, facchini, impiegati nell'interno dei templi; — domestici o manovali di una necropoli; — domestici o manovali campestri.

(P. di Bologna 1094, 2) (Rec. IV, 80, 8) semed, un oggetto che appare rappresentato in una serie di amuleti e di cose di ornamento, e che poteva esser fatto di tehen, àrt, hers, xenem, heqamamu e di ogni sorta di gemme ( ) di specie preziosa (Harr. I. 64, b. 14-17; P. Bol. l. c.). — L'interpretazione sistro, proposta da Chabas, non è convalidata da alcuna prova; — (Brugsch) forse designa qualche cosa di più generale, come appare per es. da un passo di C, 34, Louvre.
— L'ultimo gruppo è fatto dal Brugsch equiv. a smd-t.

(Palazzo di Ramesse II) (Inscr. Seti 290) (Tomb. di Ramesse IV) (Tomb. di Seti I) semed, nome di un decano nel mezzo della serie delle costellazioni, trascritto in copto CMAT. il 15^mo^ giorno del mese, la festa della metà della luna, della metà del mese, la metà del mese. — Lo stesso significato si trova pure avere il semplice .
— (Beni-Hassan), designazione del 12° giorno della luna o del mese.

(Denkm. II, 92) (ib. 87) (Pietra delle off. Berl.) semed-t, imbellettare, lisciare, dare il belletto agli occhi, alle sopracciglie, ed allo spazio compreso fra queste e le palpebre.
— Sost.: polvere cosmetica per dipingere gli occhi (confr. msdm), belletto per gli occhi — Brugsch confr. con CTHM, CΘHM, stibium, collyrium, antimonium.
Confr. msdm e sdm.

semed-t (P. di Bol. IV, 23, 14; Burt. Exc. pl. 43, 23), Brugsch identifica con TMH lectulus, matta; letto, giaciglio, stuoia. — V. sam.

(Mar. Abyd.) (2a Stela Christin. III, 3, 5, Bul.) semed-t-u, V. smd.

, s-mez (Boll. T. 82, retto), causat. di mz, profondo, profondità; signif.: render profondo, fondo, basso; affondare, scavare.

, semezez (Inscr. Unas I, 1; Z. 1882, 131) antiquato invece di mszz (V.).

(Rit. 145, 84) (ib. 140, 8) (ib. 64, 22) s-meḥ, caus. di mḥ (V.); ricolmare, completare, ecc. 2) – Il gruppo del Rit. 145, 84, pare causativo di mḥ (V.), col signif. di incoronare.

, s-meḥ (P. Mag. 12, Rit. 145, 85), caus. di mḥ (V.); sommergere, affondare, annegare. – Inondare.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 421) (Nav. M. d'H., II) smeḥ, specie particolare di barca o nave; (Nav. l. c.) nave pronta per la battaglia.

semeḥ (D. H. T. II, 36, b), probabilm. forma contratta di snmḥ; equiv. od affine a שמע, udire, ascoltare, esaudire, ubbidire; (Hiphʿil) fare udire, farsi intendere; e quindi cantare, suonare, ⲍⲱ, onde ⲣⲉϥϩⲱⲥ cantante e ϩⲱⲥ musica. 2) – Essere esaudito.

, s-meḥu (Rit. 6, 3), V. s-mḥ.

, semeḥ (Tomba di Ti, N.º 154), Brugsch confr. ⲥⲙⲁϩ (T. M. ⲠⲈ), Βότρυς, racemus (uvae), ⲥⲙⲁϩⲛⲁⲗⲟⲗⲓ botrus uvae, e traduce uva, grappolo d'uva. – Confr. צִמּוּקִים, צִמֻּקִים, mazzuoli di uve secche, grappoli d'uva secca, uve secche.

(Rec. IV, 16, 107) (Br. Dict.) (Z. 1865, 13) (Rec. I, 29, 3) semeḥ, semeḥi, il lato sinistro; a sinistra; essere alla sinistra; sinistro. (V. De Horrack, Rev. Arch. 1862, II, 268; Chab., Sur les mines d'or, p. 36; Z. l. c.). שְׂמֹאל, شمال, la sinistra, lato sinistro, mano sinistra, assir. sumilu sinistro; הִשְׂמְאִיל, הִשְׂמִיל, andare a sinistra.

, s-meḥi, V. s-mḥ.

, smeḥ-t (Rit. del Louvre, corrisp. al C. 64, 22 del Rit. di Tor.), gruppo erroneo invece di (Rit. di Tor. l. c.)

(Hdt. 55, Sheum.) (An. IV, 12, 1) semex, inversione invece di sxm. 2) – s-mex, causat.

di [hieroglyphs] mx (V.).

[hieroglyphs] (Gurnah, 4) [hieroglyphs] } s-mex, equiv. al prec.; abl. 2
2) — semex, Variante di [hieroglyphs] sxmx (V.).
3) — Lauth lo identifica con שִׂמְחָה letizia, gaudio, allegrezza.

[hieroglyphs] } sen, 1) — equiv. al seg.
2) — Var. di [hieroglyphs] stu.

[hieroglyphs] (bassa epoca) [hieroglyphs] (L. 1818, 45) [hieroglyphs], b. e. (Tomba di Ramesse V) } sen, affisso pronominale della 3.a pers. plur., ce, essi, esse, loro. — Si trova pure usato come pronome assoluto: [hieroglyphs] cepime, coloro piangono.
— Assiro sunu, sen (m.), essi, loro, sina (f.) esse, loro.

[hieroglyphs], sen (Pierr. Ét. I, 16), pietra.

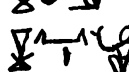
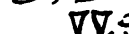
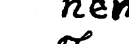
[hieroglyphs], sen, propr.: ciò che si deve rimuovere (V. [hieroglyphs] sn), cacciare, levarsi d'indosso; cioè: peccato, colpa; sporchezza, lordura, impurità (morale e materiale); tutto ciò che è abbominevole, detestabile, odiabile, esecrabile; — confr. שָׂנֵא detestare, odiare, avere in odio, שׂנא odiatore, nemico; שִׂנְאָה odio, שָׂנוּא odiato.

[hieroglyphs] (Lor. Stela Bessa; Canop. 19) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 134, 9; An. IV, 11, 3) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 31, 3e 4) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 136, 1) [hieroglyphs] (S. Cadet, Var. al Rit. l. c.) } sen, andare da un luogo ad un altro; andare o passare da una parte all'altra; attraversare, oltrepassare, scorrere, percorrere; passeggiare andando e venendo; oltrepassare (franchir), varcare, dépasser (un limite); — sorpassare in merito, in importanza, in dignità; oltrepassare un tempo, un'epoca: [hieroglyphs] acciocchè non sia oltrepassato il giorno di festeggiare questa panegiria.
2) — Passer, s'écouler, finir, échapper, transire (Chab.); — sost. écoulement (Pierr., Rit. 105, 2).
— cen (T. M.), cini (M. B.), cine (T.), praetergredi, praeterire, transire, pertransire, exire, egredi extra.
שָׁנָה, שָׁנָא, שְׁנָה, שְׁנֵא, cambiare, cangiare, mutare (di luogo), trasgredire, trapassare (il comando); צען trasferirsi, trasmigrare, essere trasportato (altrove); צעה trasmigrare, migrare, emigrare, vagare, scorrere; צִעָה far migrare, far vagare, tramutare (di stanza).
— 3) — (costr. con [hieroglyph] op. [hieroglyph]) raggiun-

gere, atteindre, joindre, arriver jusqu'à .... — e quindi:
4) — eguagliare, essere eguale, pari; corrispondere a, essere del tutto corrispondente a .... (Stela Beka. Torino): onde le espress.:
[hieroglyphs] m-sen, m-sent, conformemente a, parimente che, egualmente che, come. — Comparabile, paragonabile, simile, eguale, pari a ...
[hieroglyphs] àn neter m-sen r-s (S. H. T. l. c.), nessuna divinità è pari a lei.
5) — (Z. 1875, 40), in connesso coll'all. prec., modello, esemplare.

[hieroglyphs] sen (Düm., Z. 1866, 84), CINE (T.), CHINI (M. T.), vomer, vomere, il ferro dell'aratro.

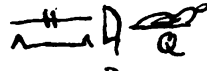
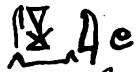
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 90, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Bor. 4, 5) sen, portar fuori, far uscire, cavare, strappare, togliere, levare, cavar fuori, ecc. tagliando, tagliare, troncare, recidere.

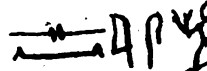
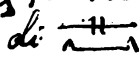
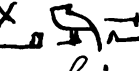
[hieroglyphs] (P. di Berl. I, l. 114) [hieroglyphs] sen, unirsi, associarsi, allearsi (con ..... coll'accusativo).
— Abboccarsi con ...
(V. Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 139).
2) — [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph] sono più frequent. equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] son, fratello, CON (T. M.), CAN (B.), П, frater.
Duale [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 89).
plur. [hieroglyphs] (ib. 18, 25 e 27).
— Il segno [hieroglyph] è anche adoperato per significar sorella; duale [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 37, 1) le due sorelle (Iside e Nephti).
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 145, 5) fratello e sorella.
[hieroglyphs] CON NTEQ MAY, fratello della madre di lui, cioè suo zio dal lato materno.
2) — Il segno [hieroglyph] (scritto anche [hieroglyph] oppure [hieroglyph], Louvre, Sala Civile, armadio H, N. 1453) è var. di [hieroglyphs] nem-ānχ, redivivo (V. Pierret, Insc. d. Louv. I, 96, 102; Sala Storica, Vetrina R, N. 641).
— Io però riterrei piuttosto il segno [hieroglyph] una var. di [hieroglyph] mā-χr (?).
3) — Lo stesso segno [hieroglyph] ha pure il fonetico sn, ed è var. di [hieroglyph] e di [hieroglyph] (V. sotto s'n).
4) — (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 150) mago, evocatore.

[hieroglyphs] (Canop. 31) [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Auth. Text. 33) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 51; 129, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Rev. Arch. 1863, 60) [hieroglyphs] sen, ebr. שְׁנַיִם (costr. שְׁנֵי), cald. תְּרֵין, assir. sina, sanie, sinu (m.), sanetu, sanut (f.), siriaco ܬܪܝܢ, arab. إثنان, ثنين, ثانر, berbero sin, sen, tuareg essin, sabeo [characters]; copto CNAY (T. M.); f. CNTE, CENTE (T.), CNOYT (M.), CHNT (B.),

due.
2) — l'altro, il secondo.
Confr. [Hebrew] secondo, [Hebrew] ripetizione, doppio, [Hebrew] replicare, reiterare, raddoppiare, ripetere.
3) — Simile, pari.
4) — Il prossimo, le prochain, il vicino.
— [hieroglyphs], non esiste il suo secondo, opp. il suo simile.
[hieroglyphs] (Nao. M. d'H.), colpisce l'uno il suo altro fra essi, cioè: il suo vicino.
[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Mon. div.) parla l'uno all'altro di essi.

[hieroglyphs], sen (Stela 78, Bul.), var. del prec..

[hieroglyphs] (Pist. 41, 1) (Stel. Piānxi) [hieroglyphs] (Abyd. Mar.) [hieroglyphs] (Roug. Rech. 68) sen, tirar il fiato col naso, respirare; odorare, sentire, fiutare, annasare.
2) — Equiv. al seg.: toccar col naso, nelle frequentissime frasi:
[hieroglyphs] sen-ta, annasare o toccar col naso la terra, equiv. al seg. [hieroglyphs] sen-ta.

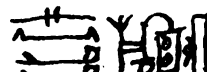
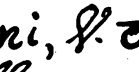
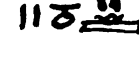
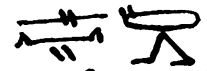
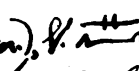
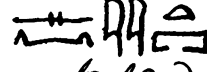
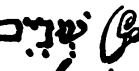
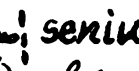
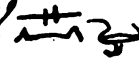
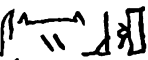
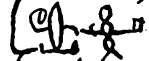
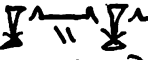
[hieroglyphs] sen, nella frequente frase (Canop. 2) [hieroglyphs] (D. M. T. 57) sen-ta (costr. con [hieroglyphs]), toccar la terra, cioè gettarsi col viso contro terra per porgere i suoi omaggi a qualcuno; prostrarsi, prosternarsi al suolo (innanzi a qualcuno, [hieroglyphs]....); gettarsi ai piedi di qualcuno, abbassarsi sino a terra al cospetto di qualcuno, dimostrare la propria somma venerazione; dare adorazione (a... [hieroglyphs]...), adorare, dimostrare a qualcuno il più alto onore e rispetto.
— Il sost. corrisp.: prostrazione, prosternazione, adorazione, venerazione, omaggio.
— Come verbo si trova costrutto non solamente con [hieroglyphs] e con [hieroglyphs], ma eziandio con [hieroglyphs] her.

[hieroglyphs], sen (Inscr. Tetà, 269), secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 35), in affinità con [hieroglyphs] sn, all. 4, o con [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], sn, all. 3, significa stampo, modello, forma.

[hieroglyphs] (Pist. 20, 6; 112, 7; freq.) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 69, 5) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 243) senà, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sn, fratello.
fem. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], sorella.
2) — (Pepi I, l. c.; Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 150) mago, evocatore;
3) — (Pepi I, 274, Masp. l. c.)

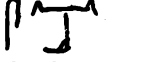
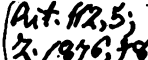
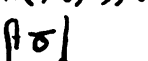
formola magica,
plur. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], senà (*Rit. 18, 33*), *equiv. al prec., all. 1.*

[hieroglyphs] (*Rit. 31, 10*) } senà, *V.* [hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (*ib. 83, 10*) } sn.

[hieroglyphs], senàu (*Inscr. Pepi I, 274*), *plur. di* [hieroglyphs] snà, *all. 3.*

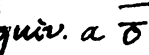
[hieroglyphs] } senàu, *Varianti di*
[hieroglyphs] } [hieroglyphs] sn.

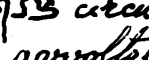
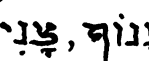
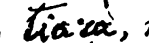
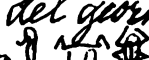
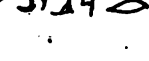
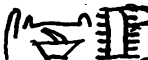
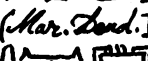
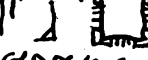
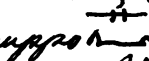
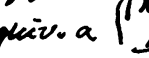
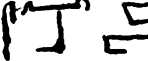
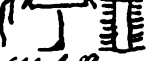
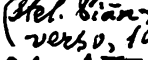
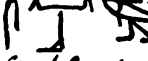
[hieroglyphs], senàs (*Dum. Hist. Temp. I*), *Var. di* [hieroglyphs] sns.

[hieroglyphs], senà-t, *femm. di* [hieroglyphs] snà, *sorella.*

[hieroglyphs], senà-t (*Rit. 17, titolo*) *tavoliere, scacchiere, damiere.* (*Brug. confr. con* CNHINI (*M.*), CNAE=IN (*T.*) *ludere, nugari*).
[hieroglyphs], *giuocar agli scacchi o alle dame.*

[hieroglyphs], senàha-u (*Rit. 145, 34*), *colpi, ferite, percosse, tormenti,* (*Pierr.*) *ravage.*

[hieroglyphs], s-nāā (*Prisse 9, 7*), *caus. di* nāā (*V.*); *far risplendere, far brillare pel colorito; dipingere con vivi colori, ornare di belle e splendide pitture.*

[hieroglyphs] (*Rit. 145, 34*) } seni, *V.* [hieroglyphs] sn;
[hieroglyphs] } *all. 2. secondo.*

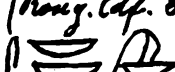
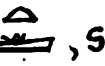
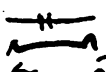
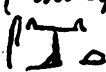
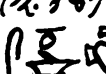
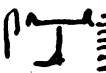
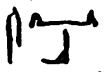
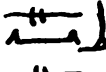
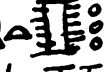
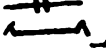
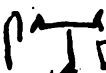
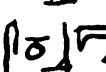
[hieroglyphs], seni (*Karn.*), *V.* [hieroglyphs] sn — *Birch (Rev. Arch. 1865, 59) lo fa equiv. a* [hieroglyphs] snàt.

[hieroglyphs], sen-ìt (*Stel. Pianxi, retto, l. 30*), *camera, cabina o sala pei viaggiatori in una nave. Confr.* CENH (*T.*) *arca. Brugsch assimila a* שְׁנַיִם (*Gen. 6, 16*) *secundi tabulati conclavia, secondo piano.*

[hieroglyphs], seni (*Rit. 149, 55*), *equiv. a* [hieroglyphs] snt.

[hieroglyphs], seni }
[hieroglyphs], seniu } *V.* [hieroglyphs] sn.
Rit. 130, 14) *plur.* }

[hier.] (Dend.) [hier.] (Canop. 11 e freq.) senib, Var. di [hier.] snb. [hier.], uza h̄ā senib, prosperità e salute, corrisp. al nostro prosit!, faccia pro!, bon pro faccia!, bene prosperi!, prosperità! salute!

[hier.], seniseni (P. Rhind, 11,10), Var. di [hier.] snsn.

[hier.] (Rit. 112,5; Z. 1876, 98) [hier.] (B. H. T. 56) [hier.] (Dendera) seneb, circondare, attorniare, accerchiare, cingere.
2) — Colmare, supplire ciò che è vuoto e cavo, munire, fornire; empire, colmare di... — Ed i passivi (però più frequentem. colle desinenze ea, [hier.]).
3) — In generale: conservare, preservare, proteggere, difendere, guardare, riparare. — Onde
4) — Equiv. a [hier.] snb (Rit. l. c.; Z. l. c.).
5) — Equiv. a [hier.] snb.
— Confr. צנף circuire, circondare, ravvolgere, avvoltolare, bendare, cingere; onde צָנִיף, צְנִיפָה, fascia del capo, benda, tiara, mitra.
6) — s-neb, caus. di [hier.], nb, nella espressione
[hier.] (Z. 1864. Tav. I) nome della 11ª ora del giorno, chiamata altrimenti [hier.], V. sotto [hier.] nbā-t.

[hier.] (Mar. Dend. I, 9) [hier.] (B. T. I. 19, 3 e 4) [hier.] (B. H. T. 38, col. 6) [hier.] (B. T. T. II, 45, 2) [hier.] (Rit. 145, 2; Nav. M. d. H. pl. VI) [hier.] (Inscr. Regi I, 453) [hier.] seneb, deriv. dal prec.; cingere, circondare con un muro, difendere per mezzo di un muro (V. anche B. H. T. 59, f — e).
2) — Difendere, proteggere, riparare.
3) — riparo, difesa (B. H. T. l. c.).
4) — Il muro che orla, che cinge, che circonda, riparo che ripara, che difende; muraglia, fortificazione, fortezza (Inscr. Regi I, 306 e 352; Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 157).
[hier.], senb-hez, la città del muro bianco, Menfi.
5) — Il gruppo [hier.] nel l. c. del Nav. è equiv. a [hier.] snb.

[hier.], senb (Rit. 71, 3), Var. del prec., all. Le, nel l. c. citati come var. di [hier.] sbti.

[hier.] (Stel. Pianxi, verso, 19) [hier.] (Rit. 39, 1 e 3) [hier.] (D. H. T. 72, 35. b, B) seneb, girare attorno a qualche cosa, cingere, accerchiare, circondare, attorniare qualche cosa da ogni parte, e con ciò chiudere, serrare, bloccare, sbarrare, porre ostacoli ed impedimenti sulla strada; impedire, tagliar la strada; — im-

barazzare, far barricate (D.H.T. l.c.).

[hieroglyphs] (Ob. l. Barker) seneb, riparare, difendere, conservare la vita, la salute; — sanare, guarire (Z. 1875, 75). — Ed i passivi.
— Essere o diventar sano, godere una buona salute, star bene, bene valere.
— Salute, prosperità, sanità, salubrità.
— Sano, prospero.
שָׁלֵו prospero, felice, quieto, tranquillo, sano, in salute; שְׁלֵוָה, שָׁלֵו, cald. שַׁלְוָה, prosperità, felicità, quiete, tranquillità, sanità, salute.
[hieroglyphs], ogni malattia è guarita.
[hieroglyphs] (An. V, 27, 3), sia perfetta la tua salute.
[hieroglyphs] (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] snib).
— Spessissimo si trova usata in questo senso la sola iniziale [hieroglyph], specialmente nel gruppo [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto [hieroglyph] ānx).
2) — seneb opp. senib si trova anche corrispondere al nostro nobilissimo, illustrissimo.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 71, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 16, 22) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) seneb, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] snb; munire, fornire qualche cosa di un inviluppo, un involucro od una cinta per sua difesa.

2) — Lista, striscia di stoffa, cintola, cinto, cintura di stoffa; fascia, benda, fasciatura, bandella. Confr. צנף ed il sost. deriv. sotto [hieroglyphs].
3) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs], all. 5.

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 1064, 22) [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) seneb, (Brug.) cinta presa come piantagione, in quanto che essa ripara inoltre ciò che è dietro nascosto dallo sguardo dei profani.
— Alcuni traducono corona di fiori, ghirlanda.

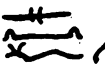
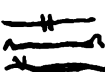
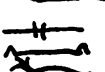
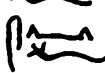
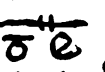
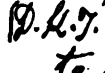
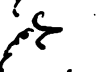
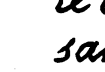
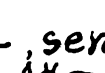
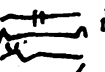
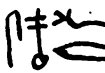
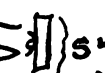
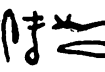
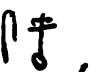
[hieroglyphs], seneb (Harr. I, 40, 10), albero ignoto, di cui nel l.c. sono menzionate le bacche od i frutti [hieroglyphs].
— Forse equiv. al prec., o con esso in affinità o connessione.

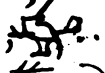
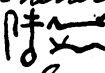
[hieroglyphs], seneb (Rit. 98, 6), abbruciare, bruciare, ardere; ridurre in cenere.
— La fiamma che tutto circonda e avvolge.
סרף, שׂרף, שׁרב, abbruciare, ardere, שָׁרָב ardore, arsura, צרב esser arso, acceso, abbruciato.

[hieroglyphs], senb-īt (P. di Berl. I, l. 201), (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 159) torse, torso, busto; (Diebl.) corpo; (Birch) ginocchio, gamba.

[hieroglyphs], senebeb (Roug. Edf. 67, XXI) } Var. di [hieroglyphs] snb.
[hieroglyphs], senebneb (id. ib., 28, XXI) }

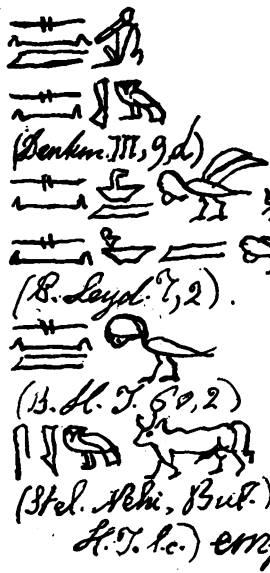
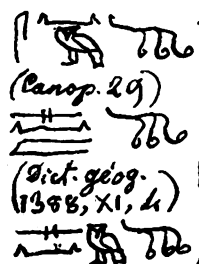
[hieroglyphs], seneb-t, sost. di [hieroglyphs] snb.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Egypt. I, 392), [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 94), [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) } seneb-t, g. f., secondo Masp., deriv. dal prec. snb signif.: liquore fortificante, corroborante. — (Naville, Z. l.c.) brocca, mezzina, mesciroba, secchio; pot-à-charger.
Confr. [Hebrew], [Hebrew], coppa, bacino, vaso, nappo.

[hieroglyphs] (Brit. 146, a), [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Stobart), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Egypt. I, 306), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 352) } senb-t, sost. equivalente a [hieroglyphs] snb. — Il 1°, 3° e 4° plurali.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } seneb-t (Z. 1875, T. II, l. 33), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] snb, significa propr. l'accerchiante, la circondante, cioè il cielo.

[hieroglyphs], senb-t, Var. [hieroglyphs] snb-it.

[hieroglyphs] senef (Bon. II), Variante di [hieroglyphs] sf.

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 84) b. e. } senef (Rit. 17, 23; 18, 21 e 23; 64, 14; 99, 17), CNOQ (T., M., B.), CNOB (T.), CNAB, CN=AQ (B.), Π, sanguis; il sangue.
[hieroglyphs], àm-senf, (E.) morbus quidam: letter.: ciò che si connette col sangue, la malattia del sangue.

[hieroglyphs], senef (Esneh), equiv. od affine con [hieroglyphs] sf (V.); l'anno passato, il tempo passato, il tempo.
CNOBQ (T. M.) annus superior.

[hieroglyphs], senef (Bib. el Mol., Tomba di Seti I), speciale stoffa o veste.

[hieroglyphs] } s-nefer, caus. di [hieroglyphs] nfr (V.); abbellire, far bello, bonificare, far buono, migliorare, far bene, render buono.
2) — proteggere, difendere, guardare, preservare, guarentire (da.. ..., [hieroglyphs] ...), conservare (Stela Mettern.):
[hieroglyphs]
egli protesse il cuor tuo dal cattivo veleno.

senem, empire, riempire, colmare; provvedere, munire, fornire (specialmente di cibo), nutrire, alimentare. — Ripienezza, abbondanza, pienezza di cibo, nutrimento. (Denkm. III, 9 d) (B. Leyd. I, 2). (B. H. T. 60, 2) (Stel. Abi, Bul.) (B. H. T. l. c.) empire la lingua.

senem, duolo, lutto, bruno. — Sciogliere e quindi impugnare, riunire, serrare i capelli. — I capelli che si impugnano, che si serrano. (Canop. 29) (Dict. géog. 1888, XI, 4)

I capelli prendevano una parte principale nel lutto; gli uomini li riunivano e serravano, le donne scioglievano le loro trecce.

, la purificazione del lutto di lei, cioè lo scioglimento dei suoi capelli.

, senem (J. de Roug., Edf. 64, XV), tempesta, procella, burrasca, tempaccio, temporale. — La grande piena dell acqua, l'inondazione soverchia che nuoce, l'onda che porta perdita, devastazione, rovina.

s-nem. caus. di nm (V.); far piccolo, diminuire, rendere miserabile.

, senem (Birch, Z. 1873, 151) una specie particolare di pesce, oppure deriv. dal prec.: il pesce piccolo, giovane; the freg, il fregolo, lo sciame di pesci; avannotti, pesciolini.

, senmāḥu (Leps. Ausw. 16, 2), Var. di snmḥ.

, senemu (Denkm. III, 5, a), V. snm.

, senmef (Brug. Rec. IV, 5, 22), Var. di snf.

(B. H. T. 84) (P. Rhind, 14, 4) (Sarc. Hor-emheb, Bul.) senemem, Varianti di snm.

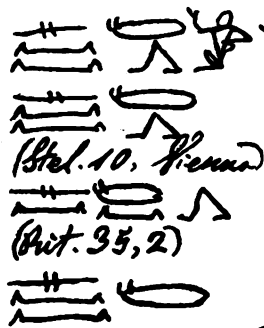
, senemem (Z. 1873, 51), V. snm.

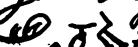
(Rit. 19, 10) (Philae) senemem, V. snm.

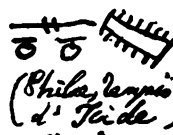
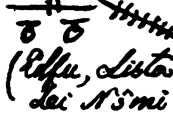
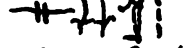
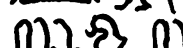
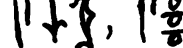
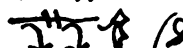
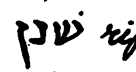
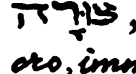
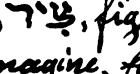
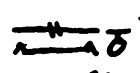
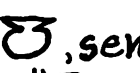
(Philae) } senemmeh,
(An. II, 10, 4) } senemmehu,
(S. Bul. XVII, l. 3) } V. snmh.

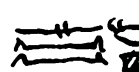
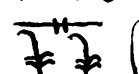
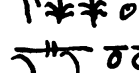
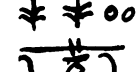
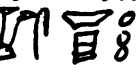
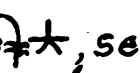
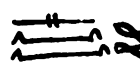
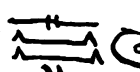
(Rit. 125, 9), Variante di snm.
Il Rit. di Torino non ha il determinativo, la frase , è tradotta da Birch: I have not cheated in the weight of the balance;
da Brugsch: Nicht habe ich falsch verfahren mit das Ausschlags-Gewicht der Wage;
da Reinisch: Nicht änderte ich am Loth der Wage;
da Pleyte: Je n'ai pas fait violence à l'indicateur de la balance;
da Masp.: Je n'ai pas faussé l'équilibre de la balance;
da Pierret: Je n'ai point fraudé quant au poids lui-même de la balance.
— Si potrebbe anche considerare il gruppo del Rit. di Torino come il causativo di nmnm (V.); e tradurre la frase sopra citata: io non ho fatto avanzare il contrappeso della bilancia.

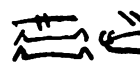
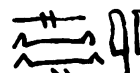
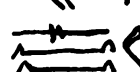
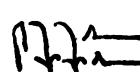
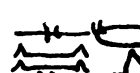
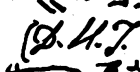
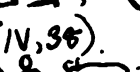
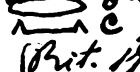
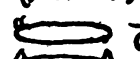
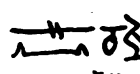
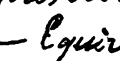
, snemes (Tomba di Phu-soxs, Tebe), Brugsch lo ritiene equiv. a o , snm.

, senem-t, nome di città. — Anche nome di un'isola vicina a Philae e che gli Arabi chiamano Beghé (بجه).

(Stela Piānxi) (P. Harr. I, 2) P. di Bul. N. 2 } senemeh, forma aumentata di smh (V.); pregare, domandare, chiedere, supplicare, implorare; supplicare umilmente. — Pronunziare, proferire una preghiera, una domanda, ecc.
— Supplica, preghiera, domanda, orazione.
2) — s-nemeh, forma causativa di nmhu, nemmhu (V.); farsi piccolo, appiccolirsi, abbassarsi; — avvicinarsi con deferenza, attestare la sua umiltà (a..., ...); — essere umile, sommesso. — Lodare con umiltà.

, senen (Levi, P. del Duau di Bera, 4) probab. var. di snn, all. 2. giungere a..., ecc.

(Stela Mettern.) (D. T. I, 77, 6) } senen, Varianti di sn.

(Stel. 10, Vienna) (Rit. 35, 2) senen, derivato da sn (V.); propr. il conduttore, la guida, signif. comandante, ed era il titolo di un ufficiale militare od amministrativo. Come capo militare era ufficiale o luogotenente di cavalleria (secondo de Rougé), in opposizione a uau, luogotenente di fanteria. reale luogotenente di cavalleria, capitano di cavalleria di Sua Maestà. Però il Chabas ha trovato questo vocabolo qualchevolta usato per designare anche un ufficiale di fanteria. Secondo Chabas, il Senen era nella gerarchia compreso fra l'uau ed il kat-sennu od ufficiale superiore. Il grado di Primo Senen era un grado militare elevatissimo. Principi della casa reale occuparono alcune volte questa carica. — Fra i Sennu amministrativi si distinguevano i Sennu dei paesi stranieri, i Sennu del tesoro, i Sennu della casa particolare del Faraone, il Sennu del mer-xetem, cioè del prefetto del sigillo. Il cancelliere aveva anche sotto di se un senen. — Alcuni egittologi ritengono questo gruppo equiv. a ȧdnnu (opp. àdnnu) (V.).
Secondo Maspero (Le Prince prédestiné) il Senen militare era un Officier de chars di grado inferiore, ma di cui non si può per ora designare il posto nella gerarchia militare dell'Egitto.
2) — Il 2°, 3° e 4° gruppo sono anche equiv. a sn.
3) — L'ultimo anche equival. a snnu.

(Phila, tempio d'Iside) (Edfu, Lista dei Nomi) senen, forma derivata da sn (V.); fracassare, conquassare, rompere, metter in pezzi, spezzare, tagliar in pezzi, sbranare.

(D. H. T. II, 47, b) (Denkm. III, 77, c) (ib.) (D. K. T. 60) senen, derivato da sn (V.); esposizione per iscritto conforme al fatto, copia conforme, copia. — Specificazione, lista, catalogo, indice, elenco, registro, ruolo, libro.

(Rec. de trav. III, 58 e 59) (Rit. 71, 14) (Z. 1878, 4; P. H. d. L. I, 24) (Dever. Bothen-Xonsu, p. 402) (Dendera) b. e. (Rec. N, 67, 6; D. H. T. II, 56) senen (V. Goodwin, Z. 1867, 82 e seg.), in connessione col precedente radic. sn, signif.: figura, immagine, simulacro, ritratto, effigie, statua, sem-

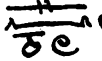
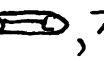
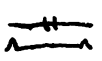
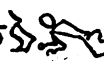
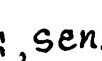
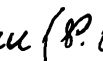
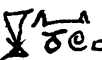
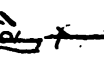
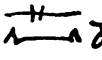
bianza, simiglianza.
[hieroglyphs], senen seri, immagine artistica;
[hieroglyphs], senen za, immagine del fecondatore (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. l. c.).
שנן ripetere, שנינה ripetizione; — צִיר, צוּרָה, figura, effigie, simulacro, immagine, forma, apparenza.

[hieroglyphs], senen (Inscr. Tetà, 279), V. [hieroglyphs] sn.

[hieroglyphs], senen, (Chab.) sorta di pietra da taglio.

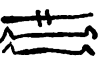
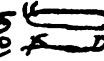
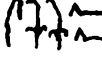
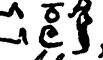
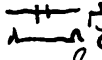
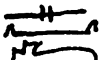
[hieroglyphs] (E) ; [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 75, 4) ; [hieroglyphs] ; [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 30, b.) ; [hieroglyphs] (Düm., Edfu) } senen, (E) grana, seu metallum quoddam. — (Brugsch) una specie di pietra o minerale, che si impiegava nella cura delle oftalmie (D. H. T. l. c.).
— Pietra preziosa? gemma? 2) — V. il seg.

[hieroglyphs], senen (Düm. Rec. IV, 86 e seg.), nome della decima delle undici specie sacre di balsami ànt conosciute ai tempi dei Tolomei; era di color aureo. — Una specie di [hieroglyphs] àn-ḥa-sāp.

[hieroglyphs], senen (Dend.), costellazione-decano, chiamata posteriormente [hieroglyphs] sqt.

[hieroglyphs] (Chab.) ; [hieroglyphs] (An. III, 2, 1) } senen, senni, Var. di [hieroglyphs] snti.

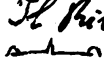
[hieroglyphs], senenàu (Rit. 42, 18), Var. di [hieroglyphs] sn.

[hieroglyphs] ; [hieroglyphs] (An. I, 10, 4) ; [hieroglyphs] (ib. I, 10, 3; III, 6) } seneni, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] sn.

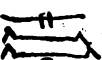
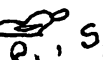
[hieroglyphs], seneni (Mar. Abyd. I, 39, b), Var. di [hieroglyphs] snn.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. IV, 38). [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 62) [hieroglyphs] } senni, sennu V. [hieroglyphs] snn.

[hieroglyphs], sennu (P. Rhind, 4, 5), ciò che fu assegnato a qualcuno per iscritto, per contratto e patto; ciò che gli fu attribuito, appropriato. — La sua prerogativa, il suo diritto.

2) — Proprietà o dominio ascritto, passato per iscritto — Offerta prescritta od ascritta per gli dèi.
3) — Equiv. a [hier.] sn.

[hier.], [hier.] sennu (D. H. T. 66), equiv. al prec., all. 2.
[hier.] (P. Rhind, 6, 7)

[hier.], sennu (P. Rhind, 9). V. [hier.] sn; onde sennu [hier.] = sn [hier.] (V. ib.).

[hier.], sennu (Leps. Aelt. Text. tav. 43), nome di un vaso della forma qui allato disegnata.
2) — Forse equiv. a [hier.] sn.

[hier.] [hier.] sennui (P. Morale di Bul.), varr. capricciose invece di [hier.] sn.

[hier.], sennu-pe-t (P. Bul. III, 10, 7 e seg.), nome di una pianta sacra, verosimilmente una specie di papiro, che nel l. c. appare posta in connessione col nome della dea [hier.] uaz-it di Pelusio.

[hier.], senennu (Mar. Harn, pl. 41), Var. di [hier.] snnu.

[hier.], snennu (Sall. II, 1, 4), V. [hier.] snn.

[hier.], snennu-tt, (E) herba rarior.

[hier.] [hier.] [hier.] s-nennuh (D. H. T. 101, col. 2), forma caus. di [hier.] nnuh e [hier.] nnnuh (V.). Che rende ebbro, che fa ubbriacare, inebbriare. Titolo freq. di Hathor di Dendera.

[hier.], snennux (E) [hier.], snennuxt (Rit. 63, 2) (E) tepidum esse. Confr. [hier.] rnnnux.
Il Rit. al l. c. ha la frase [hier.] che io tradurrei: io non attraverso il fuoco; (Pierr.) que la flamme ne m'enveloppe pas; (Birch) Flame does not burn me (?).

[hier.] [hier.] senent, simile, con i V. [hier.] e [hier.], sn.

[hier.], senent (P. Harr. 500), accarezzare, vezzeggiare, carezzare, far vezzi o moine, lusingare. Questo vocabolo è un allargamento di [hier.] sn (V.); perciò il suo

signif. fondam. è: annasare, fiutare, detto approssimativamente benissimo dei cani.

[hieroglyphs], senen-tu (Inscr. Pepi I, 336), (Masp.) proscinema.

[hieroglyphs], sennext (Z. 1870, 130), ascia o scure a testa o ferro circolare.

[hieroglyphs], senrohātā (Harr. I, 16, b, 6), nome di una specie di cipolla.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 6), [hieroglyphs] (Harr.), [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 9), [hieroglyphs] (Bon. pl. 2), [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. II, 13, 10), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1880, 54) } senes, dimostrare ad alcuno amore, stima, rispetto, venerazione, buoni sentimenti, buone intenzioni, buone disposizioni. — E questi sost.:

[hieroglyphs] (An. II, 2, 1) prestare, esprimere i suoi omaggi (a ....., [hieroglyphs] .....).

2) — Invocare, salutare, lodare, ringraziare, glorificare, adorare, onorare. — Ed i sost. corrisp. invocazione (Berr. Et. I, 72), inni (Golen.), lode (Ebers, Z. 1880. 54). — Adoratore.

In parallel. con [hieroglyphs] sūas' e con [hieroglyphs] nàs.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } senes (Rit. 59, 2; 70, 2; 130, 2; 149, 34), forma derivata da [hieroglyphs] sn (V.), collo stesso significato. — sopratutto respirare.

2) — V. [hieroglyphs] snsn.

[hieroglyphs], senesī (Descr. V, 40), V. [hieroglyphs] sns.

— adoratore (Sarc. Nexthorheb).

[hieroglyphs], senesu (?) (Inscr. Pepi I, 486), ?

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Chab.) } sensen, equivalente a [hieroglyphs] sns.

ⲥⲗⲥⲗ, ⲥⲉⲗⲥⲱⲗ, ⲥⲗⲥⲱⲗ, ⲥⲁⲗⲥⲉⲗ, ⲥⲟⲗⲥⲗ, consolari, hortari; animum addere, ⲉϩⲣⲁⲓ ⲉϫⲉⲛ; rabbin. ?

stima, considerazione.

[hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. 21), [hieroglyphs] (P. de Bert.), [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind. 9, 5; 15, 1), [hieroglyphs] (Sarc. di Hetar) } sensen, V. [hieroglyphs] sns. — Forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] sn, collo stesso significato. — Special.: tirar col naso, inalare, inspirare, assorbire.

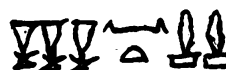
— Odore, fragranza, olezzo.

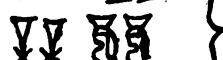
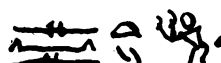
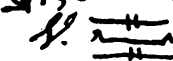
[hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. II, 64, b, 3), [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) } sensen, deriv. dal prec.; odore, profumo.

[hieroglyphs], sensen (Rit. 154, 6 e 11), derivato anch'esso dal prec. [hieroglyphs] snsn; odore puzzolente, fetore; puzzare, puzzo.
(Birch) to stink.

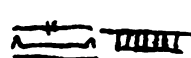
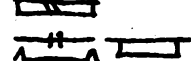
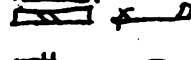
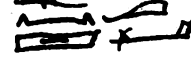
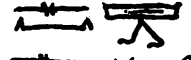
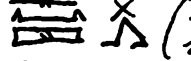
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 13, 12; 28), [hieroglyphs] (Harr.), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 173, 9; D. Z. T. II, 20, 9), [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Rā-sht-p-àb), [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. I, 41, 3), [hieroglyphs] (Sarc. a Vienna) } sensen, forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] sn; appaiare, accoppiare, legare, unire, congiungere; — appaiarsi, accoppiarsi, accompagnarsi, congiungersi, associarsi, unirsi, allearsi, affratellarsi, fraternizzare (V. [hieroglyphs] sn).
— Trovarsi a paio, a coppia, esser due, esser doppio.

Regge la prep. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], her, onde sensen her..., congiungere a..., unire a..., congiungere insieme.
[hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. 68, b, 3), egli unisce il suo cuore alla sua forma corporea.
(— Brugsch osserva che [hieroglyphs].... può anche significare esser contento di.)
— Rara la costruzione senza preposizione, come in Dend.: [hieroglyphs] è congiunto l'uno coll' altro.

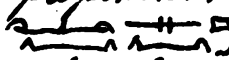
2) — Sost.: doppio, paio, coppia.
femm. [hieroglyphs] snsn-t.
3) — Alleanza, confederazione, lega, mescolanza.
4) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], sensen, derivato dal prec., significa collegato, alleato, associato, amico.
femm. [hieroglyphs] snsn-t.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } sensen (Edfu e Philae; L. 1875, Tav. II, l. 33), derivato dal verbo [hieroglyphs] snsn (V.), designa i lunghi pali piantati per paio innanzi ai due battenti delle porte dei piloni, con stendardi e pennoni di vari colori alla punta; — il paio o la coppia di pali o di antenne.

[hieroglyphs], senseni (Sarc. Onnophr., Bul.), V. [hieroglyphs] snsn.

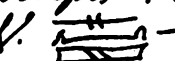
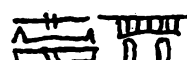
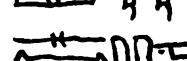
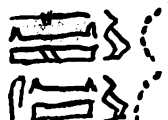
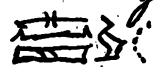
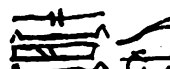
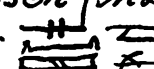
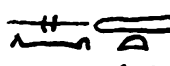
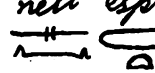
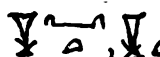
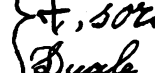
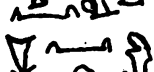
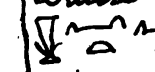
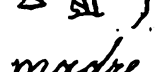
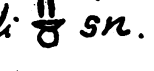
[hieroglyphs], senseni (C, 232, Louvre), V. [hieroglyphs] snsn.

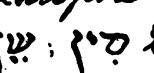
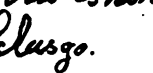
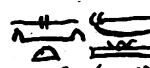
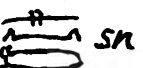
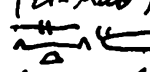
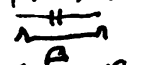
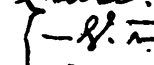
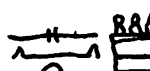
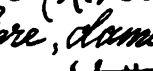
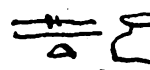
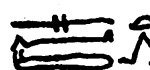
[hieroglyphs], senseni
[hieroglyphs], sensennu
[hieroglyphs], sensen-t femm.
} V. [hieroglyphs] sensen.

[hieroglyphs], sensen-t (?) (Inscr. Leta, 93), secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 19), designa le due sponde del Nilo, che costituiscono il territorio dell' Egitto.

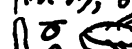
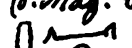
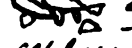
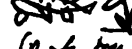
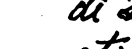
[hieroglyphs], sensen-t (Rit. 146, 26), (Birch) terror: — è una forma di [hieroglyphs] sns e significa invocazione. La frase del l. c.
[hieroglyphs], senza che si passi sull' invocazione del suo ruggito (Birch: impassable through terror of its roaring), è tradotta da Pierret: auquel (feu) on n'échappe pas, redoutable et rugissant; cioè il Pierret collega [hieroglyphs] alla prep. prec. [hieroglyphs] e fa di [hieroglyphs] un vocabolo a parte.

[hieroglyphs] sensen-t-u, sensen-tt, opp. sen-ti, opp. sent-sent, (B. H. T. 38, 6), le due sorelle, opp. il paio di sorelle.
Confr. [hieroglyphs] snsn.

[hieroglyphs], senes-ti, V. [hieroglyphs] sns.

[hieroglyphs], senes (?) (Inscr. Pepi I, 457), (Masp.) distruggere.

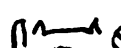
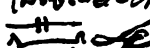
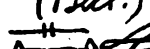
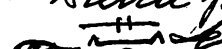
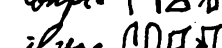
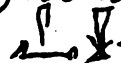
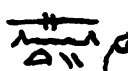
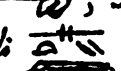
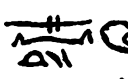
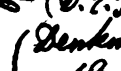
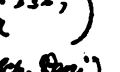
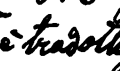
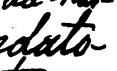
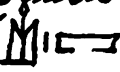
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 364), [hieroglyphs] (Descr. V, 4), [hieroglyphs] (Brug.), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 126, 57), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. VI, 120, 66), [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) senes, forma derivata dai radic. [hieroglyphs] ss (?); aprire, schiudere, liberare; mostrare, scoprire. — Aprirsi, mostrarsi.

2) — Masp. (Geur. épist. 18) traduce i due primi gruppi anche porta.
— 3) — Birch e Pierret danno un altro senso agli ultimi tre gruppi; così la propos. del Rit. l. c.
[hieroglyphs], io non mi schiudo (dice una porta), è tradotta da Birch: I do not go back; da Pierret: Je ne te laisserai pas marcher.
Ma queste due traduzioni noi non crediamo esatte.

[hieroglyphs], senes (Z. 1870. 74). Var. di [hieroglyphs] xns.

[hieroglyphs], senesau (P. di Torino, Pleyte e Rossi, pl. VI, 1), (Masp. Genr. épist. 18) porta, le porte.
V. [hieroglyphs] sns.

[hieroglyphs] senest (Inscr. Pepi I, 322, 414), deriv. dal prec. sns, signif.: socchiuso o spalancato (detto di un

uscio, di una porta, ecc. — e, secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) equiv. allo stesso sns' nel senso di aprire, socchiudere, spalancare (una porta, i due battanti della porta).

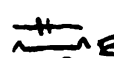
senes'u (Inscr. Teta 137, 148), (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 14), pioggia, piovere, far piovere. (l. c. 148), la pioggia che essi fanno piovere.

, sens'en (Mar. Abyd. I, p. 44), Var. di sns'.

senes'-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 365), nell'espressione , che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 158) trad.: une parole artificieuse.

sen-t, femm. di sn; sorella, CⲰNE (?), CⲰNI (M.), ϯ, soror. Duale ; sen-ti. , CⲰNI ⲚϮⲘⲀⲨ, la sorella della madre di lei, matertera, la zia di lei. , la sorella della nonna di lui.

sen-t (L. 1868, 18), femminile di sn.

snt, Brugsch lo fa var. di st.

, sen-t, nome di città, chiamata dai Greci Latopoli; ora Esneh. Conf. שֵׁן; סִין Pelusgo.

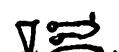
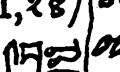
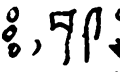
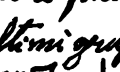
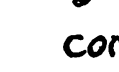
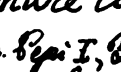
sen-t, sost. equiv. a sn (P.); (L. l. c.) modello, esemplare; — (Pepi, l. c.) modellare. — V. snt. (El-Kab) (L. 1873, 40) (Inscr. Pepi I, 424) 2) — Il 2° gruppo è anche equiv. al seg. (Stel. 55, Vienna; Leps. Aelt. Text. p. 24, nota c).

sen-t (L. 1866, 99), tavoliere, damiere, scacchiere. V.

, sent (Liebl., Aeg. Denkm. 53) un oggetto rappresentato nella forma . Nel l. c. si parla di 1120 di tali oggetti.

, sen-t, V. sn. 2) — Trovasi in un papiro come equival. a sn-t. Var. al Rit. 17, tit.

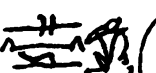
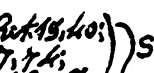
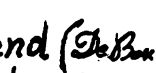
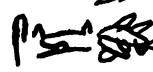
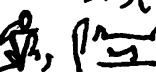
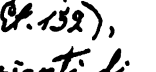
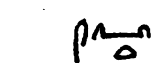
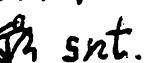
[hieroglyphs], sen-t (Chab., Recher. sur la XIX^e dyn., p. 141; Mél. 1873, 110), blocco di pietra.
CENTE, CENT, T, basis, fundamentum.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 78,2; 149,33) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 17,89) [hieroglyphs] (S.H.T. 71, C, 3) [hieroglyphs] (P. Mag. 8,3) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 136,11) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. 551, Londra) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 78, 10 e 13) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 78, 6 e 9) (Louvre, 26, C) sent, temere, paventare, aver paura; aver timore, tema, paura innanzi a qualcuno. — Rispettare, onorare, vereri; aver stima, considerazione, venerazione per...; esser colmo di venerazione (per...., [hieroglyphs].... opp. coll'accusativo); — testimoniare la sua stima, i suoi rispetti, i suoi omaggi.
— I sost. corrisp.: timore, paura, terrore, timor di Dio, spavento, tema; rispetto, stima, venerazione ecc.
CNAT (Σ.) εὐλαβέομαι, vereri, revereri, timere.
[hieroglyphs], sent-f xet-ta, lo spavento suo è nel mondo, cioè: tutto il mondo ha timore di lui.
[hieroglyphs], io ebbi paura di te.

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 577) [hieroglyphs] (S.H.T. 67) sent, abito, veste o vestito d'onore, propr., deriv. dal prec.: abito che impegna, che obbliga lo spettatore al rispetto, alla riverenza.

[hieroglyphs] (Bib. d. Mol.) [hieroglyphs] (Bul.) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Edf.) sent, fondare, stabilire, gettar le fondamenta, porre la pietra fondamentale. — Formare, fare, creare.
— Fondatore (Inscr. Pepi I, 407).
— Fondazione, base, formazione, modellamento, forma, piano, progetto, disegno. — Posatura della pietra fondamentale.
— Pietra fondamentale.
[hieroglyphs], CENT (M.), fundare.
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] ūak sent, porre la pietra fondamentale, le fondamenta di un edifizio.
[hieroglyphs], dit sent (Edfu), ricevere, ottenere, accogliere la pietra fondamentale.
[hieroglyphs], senti ūr (Düm. Bauurk. v. Dend., 15, 36 e seg.), il primitivo piano, l'antico progetto o disegno di un edifizio. Confr. [hieroglyphs] sāpt-ūr sotto il voc. [hieroglyphs] sāp-t.
2) — Esser solito, avvezzo, abituato. — Costume, abitudine, usanza, uso, consuetudine, forma d'uso, forma abituale.

— CNT (T.), CENT (M.), CONT (T. M.), creare formare, consuetum esse; creatio, figmentum, creatura, mundus; consuetudo, mos, mores (π); — CNTE (T.), CENT (M.), CHNT (B.), T, basis, fundamentum.

sen-ta, V. sotto sn.

sentà (Inscr. Pepi I, 243), (Maspero) évocateur. V. snà.

senti (Stela di Mendes), Var. di sti (V.); spargere, effondere, eiaculare il seme; seminare, propagare, moltiplicare.
Conf. CHT penis, coire.
זנה fornicare, זנות fornicazione.

senti, V. snt. — Il 3° gruppo è tradotto da Maspero: fondatore, creatore. (Birt. 14783; Ä. Z. I, 1) (Denkm. III, 13, a) (Inscr. Pepi I, 407) (P. Matem. di Londra)

— Revillout (Rev. egypt. II, 309, 313 e seg.) trad. l'ultimo gruppo: la base di una piramide, cioè propr. la larghezza della base della piramide (àn).

senti (P. Harr. I, 11, 8; Ä. Z. 1873, 37, Birch) frutteto, verziere.

sentu (P. Mer. di Bul., p. 13), Chab. trad.: vedere, ammirare, contemplare.
Brugsch, notando che questo vocabolo è in parallelismo con rm, traduce: piangere, far piangere.

senter, incenso, olibano, incenso prescritto per ardere, i grani d'incenso, che si usavano ardere, per spandere profumo; il prodotto dell'albero balsamifero (nehaut-sntrà). (Per le fonti degli ultimi gruppi, V. sotto ntr (Vol. 3° p. 161, col. 2). (Denkm. II, 28) (ib. 146, 9; 92) (Inscr. Pepi I, 395, 469) — e molte altre varianti.
CONTE, CONT, π, theriaca, resina; pix, pinus.
2) — Profumare con incenso, incensare (Inscr. Pepi I, 395); — incensamento. — Culto degli dèi.
V. Piehl, Rec. de trav. II, 73.

[hieroglyphs], sentt, Var. di [hieroglyphs] snti.

[hieroglyphs], sentt, V. [hieroglyphs] snti.

[hieroglyphs], senteti (Z. 1873, 153), σινδων, specie di tessuto o vestimento.
סדין coprimento, panno, vestito; שנס cingere, cingersi.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 40; 17, 74; 134, 8) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } send (De Rougé, Ch. 132), Varianti di [hieroglyphs] snt.

[hieroglyphs], send, b. e. (Edfu), rara var. di [hieroglyphs] snt.

[hieroglyphs], send opp. sender (B. H. T. 34, 10), Var. delle b. e. di [hieroglyphs] sntr.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 145, b) [hieroglyphs] (B. Z. T. I, 38, 9) } senz, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] snt.

[hieroglyphs], senzar, equivalente a [hieroglyphs] sangar.
— Brugsch (Z. 1874, 146) traduce: la terra di Zar, cioè Tiro, ritenendo [hieroglyph] come erroneo invece di [hieroglyph], e perciò dover l'espressione del l. c.
[hieroglyphs] correggersi [hieroglyphs] set-nt-zar terra di Zar.

[hieroglyphs] (Birch, Coffin of Amamu XXVII, 23) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 73) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 6; 117, 13) } s-nezem, causativo di [hieroglyphs] nzm (V.), far dolce, render dolce, addolcire, raddolcire; render piacevole, aggradevole, amabile; — farsi piacevole, amabile, (Birch, Coffin l. c.) to be pleased.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } s-nezem, caus. dello stesso [hieroglyphs] nzm, all. 1a (V. ibidem).

[hieroglyphs], s-nezemu, causat. di [hieroglyphs] nzmu (V.)

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Piānxi) (Edfu) [hieroglyphs] (An. III, 6, 10; 7, 6; IV, 4, 8) (An. V, 10, 4) [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 3, 7) [hieroglyphs] (Champ. Not. Descr. 487) } s-neh, s-neha, s-nehau, s-nehi, forme causative di [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], nh (V.); signif.: far una scelta da una moltitudine, radunare e scegliere; convocare o radunare per fare una scelta, fare una scelta

speciale, scegliere trascegliere. — Separare, distinguere, segregare, separare da.
— Detto delle truppe signif.: raccogliere, raccorre, rassembrare e dividere in drappelli truppe di fanteria: onde [hieroglyphs], il luogo di riunione e di esercizio della fanteria.
— Un particolare, uno speciale, scelta moltitudine, un certo numero scelto. — Scelta, separazione.
[hieroglyphs], sneh-rā (Gran Calendario di Edfu), separazione del Sole, designa una festa che si celebrava ai 18 Epiphi, nell'epoca del solstizio d'estate.

[hieroglyphs], sneku (Rit. 75, 3) [Chab. legge [hieroglyphs] snka], forma causat. di [hieroglyphs] nh (V.); proteggere, difendere, guarentire, guardare, custodire, spalleggiare. — Ed i passivi.
Confr. [Hebrew] proteggere, custodire, conservare.
— (Birch) those bound.
(Pierret) les remparts.

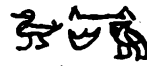
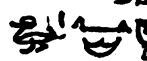
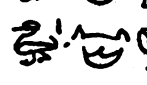
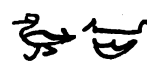
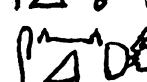
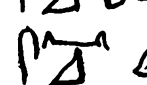
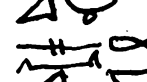
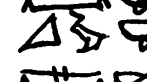
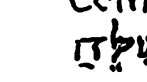
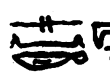
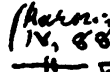
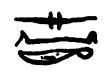
[hieroglyphs], snehep, forma causat. verbale e nominale, di [hieroglyphs] nhp (V.), cogli stessi significati: ϣⲱⲣⲡ matutinus aliquid agere, surgere, venire; tempus matutinum, mane; ϩⲛⲁⲩ ⲛ ϣⲱⲣⲡ. ὄρθρος, diluculum.

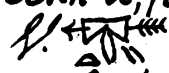
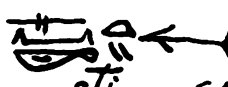
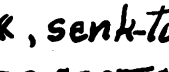
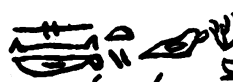
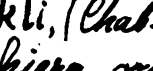
[hieroglyphs] (C, 26, Louvre) [hieroglyphs] (E. 85, 13) [hieroglyphs] (D. E. T. I, 77, 9) [hieroglyphs] (E, 79, 9) [hieroglyphs] (D. E. T. l. c.) s-nehep, caus. di [hieroglyphs] nhp (V.), cogli stessi significati: ϣⲟⲣⲡ, ϣⲱⲣⲡ, ϣⲁⲣⲡ, ϣⲁⲣⲉⲡ, ϣⲉⲣⲡ, ϣⲣⲡ, primum esse, primum facere, praevenire; primus fructus (E. 34, 11); primitiae, principium, initium, primum, ante.
— E quindi: avanzare, procedere, andar avanti.
— Ed anche: far venir presto, far alzar presto, di buon mattino (D. E. T. I, 77, 9; Louvre, C, 26).

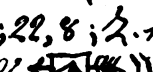
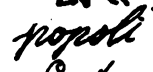
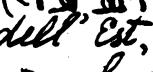
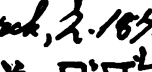
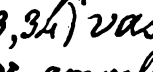
[hieroglyphs], s-nehep (Edfu), caus. di [hieroglyphs] nhp; prestare, dare, accordare protezione, difesa, ecc.

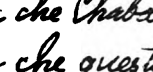
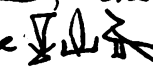
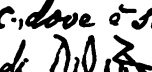
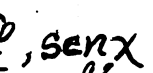
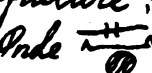
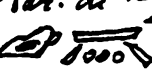
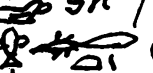
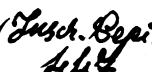
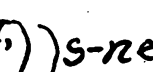
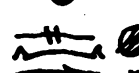
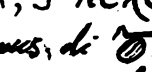
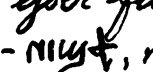
[hieroglyphs], s-nekes (Rit. 122, 3), caus. di [hieroglyphs] nhs (V.).
(Birch) Exciter; (Pierr.) Vigilant.
— Brugsch è di opinione che la lettera iniziale [hieroglyph] è il pronome possessivo fem. affisso al vocabolo preced.

[hieroglyphs] (Stela Piankhi) [hieroglyphs] (Geogr. III, 7, col. IV) s-neh, causat. di [hieroglyphs] nnh e varr.; legare, annodare.

fasciare, bendare, incatenare, attaccare con corde (ΝΟΥ, ΝΟΥϤ, fenic.), garrotter.
— Legame, legaccio; — catena degli schiavi, dei prigionieri di guerra e dei delinquenti; — Legacci, legature, che riuniscono le cose.
ϹⲰⲚϨ (T. M.), ϹⲈⲚϨ (M.), ϹⲀⲚⲀϨ (B.), ligare, vincire.

(An. t. 39, 8) (Sall. I, 6, 8) (R. 1878, 29) } senhu, Var. del prec.

(Rosett. Mon. St. 31) (Med.-Abu) (Pit. 125, 48) (An. V, 16, 2) (R. 1870, 132) (R. 1873, 126) } se-nehem, grillo, cavalletta, locusta. ϹⲀⲚⲚⲈϨ (S.) locusta; סַלְעָם genere di locusta o baco da seta; חֲנָמַל locusta o formica.

(Insc. Pap. I, 287) (ib. 173) (Insch. Rati 360) (Abydo) (P. di Bul. IV, 23, 16) (Denkm. IV, 2, c) (P. di Bul. l. c.) } senq, senqu; forme derivate da sk (S.), significano: succhiare, succhiare il latte materno, poppare, nutrirsi col latte materno; nutrirsi in generale. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 36) anche allattare.
ϹⲈⲚⲔ (T. M.) sugere (lac), lactare.
שָׁלַךְ, שָׁלַח, nutrire, יָנַק succhiare, poppare.

, sengeb (Stela Metter.) forma caus. di nqb; essere abbattuto per afflizione, tristezza o mestizia, esser gravemente afflitto, essere come fulminato dal dolore.

(Harn. Rec. IV, 88) (R. 1864, 2) } senk, essere oscuro, buio, tenebroso, fosco, cupo, caliginoso; — Oscurità, scurezza, tenebrosità, tenebre, buio; — notte.
Confr. חָשַׁךְ offuscarsi, diventar oscuro, oscurare, oscurarsi; חֹשֶׁךְ oscurità, tenebre.

} snk, è la trascrizione ieratica del geroglifico (e var.), di cui è certa la lettura st. — Quindi probabilmente si devono correggere in questo senso i due gruppi precedenti ed i seguenti trascritti da papiri ieratici e comincianti con , e leggere st questo gruppo iniziale.

(Denkm. III, 132, m). st.

, senki (D, 18, Louvre). sti (op. stti).

, senk-t (Rec. T. H. II, 115). st-t.

senk-ti, (Chab.) raggio di luce. V. sti.
Confr. risplendere, levare, apparire o spuntare (detto del sole); scintilla, favilla, razzo, saetta.

senk-ti, V. sti; — ϲⲁⲧ, ⲥⲟⲟⲧⲉ, saetta, sagittare (Chab.).
dardo (II. Cron. 32.5).

senkti, (Chab.) atto di devozione, preghiera, orazione. Confr. gridare, esclamare, supplicare, implorare, pregare.
— V. sti.

senk-ti-u (P. Harr. I, 8, 8; 22, 8; Z. 1873, 36), V. sti-u.
popoli dell'Est, stranieri dell'Est. — Confr. però anche indigeno, cittadino; levante, oriente.

senk-ti (Chab.) V. sti.

senktiti-u (P. Harr. I, VI, 1), (Birch, Z. 1873, 34) vasi. Confr. ampolla, fiala, piatto, catino, scudella, pentola, pignatta, plur. — Probabilmente però si deve leggere sti-ti-u.

senger (Chab.). Brugsch (Z. 1876, 146) dichiara che Chabas ha confuso con, e che questo gruppo devesi leggere nel l. c., dove è scritto erroneamente invece di (V. sotto snxar).

senx (Chab.) respirare, fiutare; var. di sn (V.). Onde e, respirare o annasare la terra sul ventre, signif: prosternarsi davanti ad un re o ad un dio col corpo completamente steso bocconi sul suolo.

s-next, causativo di (Insc. Pepi I, 447) (Inv. Stat.) nxt (V.).

s-nexex (Rit. 78, 14), forma caus. di nxx (V.); far grande, esser fatto grande; equiv. a ⲉⲣ-ⲛⲓϣϯ, maiorem esse, crescere, magnificari.
— Fortificare.
(Birch) to be dignified. (Brugsch) grösser gemacht sein; (Pierr.) vieillesse; (Meyer) verjüngen.

, ser (Dend., Camera di Osiride Sokar), Var. di sr.

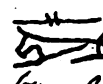
ser, pungolo, pungitoio, stimolo, spina, punta, legno appuntato, aguzzo; la punta della freccia, freccia, saetta, dardo, strale, lancia, arma pungente in generale. — Mazza, clava. (Champ.) (Rit. 58, 3) (Diut.)
copπe (T.), copπi (M. B.), τ, ϯ, spina, tribulus, stimulus, aculeus, κέντρον; סִיר spina, amo, uncino, graffio, pungolo, pungitoio, stimolo; סִלּוֹן, סַלּוֹן, spina, stecco; צִיר aguzzo, acuto; ... co spinae palmarum, ramis adnascentes; שֶׁלַח dardo, arma; שָׁנַן aguzzare, שָׁנוּן acuto, aguzzo; onde שֵׁן, שִׁין dente, zanna. — V. s'sr.

, ser (Nav. M. d'Ill. II, 1), copτ, capτ, lana; Variante di saāarta? Probabilm. deriv. da sr (V.), onde propr.: la torta, arricciata od increspata.

, ser, (E.) morbus quidam cutis; confr. cip macula.

, ser (A. 63, Louvre), (Pierr.) offerta?

ser, ariete, montone. (Sarc. Petisis, Berl.) (b. a., Esneh)
שָׂעִיר becco, capro, caprone; שׁוֹר bue.

ser. Brugsch fa il 1º equiv. a srt, e legge il 2º se-sert V. il citato srt.

ser [plur. ...], שַׂר, سر, princeps, dux, praefectus, principe, capitano, capo; grande, nobile, poliarca, signore (dal radic. שׂרר, שׂוּר, esser signore, signoreggiare, assumer l'impero, far principe, costituir principe). (Z. 1872, 44) (Stel. V, 6, Leyd.) (Z. 1881, T. IV, 23) (Stela V, 1, Leyd.) (Harr. I, 186) (ib. 435) (ib. 313) (Brug.)
... (Stel. V, 1, Leyd.), o (voi) nobili, vecchi (e) giovani. ..., i capi del paese. ..., il capo dell'officina. ..., il capo della casa delle offerte.
— Grebaut (Hymne à Amon, p. 82) traduce: amministratore, funzio-

nario, magistrato; letter.: colui che ha cura di..., dalla radice , , sr, cop. disporre, ordinare, aver cura di....

ser (Lefèb. Myth. Dir. 132; Z. 1873, 140; 1874, 103), varianti invece di àsar, Osiride.

, , , V. sotto rs.

ser opp. sel, (Brugsch) una certa parte d'ornamentazione di una cappella funeraria. Si trovano citati: (Der el Bahri) (Inscr. Unas, 28)

ser-res, il ser del Sud;

ser-meh il ser del Nord.

— (Dümichen, Z. 1872, 44) una specie d'incenso, identico a srt.

— V. anche il prec.

— (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 183) burro, butirro.

, ser, circuire, circolare, girare, far un moto circolare, andar attorno; circondare.

2) — Rivolgersi, ritirarsi, ritrarsi, retrocedere.

3) — Avanzarsi piegando dalla via; — aver adito, aver accesso; avvicinare.

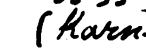
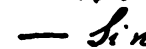
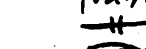
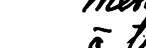
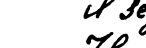
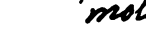
— In affinità colle radici ebraiche שׁוּר, תּוּר, טוּר, דוּר, זוּר, סוּר, שִׁיר.

4) — (Dict. géog. 1383, VII, 3) liberarsi, disimpegnarsi, esimersi, dispensarsi.

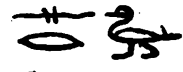
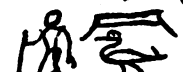
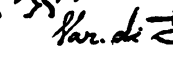
5) — Vibrare, brandire (per esempio un'arma), sventolare (זוּז), agitare, oscillare: (P. di Berl. I, l. 128; Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 144) io brandii il mio pugnale letter.: io feci il correre del mio pugnale, je donnai du jeu à mon poignard, cioè: io aggiustai il mio pugnale in modo da farlo facilmente entrare ed uscire dalla guaina.

6) — Torcere, voltare, volgere, rivolgere, avvolgere.

7) — (Masp.) cadere.

8) — (Id.; P. di Berl. I, l. 3) aprire, rendere accessibile. V. srr.

— Si noti la frase , aprire, allargare le due braccia, lasciarle cadere da ambi i lati; cascar le braccia (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 70).

, , , , , , , , (Stel. 68, Vienna) ser opp. sert, V. srt.

(Rit. 13, 25) (P. Rhind 7, 1) (Rit. 144, 15) (ib. 136, 9) (Karn.)

ser preparare, predisporre, disporre, ordinare, organizzare; — predire, predestinare, prefissare — prepararsi, disporsi, accingersi a...

ser-xer, prepararsi alla pugna, al combattimento, cp мλαϩεβολ (?) distribuere aciem, in aciem exire, castramentari.

2) — Equiv. al seg.: (P. Rhind, l. c.) equiv. a , allargare la via.

3) — I quattro ultimi sono anche equiv. al prec. (Dict. géog. 1386, IV, 3).

— Si noti l'espressione:

(Rit. 146, a) (Brugsch) profeta, indovino, divinatore, Wahrsager; (Pierr.) préparant les paroles; (Birch) falsifying words. — (Chab.) parlar leggermente, inconsideratamente, parler à tort et à travers, à la volée, sans reflection, sans retenue, non poter tener la lingua [confr. con cp ϣαϫε εβολ, verba spargere (V. il seg.), inutilia effundere].

— Il geroglifico designa una giraffa chiamata appunto sr pel continuo moto oscillatorio (V. il prec.) di questo animale nello stato di riposo.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 350)

ser, far grande, largo, ampio: ingrandire, allargare, amplificare, accrescere, ampliare, slargare, distendere, dilatare, allungare (D. T. 50, 13), aumentare, stendere, spargere. — lanciare (Masp. a Pepi I. l. c.).

2) — Innalzare, ingrandire, illustrare, render splendido, vistoso, riguardevole, magnifico, eccellente, ecc.

3) — Stimare, considerare, onorare, riverire, rispettare; tenere in autorità, credito, stima.

4) — I sostantivi e gli aggettivi corrisp. a tutti i preced. significati.

b. e. — cωρ (T. M.), cρ (T.), cερ (T. M.), dilatare, amplificare, distribuere, spargere, vulgare, promulgare, extendere, disperdere, dissipare; — שׂרע distendere, ridondare, esser superfluo, smisurato; זרה spargere; סלא stimare, pregiare; סלל innalzare, elevare, esaltare; שׂרר, שׂור, signoreggiare, dominare.

(Rosetta 3), essendo grande ed illustre, δαψιλως καὶ ἐνδόξως (V. sr).

(D. T. II, 26, 8 e 9),

spargono (cioè bagnano) il corpo di lei con acqua. (Confr. ϲⲉⲣ ⲙⲟⲟⲩ, aquam distribuere).

[hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 97, 98) allargare, amplificare, ecc. la via.

[hieroglyphs] (Louvre, C. 26; Pierret e E. de Rougé) décerner des honneurs, in affin. con שִׂיר (da שׂוּר) far signoreggiare, costituir principe.

[hieroglyphs] ser dod (Stela Piānxi, verso, 21), stendere, allargare la mano; stendere, allungare il braccio.

— 5) — Frequentemente questo ser è un epiteto d'ornamento dell'adito di un tempio; ed anzi esso trovasi non di rado da solo col signif. di adito:

[hieroglyphs] (Decr. di Philae, a, 6) [hieroglyphs] (ib. a, 11) [hieroglyphs] (Rosetta, 6) be-ser, corrisponde al greco τὸ ἄδυτον (V. Rev. Archeol. 1865, 201).

6) — Equiv. al seg., onde il participio [hieroglyphs] scolpito (V. Schiap. L. d. Fun., p. 56).

7) — (Pierr.) Disporre, preparare, organizzare.

— [hieroglyphs] ser-sesta, neb-ser-seste, nome della 6ª ora della notte (B. 1865, 6).

[hieroglyphs] ser-sesta, nome e designazione generica della 9ª ora del giorno. (B. Z. 1863, 3).

— 8) — Coi segni [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs]. V. anche sotto ϩsr.

[hieroglyphs] (Iscr. Unas, 609) [hieroglyphs] raro (Dümichen, IV, 33) [hieroglyphs] (Schiap. L. d. F., 56) ser, scrivere, scolpire, incidere, intagliare, tracciare. — forare, trafiggere, colpire colla picca. שׂרט incidere, intagliare; lacerare, far taglio. תאר descrivere, delineare, disegnare. rabbin. צִיֵּר dipingere.

— Schiap. (l. c.) confr. con ϣⲁⲣ, ϣⲁⲣⲉ, ϣⲁⲁⲣⲉ, ϣⲁⲣⲓ, percuotere, percossa; ⲥⲟⲣⲡⲉ (T.), ⲥⲟⲣⲡⲓ (M.), κέντρον. Confr. [hieroglyphs] sr.

— (Masp. ad Unas, l. c.) lanciare.

[hieroglyphs] (D. Bauurk. Texte, 31) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1872, 44) [hieroglyphs] (Dend., Camera di Osir. Sokar) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) ser, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] sr; propr.: ciò che si volta in circolo, opp. che si brandisce o si scuote; signif.: tamburo, tamburello, cembalo.

— Brugsch legge l'ultimo ser ser, ritiene [hieroglyphs] var. di [hieroglyphs] e traduce scuotere il tamburello.

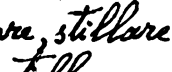
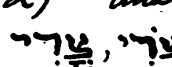
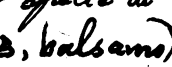
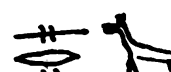
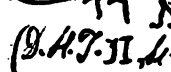
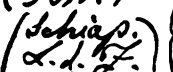
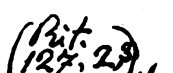
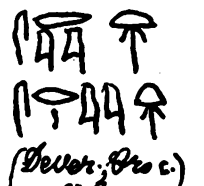
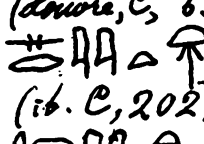
(Beni-Hass.) (Todt. Ergi I, 441) (Z. 1863, 53) (D.H.I. 103) (Leps. Todt. ält. 10) ser una specie di oca delle lagune del Basso Egitto, chiamata dai naturalisti chenalopex, tadorna, volpoca. — Confr. שְׂלָו coturnica, quaglia; assir. tarru, tortora.

, serà (E.), Var. di sr.

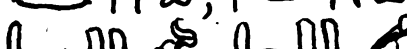
, serà, (E.) granum.

, serà (Tav. Stat.), (Br.) Var. di srī.

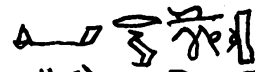
, serà (An. IV, 15, 10), serāu (P. Bul. II, 9) V. sr.

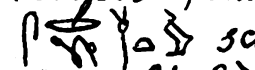
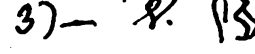
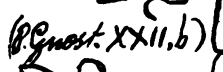
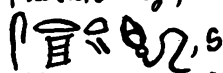
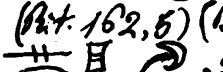
serāu (Descr. V, 40; Dict. géog. 1158). Varr. di sr.

(Leps. Sug. Chron. 69) serā opp. se-rā, Σρώ e Ισρώ della lista dei decani d'Hephæstion, nomi del 19° e del 20° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista.

— Brugsch fa questi gruppi equivalenti a se-sert (V. srt).

seri (P. Med. 3, 8 e seg.) indigestione, dispepsia, replezione, ripienezza di cibi indigesti (Brugsch).
— (E.) nausea. Confr. זָרָא fastidio, nausea.
— Il determinativo mi fa pensare a זרם colare, stillare; הִזִּיל far colare, far stillare.

, seri (Rec. IV, 88, 25) nel gruppo , che designa un albero balsamifero di qualità inferiore, col legno di colore oscuro e portante spine.
2) — Una specie di balsamo; צְרִי, צֹרִי, balsamo, incenso.

(D.H.I. II, 46, b) seri, serī, V. sr.
— Il 2° designa nel l.c. la giraffa.

(Rit. 58, 4) (Schiap. L. d. F. 56) seri, V. sr.

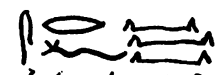
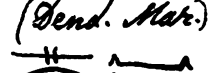
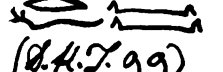
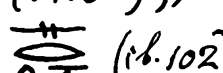
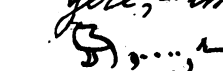
(Rit. 127, 29) (id. 146, 34) serī, V. sr.

(Stel. etiop., Bul.) (An. V, 13, 3) serī, propr. vaso largo, grande vaso (Confr. sr), signif.: brocca, orcio, anfora, giarra, il sir dei moderni egiziani. Confr. l'ebr. סִיר caldaia, pentola, pignatta, olla.

(Dever. Pro c.) 83 (Louvre, C, 63) (ib. C, 202) (Stela 66. Vienna) serī, ser-īt il distintivo o segno caratteristico a foggia di paravento aperto, ventaglio, ombrello o flabello, che portavano in mano davanti al faraone certi ufficiali superiori, i quali si chiamavano perciò: ... , ... , ... ed altre varr., za-serī, porta-ventaglio, flabellifero, flabellifero alla destra del re (alla sinistra altri flabelliferi portavano il ... meh (V.).
Questi flabelliferi za-serī potevano appartenere:
a) alla milizia, in cui (secondo il D. Wolbour) occupavano il posto dopo i sennu;
b) alla marina ed alle sacre navi (Stel. N. 18, Torino); e pare che avessero la carica di sovraintendente dei marinai;
c) al popolo;
d) alle divinità (Liebl., Dict. des Noms propr., N. 194, 835);
e) ai re (ib., N. 621 e 797; Bul. 69).

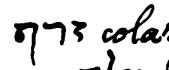
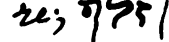
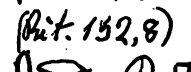
ser-īt (E), V. ... srī.

seru (Masp., Journ. Asiat. 1883, II) butirro; ⲥⲁⲉⲓⲡ, ⲥⲁⲓⲡⲉ (?), ⲡⲉ, caseus, butyrus.
— (Brugsch) siero del burro.

(Leps. Aelt. Text. 41) (Denkm. II, 25) (L. 1663, 53) seru, serui, V. ... sr.

seruu (D. H. T. 8, 7), V. ... sr.
— tamburino, suonatore di tamburo.

s-rut (Düm., Edfu) (Stela Bul.) (Rit. 78, 16; 165, 2) (Denkm. II, 136, 4) s-rud, ... s-rudt caus. di ... rud (V.); far prosperare, far riuscire, giovare, esser utile a...; conservare, mantenere; ed i passivi. Equivalente a

(V. sotto il predetto rud).

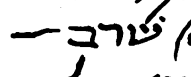
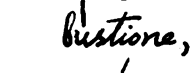
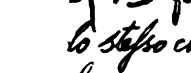
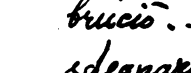
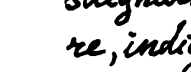
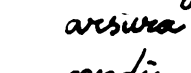
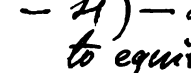
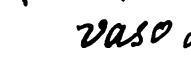
conservare i confini, in oppos. a abbandonarli.

2) — (Birch, Z. 1873, 37; Harkavy, Journ. As. 1870, 181), incidere, graver, scolpire; onde

scultura (Journ. As. l.c.).

3) — V. surd.

serpet (P. Gnost. XXII, b) (Var. del seg.) serpeti (Rit. 162, 5) (Brugsch), serped (Edfu) — una pianta crescente sulle sponde del Nilo e che serviva di nutrimento: una specie di papiro o di loto (Masp.) nymphaea

— Confr. סִרְפַּד ortica; sinapis alba.

seref (Dend. Mar.) (S.H.T. 99) (ib. 102) (Roug. Edf. 28, 19) deriv. da srf (V.); l'acqua dell'inondazione che si posa, che fa deposito; il sedimento, il deposito, il limo lasciato dall'inondazione del Nilo.

2) — Inondare, innaffiare, sommergere; - imbibire, umettare (di....., ..., ..., opp. .....).

— Ed i sost. corrisp.

זרף colare, stillare, irrigare, adacquare; זלף (cald.) stillare, onde זַלְפָּה goccia; - סלף (Prov. 21, 12) traboccare.

seref, in oppos. a qb (V.), signif.: essere molto caldo, cocente; aver caldo; — scaldare, riscaldare; riscaldare (certi ingredienti) con mite fuoco o con altro mezzo. (Rit. 152, 8) (E) (An. I, 17, 2; Canop. 27)

Calore, ardore, riscaldamento (P. Med. di Berl. 7, 12); — calore animale (Goodw. trans. II, 257).

2) — Abbruciare, ardere, abbruciamento.

3) — Anche in senso traslato: eccitare, provocare, irritare.

— שרב (cald.) ardere; (Siriaco) essere arido o secco; (ebr.) שָׁרָב ardore, arsura; שרף ardere, abbruciare, שְׂרֵפָה combustione, abbruciamento, ardore; צרב ardere, accendere, abbruciare, divampare; צרף fondere; זרב riscaldare; סרף lo stesso che שרף; (assir.) asrupu, abbrucio. — זלעף e זעף, adirarsi, sdegnarsi, onde זעף sdegno, ira, furore, indignazione. — זַלְעָפָה, זִלְעֲפָה, arsura. — שַׁלְהֶבֶת fiamma, incendio.

Brugsch confr. con ⲥⲗϥⲟ (?) tepidum esse.

— 4) — Il 2° gruppo è da Chabas fatto equiv. a srf.

seref, deriv. dal prec.; un vaso od una bevanda per scal-

dare o riscaldare.

, seref (C. 26, Louvre), una persona che si riscalda, cioè un uomo di sangue caldo, di temperamento focoso, ardente.

, seref (Tomba di Z. N. 168), cuor caldo, calore del cuore; significa la calda, quieta, tranquilla, calma disposizione d'animo; tranquillità, quiete dell'animo. שָׁלֵו, שָׁלֵיו, שְׁלֵו, pacifico, felice, quieto, tranquillo; sinonimo di שַׁלְוָה, שָׁלֵו, (cald.) שְׁלֵוָה, quiete, tranquillità, pace, riposo, sicurtà, prosperità, tregua.

(S. H. T. 88), (Z. 1876, 90) seref, affine col prec. (V.), riposare, riposarsi, posare, rimettersi, restare; — ristorarsi, riaversi, rianimarsi, riprender le forze, ristabilirsi. — Ristoro (H. Brugsch, Z. l. c., ed il seg.).
— Chabas traduce il 1º gruppo: accoccolarsi, accosciarsi.

(An. I, 17, 2) seref, reficere, nutrire, alimentare, ristorare, sostentare; — refezione, nutrimento, alimento;
— (An. l. c.) ristoro, rifocillamento שֶׁרֶף cibo, vitto.

, seref
, serefi
, serefi
(Chab. P. Morale di Bul.) irritare, provocare (V. srf, all. 3);
— (De Rougé) différer, remettre.
— Io confronterei con סרב, סלף, sovvertire, pervertire, traviare; — ribelle, ritroso, refrattario; סֶלֶף perversità, sovversione.
— A meno che questi gruppi non siano varianti capricciose (di cui tanto abbonda quel Papiro) invece di o di , srf (V.), come del resto ho supposto lo stesso Chabas (Egyptologie, des Maximes etc.), traducendo sostentare, sostenere, reficere, giovare, sostegno, risorsa (V. ibidem, le massime XV e XVI).

, serm (Dict. géo. 1112), V. sarm.

, s-rem, caus. di rm (V.).

(P. Ebers 17, 6)
(ib. 19, 1)
(E)
(P. Med. di Berl. 11, 3)
serem, seremu, сарм, сωрем, сорем, ⲡⲓ, faex, τρύγίας; feccia, lie.
feccia liquida.

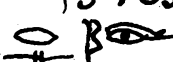
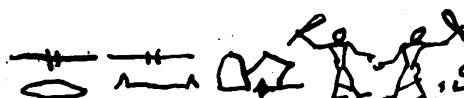
, sermer (An. III, 3, 5). (Masp., Genr. épist. 106) bibita od ogni liquore fermentato Masp. confr. con סִיר effervescere, aestuare.

, sermer (An. IV, 16, 4). (Masp. l. c. prec.) סִיר, plur סִירִים spinae, vepres.

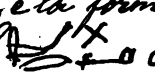
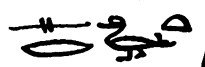
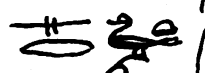
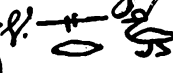
(Rec. I, 72, 3) (P. Med. Berl. 11, 3) serm-t, V. srm.

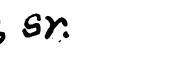
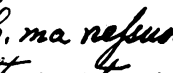
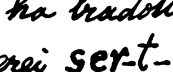
(Dend.) s-renp, causativo di rnp (V.).

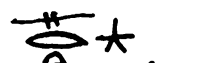
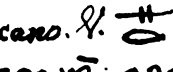
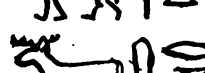
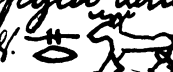
(Rit. 15, 49, var.) (Canop. 17, 34) (Schiap. d. f. 56) (id., ib.) (Rit. 15, 48) (16. 15, 49) (Edf. Cal.) serer, forme deriv. da sr; opp. s-rer, forme causative di rr (V.). Intagliare, incidere, scolpire, tracciare, scrivere, metter in iscritto, redigere in iscritto.
2) — Far incidere, ecc.
3) — (Chab.) forare, trafiggere, colpire colla picca.
4) — Equiv. a srru.
5) — Varr. del seg.

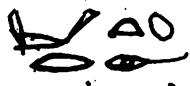
(P. Rhind. 32; 24, 2) (Z. 1875, 40) (An. V, 15, ult.) s-rer, s-reru, forme causat. di rr; fare che qualche cosa si muova o si agiti girando quà e là, che sia girata. — Onde detto anche del rivoltar le biade dopo la messe, perchè esse viemeglio si essichino (An. l. c.).
2) — serer, forma derivata da ser ( ), signif.: accordare l'accesso, aprire, schiudere, far libero, dar adito, nell'espress. (P. Rhind. l. c.) aprire la via.
3) — Il gruppo designa in Z. l. c. lo stato di allegra commozione del cuore, far giubilare.

sreru (Sall. I, 6, 2; III, 3, 5), equiv. ai prec., e nei ll. cc. appunto nel significato di rivoltar le biade; — onde la traduz. di Chab.: raccogliere, raccolto.

, s-rerem (Rit. 125, 6), Var. di srm.

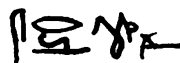
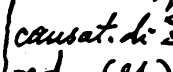
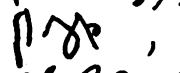
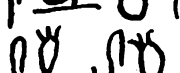
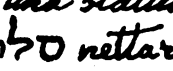
, seres (Burt. Excerpt. hierogl. Taf. 8, 1), סָרִיס eunuco; cortigiano, ciambellano.

s-res (Rit. 130,16), causativo di rs (V.).

sersen (Naville, Myth. d'Hor. pl. VII, 10), pugnare, lottare, schermeggiare, combattere l'uno coll'altro, combattere tra due, far un duello. Brugsch confr. CHNCNϯ disputare, colloqui (cioè: fare un duello a parole).

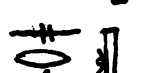
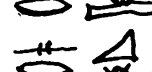
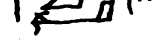
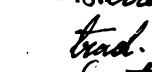
serser (Stela etiop. II, 13. Bul.), proporsi, stabilire, determinare, decidersi, formar un disegno, aver disegno di…

serser (Harr. I, 28, 7), secondo Brugsch, è la forma raddoppiata di un radicale opp. ser (il cui signif. fond. si è conservato nel copto cwp [eBoλ] disperdere, dissipare), e significa: l'intruso, Eindringling, colui che irrompe e penetra (in un santuario o tempio?); — oppure il dilapidatore di un santuario o tempio, per dissipazione di particolari giurisdizioni al suo proprio profitto.

e varr. / e varr. } ser-sesta, V. sotto sr.

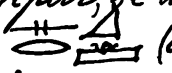
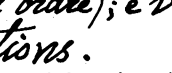
Seres (Denkm. IV, 55, d), Var. delle b. e invece di srχ.

(D. 2. T. II, 35, 8) / (Nav. M. d'H., 11, 15) } sert, s. f., V. sr.

ser-t, Varianti di sr.

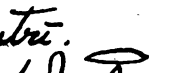
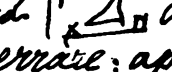
sert (Rit. 78,13; 130,15), V. sr.

(Rit. 152, 3), Lieblein lo registra come un vocabolo, ma nessuno, che io sappia, ha tradotto questo gruppo. — Io leggerei ser-t-à, ritenendo come pronome affisso, connetterei al vocabolo prec., e tradurrei il gruppo intiero il mio destino, la mia predestinazione.

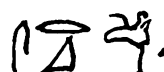
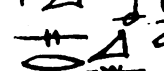
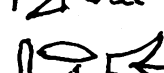
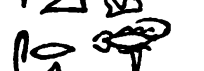
ser-t (Torino, Stel. 18), V. srt̄.

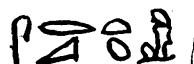
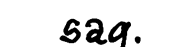
ser-t, nome di una costellazione decano. V. sr, e serā, cpa.

ser-t, opp., secondo il Brugsch, se-ser-t, letter.: figlio della pecora (V. sr),

nome di un'altra costellazione, ICPⲰ, CICPⲰI della lista di Hephaestion.

, ser-t, una delle tante designazioni della luna.

, ser-t (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVIII, 5, 1a), V. srt.
— Birch traduce milk.

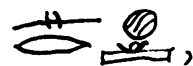
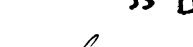
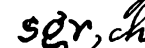
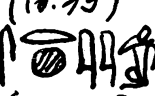
, ser-tt (Rit. 17, 20 e 21), nome della porta del cielo, dalla quale esce il sole per innalzarsi sull'orizzonte.

, (Rit. 101, 7; 26, 4), , (ib. 6, 3; 148, 2), (Abydo), , (D. Z. T. I, 77, 5) — s-red, forme causat. di rd (V.). — V. anche surd, srud, e sotto la voce rud.

, serzà (Rosellini, Mon. C., 11, 36), lisciare, lustrare, brunire (per es. una statua).
Confr. סלף nettare, scrostare, levare la corteccia.

, serq (Dend. ed Edfu), tagliare, recidere, segare, troncare, scannare, tagliar la gola, sgozzare

(Karn.) serq, esser riempito d'aria, aspirare, respirare, pigliar fiato, fiatare, riprender fiato, sentirsi sollevato; — respirare per lieta, calma, tranquilla disposizione d'animo.

Quindi equiv. al seg.
— Pierret, (Inscr. d. Louv. I. 26, 133, 145), trad.: nourrir, accomplir, se délecter: — e (l. c. 148) dà (che egli legge indifferentemente srq e sqr) come forma causat. di àqr, e perciò lo traduce: se perfectionner, (ib. 126) accomplir (un ordre); e traduce perfections.
— Devéria (Traduz. del Libro dei Duan) traduce se nourrir, nourriture.
Confr. שִׁלֵּחַ, שִׁלְּחָה, nutrì.
— Brugsch (Dict.) trad. aprire, schiudere, disserrare; apertura, buco, foro, pertugio.

(Harr. I, 44, b), (Sharp. Inscr. 77, 5), (Libro dei Duan, II, 1), (Roug. Chrest. 117), (Inscr. Pepi I, 361) serq, affine al preced.; empire, colmar d'aria; — ed i passivi; — soffiar dentro, inspirare, aspirare; cop. ϥⲗⲁⲣⲉ. — soffio, alito, respiro.
— Caus. s-serq, far inspirar l'aria, far entrar l'aria,

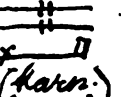
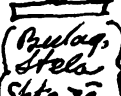
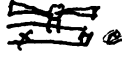
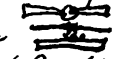
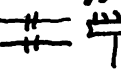
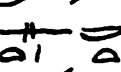
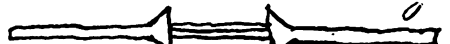
il respiro, il fiato, far respirare. — 2) — (Pepi I, l. c.) aspirare, nel senso di nutrirsi (di..., ...); nutrimento.

serq, lo scorpione. 2) — Equiv. al prec. 3) — Equiv. al seg. (Rit. 146, 32)

serq, la dea Selq. 2) — Il 3° ed il 4° sono anche equiv. a srq (Stel. Mettern.). 3) — L'ultimo geroglifico trovasi anche come var. di χa per designare il numero mille. (Stel. Mettern.) (Z. 1878, 19)

sergaàa, Var. di srq.

serqu (Dict. géogr. 1142), corrente, torrente, fiumana. ϹⲰⲔ fluere.

serqui (Rit. 164, 6), fuoco. fiamma.

serq-t, la dea Selq. (Rit. 42, 10) (ib. 32, 7) (ib. 142, 20)

serk (Denkm. III, 271, d). Var. di sq e di saq.

serk, variante di srq, scorpione. (Dend. Pronaos) (Géog. I, N. 647) Si trova nel nome della città nubiana ..., la città dello scorpione, trascritto in greco Ψέλχις, ψελχή, ψέλχις, ψελχή.

serχ (P. di Berl. I, l. 142). Maspero traduce congetturalmente être inactif? demeurer dans l'inertie? — Forse equiv. a srχ?

serχ, il luogo elevato, dove troneggia un re, od un animale sacro. — Residenza, castello o palazzo reale; — trono. — Io confronterei con ... alta torre, fortezza, rocca. — Lauth dà questi gruppi come varianti per metatesi di ... sgr, che egli identifica con סגר, Thurm, Burg (?). (Z. 1873, 8) (Denkm. IV, 60, 8) (Abyd.) (Denkm. IV, 41, c) (D. E. I. II, 46, 14)

(Erifse, 1) (ib. 15) (E, 1, 5) serχ, serχi, ϣολϩ, ϣλαϩ, timere, timore concuti; consternari, commoveri; angor, trepidatio. — Angoscia, affanno, ambascia, ansietà, pena. — Inquieto, spaventato, pauroso, timoroso, timido. Scritto anche [hieroglyphs], ϣολϩ-ⲛϩⲏⲧ, timidum, ignavum esse; ⲉⲣϣⲗⲁϩⲛϩⲏⲧ trepidare, angi, animo despondere, aversari, abominari.
— Stern (E) lo riferisce a ϣⲉⲣϣⲓ contentio, altercatio, irrisio.

ses (Calend. di Esné), rara var. di sàs, sei, il numero sei. Copto ⲥⲟⲟⲩ, ⲧⲁⲥⲉ (in ϣϥⲉ-ⲧⲁⲥⲉ, 76) (Goodw. Z. 1867, 100), ebr. שֵׁשׁ, arab. ستّة, ستّ, siriaco ܫܬ, sabeo s'at, arameo שִׁית, assiro si-is, si-su, sisatu; — sanscr. shash, zendo qswas, greco ἕξ, lat. sex.
— Questo gruppo ha anche, secondo il Brugsch, il fonetico χmn. χmnnu (V.), con un altro valore. V. anche al fonetico ssnnu.

ses (Stela Ap-heru-mes, Berl.), il tempo fissato, l'epoca fissata; — epoca, tempo, data, giorno del mese. — Questo gruppo si premette al numero che indica il giorno del mese, corrisp. al copto ⲥⲟⲩⲥⲟⲩ (P., M.) punctum, momentum; ⲥⲟⲩ (P., M.) syllaba praefixa numeris dierum mensis.

(Karn. tempio di Apet) (Bulaq, Stela Shtp-râ) ses, ⲥⲱⲥⲓ (M.), ἐπαίρειν, sustollere, alzare, erigere, innalzare, sollevare, ergere, levare.
2) — Annullare, cassare, sciogliere, disfare, slacciare, scomporre; — aprire, schiudere. — far venir fuori.
3) — Il sost. corrisp. ai verbi prec.
— Confr. נשׂא, נסע, rubare, rapire, predare; שׁסע spezzare, fendere, distogliere.
— Secondo Piehl (Z. 1884, 36) questi gruppi debbonsi leggere [hieroglyphs] o [hieroglyphs], ts (V.).
ses (B. H. T., testo, p. 34), V. ss-t.

(Stel. Piânχi) (ib.) (Rec. Ar. 1861, 131) plur. ses, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ss, signif.: sbarra, stanga, chiavistello, catenaccio della porta, stanghetta della serratura, stanghetta che si dovea levare od alzare per entrare o passare per la porta. — La si trova disegnata così: [drawing]

ses, corrompere, stornare,

far deviare.

}ses (Rit. 56,2; 57, 2 it; 58, 2 it), odorare, sentire, fiutare, aspirare, respirare

(Rit. 57 e 58, 2 it) respirare i soffi, aspirar l'aria, respirare.

(ib. 56,2), se esso respira, io respiro.

}ses, g. m., DID, destriero, cavallo, ПDID cavalla; assir. susu, cavallo.

, capo scudiere.

2) — (Chab.) il carro di guerra.

(Edfu) (Rec. III, 99, 18) }ses, abbruciare, consumare col fuoco.

}ses, camminare, viaggiare, andare.

Confr. ПШШ errare, vagare; ..., muoversi; ... passeggiare, scorrere, andar attorno, andar girando, girare.

2) — Equiv. a ss, alzare, sollevare.

, sesa (o meglio s-sa) (Stela C, 55, Louvre), caus. di sa (V.); saziare, satollare; TCIE, TCIO, satiare, saturare, potare, potum dare.

, sesaa, (E.) dolores capitis.

— (Brugsch) deriv. da ss, alzare, sollevare, signif. lenire, calmare il dolore, che lenisce o calma il dolore, rimedio calmante, lenitivo.

, s-sau (Bul., Magazz.). V. s-sa.

}sesàt, secondo Brugsch, var. di ssrt. V. sotto srt.

, sesàt
, sesàtu plur.
} Varianti di ss.

, sesim-t (opp. sesmi-t). V. ssm-t.

(Esne) (Carp. 1) (Dend. Mar.) }sesu, V. su e ss.

[hier.] (Denkm. III, 18), [hier.], [hier.] (Mél. ég. II, 241), [hier.] (Rit. 17, 36)?(Lb), [hier.] (ib. 15,5; 40,2) — s-sun, s-sunnu forme caus. di [hier.] sun. Racchiudono un significato vicino a quello di sun, che è adottato in generale, ma sicuramente con qualche modificazione. Ai ll. cc. del Rit. io traduco punire; (Birch) to distract or torment; (Brugsch) vernichten; (Lefèb.) châtier; (Gréb.) repousser; (Pierr.) anéantir (15,5), être partagé (40,2). — (Chab. Mél. l.c.) détruire; (Gréb., Hymne à Amon, pl. X) être écarté.

[hier.], s-sūr (Tomb. di Ti), [hier.], s-surà (Sall. II, 11, 8) — forme caus. di sūr, sūrà; signif.: dar a bere, abbeverare.

[hier.], s-sebeq, caus. di [hier.] sbq (V.); render saggio, prudente, accorto, ecc.

[hier.], [hier.] — s-sepet, s-seped, caus. di [hier.] spt (V.); fornire, provvedere, corredare, munire di ....([hier.]....).

[hier.], sesef (Rit. 82,3) nell'espress.: [hier.], io posseggo i (loro) pani che io produco(?); (Brug.) ich bin theilhaftig der gebackenen Brote (V. [hier.] ssf). — Nè Birch nè Pierret non traducono questo gruppo.

[hier.], [hier.], [hier.] — sesef (B. 49), designa una specie particolare di stoffa o tessuto (di color rosso).

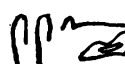
[hier.], [hier.] (Philae), [hier.] (D.H.I. II, 35, b, a, 13), [hier.] (Rit. 82,3) (Brug.), [hier.] (Med.-Abu), [hier.] (D.H.I. I, 20, col. 2) (Harr. I, 76, 7) — sesef, sesefi, Varr. di [hier.] sf (V.). — Confr. שׂרף, שׂרף, ardere, abbruciare.

[hier.], s-sefekek, caus. di sfkk (V.).

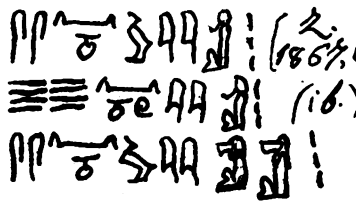
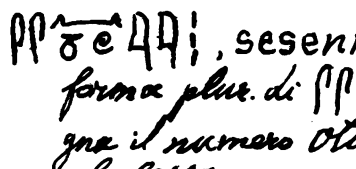
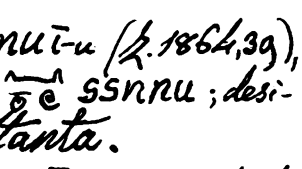
[hier.], [hier.], [hier.] plur. (An. III, 6) — sesm, sesm-t, cavallo, cavalla, giumenta. V. sms. 2) — (Chab.) carro di guerra.

[hier.] (opp. [hier.]) [hier.], montare a cavallo.

[hier.], mettersi a

cavallo.

[hieroglyphs] (An. V, 8, 8; 8 di Bol. I, 3, 10), domare, addimesticare, ammaestrare cavalli.

[hieroglyphs], cavalli da tiro.

[hieroglyphs], cavalli rapidi.

[hieroglyphs], cavallo raccolto sulle sue zampe (come per slanciarsi). (V. Chab., Antiq. hist. 443, 444).

[hieroglyphs] (Amer. Pap. I, 362; Prisse, V, 2) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 35) [hieroglyphs] (Bul. Vestib. Sarc. 71) — sesen, sesni, sesnu, forme derivate da [hieroglyphs] sn (V. anche [hieroglyphs] sns); aspirare dal naso, fiutare, inspirare, respirare.
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] — inspirare, aspirare l'aria, respirare; ϣⲉⲛⲛⲓϥⲓ, inspiratio.

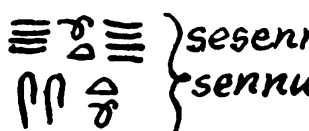
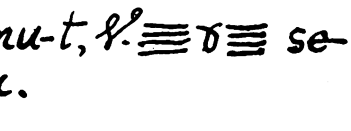
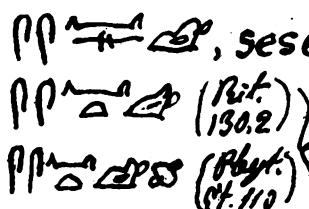
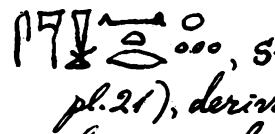
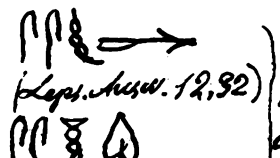
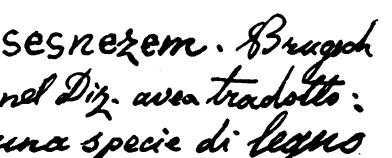
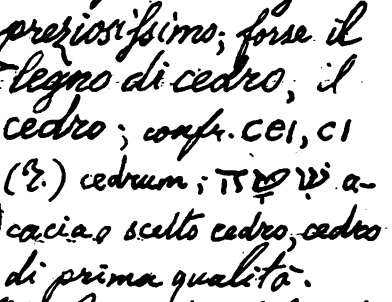
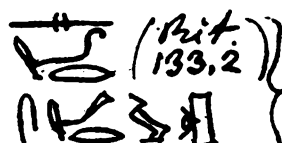
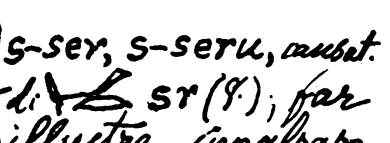
[hieroglyphs], s-senb (Tel-el-Amarna, Tomba di Senūr), forma caus. di [hieroglyphs] snb (V.).

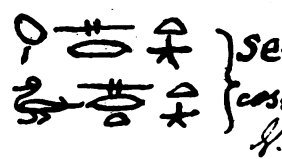
[hieroglyphs] (b. e.) — sesennu, il numero otto, la cifra 8. — Brugsch propone di leggere questi gruppi χmun, χmunnu, confr. con copt. ϣⲙⲟⲩⲛ, ϣⲙⲏⲛ, ebr. שְׁמֹנֶה, arab. ثمانية, ثمان, assir. šamna, šumunu, otto. — Birch (Trans. 1882, 200), avuto riguardo alla iniziale dei precedenti equivalenti semitici, legge questi gruppi geroglifici smnnu.
2) — Tutti questi gruppi, eccettuati i due ultimi delle b. e., si trovano usati anche invece di [hieroglyphs] ssnnu.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 164, 5; Harn.) [hieroglyphs] (O. Mariette, Tehor) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1872, 4, b. e.) [hieroglyphs] (Z. l. c.) — sesennu (V. all'artic. prec. le letture proposte da Brug. e da Birch), deriv. dal prec.; gli otto dèi (quattro maschi e quattro femmine), gli otto cinocefali, gli otto dèi hermopolitani. — Gli otto dèi elementari, che costituivano nel loro complesso il dio primordiale; gli otto dèi (accoppiati due a due) dei quattro elementi (Pierr., Panthéon égypt., p. 11).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 31) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 114, tit.; 17, 3) [hieroglyphs] — sesennu (V. i prec.), letter. la città degli otto, designa la città di Hermopoli.

[hieroglyphs], sesennu (V. col. prec. altre letture proposte), letter. la stoffa di otto

(fili), designazione di una stoffa, ogni filo della quale è composto di otto fili semplici torti insieme.

(Z. 1867, 9) (ib.) sesennu-t-u V. snnu.

, sesennu-t-u (Z. 1864, 39), forma plur. di ssnnu; designa il numero ottanta.

— La lettura xmnnu-t-u proposta da Brugsch (V. sotto il predetto ssnnu) è suggerita dal confronto col copto [illegible], ebr. [illegible], arab. ثمانين, ottanta.

— Lo stesso Brugsch però legge xnum il numero 80 scritto ∩∩∩∩ ∩∩∩∩. Vedine le ragioni in Z. 1871, 139.

sesennu-t, V. ssnnu.

sesennu-t, V. se-sennu.

, sesens; (Rit. 130, 2); (Rhyt. St. 110) sesent; respirare, ecc. V. ssn.

, s-senter (Mar. Abyd. I. pl. 21), derivato da sntr (V.), significa profumare, sfumicare, far suffumigi, e con ciò purificare. — Purificare in generale (l. c.).

2) — Equiv. a sntr.

(Leps. Ausw. 12, 32); (Tav. Statist.); (Harr. I, 34, 15); (Leyd. I, 344, III, 5) sesnezem. Brugsch nel Diz. aveva tradotto: una specie di legno preziosissimo; forse il legno di cedro, il cedro; confr. cei, ci (T.) cedrum; [illegible] acacia o scelto cedro, cedro di prima qualità.

— Ma lo stesso Brugsch, nel Supplemento, trad.: (Trag) balken, architrave, traversa, puntello, somiere, franc. sommier.

(Rit. 133, 2) s-ser, s-seru, causat. di sr (V.); far illustre; innalzare, elevare in rispetto, in considerazione, ecc. — Ingrandire, allargare, ecc. (Rit. l. c.).

— (Birch, Lefébure, Lepage Renouf e Pierret, al Rit. l. c.) preparare.

se-sert, nome di una costellazione. V. sotto srt.

[hieroglyphs], s-serq, caus. di srq (V.).

[hieroglyphs], sesese (Karn.), nome di un re.

[hieroglyphs], sesese } città o luogo in cui
[hieroglyphs], sessu } nacque il dio Set.

[hieroglyphs], se-ses'm-sem (Pronaos del tempio di Ombos), costellazione della 1ª ora del giorno.

[hieroglyphs] } ses-t, equiv. a [hieroglyphs], st, pronome
[hieroglyphs] } della 3ª pers. femm. sing.; essa, colei, quella, lei, la.

[hieroglyphs], ses-t (Bonom. pl. 2), V. [hieroglyphs] ss.

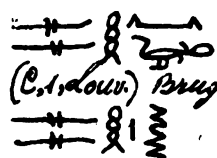
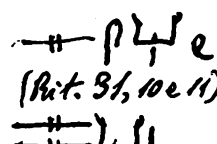
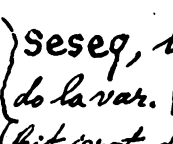
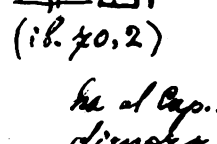
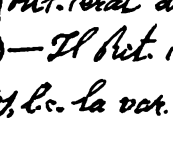
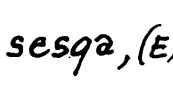
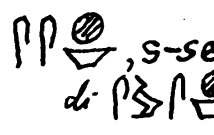
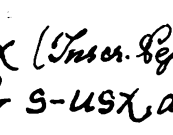
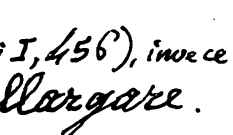
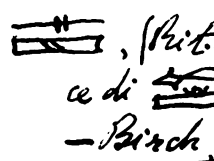
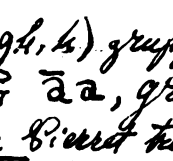
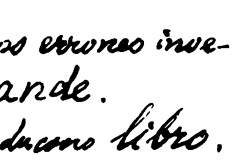
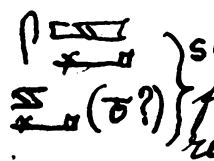
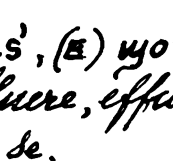
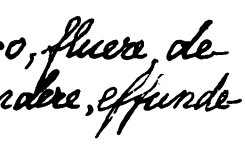
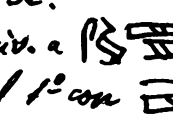
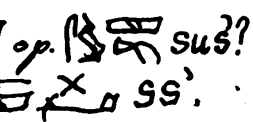
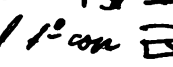
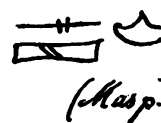
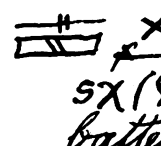
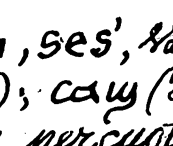
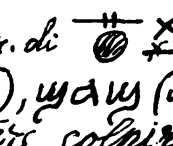
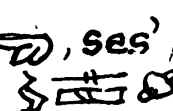
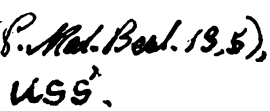
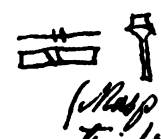
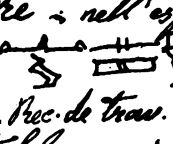
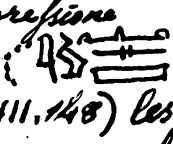
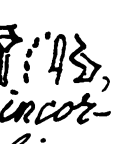
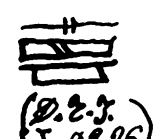
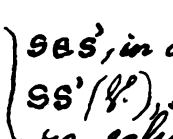
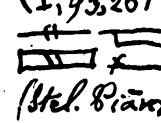
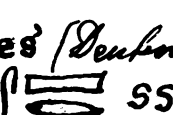
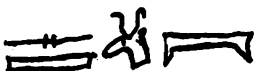
[hieroglyphs], s-set (Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. I, d, 4), V. ssntr.

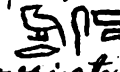
[hieroglyphs], ses-t, opp. sesennu-t (Dict. géog. 303), V. [hieroglyphs] ssnnu.

[hieroglyphs], s-set (E, 48, 7), scacciare, fugare; caus. di [hieroglyphs] sa.

[hieroglyphs], s-setuut (Torino, Stela 20), caus. di [hieroglyphs] stuut (V.); passeggiare, andar a passeggio.

[hieroglyphs], sesez (Tomba di Ti, N. 136), ?.

[hieroglyphs], sesez (Leps. Auswr. 9, l. 10), ?.

[hieroglyphs] (Masp. Gen. epist. 67), s-shap } caus. di
[hieroglyphs] (An. VII 5, 1), s-shapu } shap.
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 9, 5), s-shep } shp (V.); (Maspero, l. c.) allontanare.

[hieroglyphs], s-seḥ (Stela C, 1, Louvr.), Maspero lo dà come forma impulsiva di [hieroglyphs] sḥ e traduce écraser. — Confr. [hieroglyphs] sḥsk, ceq=cwq (?), caqca (M.), confricare, conterere. — V. il seg. e [hieroglyphs] ssḥn.

[hieroglyphs], sesḥa (Tomba di Shr-xa-ba-u), designa una specie particolare di arma omicida (?). — Confr. il seg. [hieroglyphs] ssḥn.

[hieroglyphs], sesḥem-u (Rit. 125, 45), gruppo erroneo, invece di [hieroglyphs] snḥm-u (V.).

(C. 1. Louv.) Brug. seshen, *fracassare, conquassare, annientare, annichilire, — o simile.*

(Rit. 31, 10 e 11) (ib. 70, 2) seseq, *la pelle, secondo la var.* msq *del Rit. ierat. di Leida; — Il Rit. ierat. del Louvre ha al Cap. 31, l. c. la var.* msq-t. *dimora.*
— (Birch) breast (31), shoulders (70). Pierret non traduce il 1° gruppo, e traduce il 2° pelle, ritenendolo erroneo invece del predetto msq.

, sesqa, (E) *grana quaedam*

, s-sex (*Inscr. Pepi I, 456*), *invece di* s-usx *allargare.*

, (*Rit. 94, 4*) *gruppo erroneo invece di* āa, *grande.*
— Birch e Pierret traducono libro.
Confr. ss'.

(ō?) ses', (E) *yoro, fluere, defluere, effundere, effundere se.*
— Forse equiv. a *op.* sus?
— Confr. il 1° con ss'.

, ses' (*Inscr. Pepi I, 424*), (*Masp.*) *polir.*

, ses', *var. di* sx (*P.*); cauy (*?*), yauy (*M.*), *battere, percuotere, colpire.* שׁוּשׁ, דּוּשׁ, שׁוּשׁ, דּוּשׁ, *battere, calpestare, percuotere, triturare, trebbiare.*

, ses' (*P. Mel. Berl. 13, 5*), *var. di* uss'.

, ses' (*Inscr. Pepi I, 241, 242*), (*Masp.*) *corrompere, fare imputridire; nell'espressione* , (*Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 148*) *les incorruptibles, qui ne peuvent faire tomber en pourriture, nome di certe divinità (costellazioni) del cielo del Nord.*

(D. E. T. I, 93, 26) (Stel. Piānxi) ses', *in connes. con* ss' (*P.*), *signif. 1) — aprire, schiudere, disserrare. 2) — avviarsi, incamminarsi.*

, ses' (*Denkm. II, 105, a*), *V.* ss'r.

[hieroglyphs], ses' (D. 2. T. I. 34, 10), la sera, il tempo della sera, allorchè il sole è tramontato.

[hieroglyphs] } ses' (Denkm. III. 224), i capelli?

[hieroglyphs], ses' (l. c., 100, c). ? Lo si trova nel titolo [hieroglyphs] mer-ses-suten, sovrintendente del ses' del re.
— Maspero (Journ. As. 1880, 124) trad.: linge, lingerie.
Confr. שֵׁשׁ ornamento, vestito, assetto, סות panno, abito, veste, vestito.

[hieroglyphs] } ses' (epoche tolomaiche), V. [hieroglyphs] s'ssa, [hieroglyphs] s'ssa e [hieroglyphs] s's.
[hieroglyphs] (Berl., Tavoletta di uno scriba), versato, istruito nella scrittura; — speditezza, abilità nello scrivere.
(Stel. C, 55, Louvr.) (ib.)
[hieroglyphs], eseguir un lavoro con abilità, esecuzione degna d'encomio. V. sotto s's'sa.
[hieroglyphs] .... (D. K. T. 99, 10), eseguir bene ciò che conviene a....
[hieroglyphs] } equiv. a [hieroglyphs]..., versato, istruito, perito, esperto, sperimentato, pratico in....
2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] } ses', la frazione $\frac{1}{4}$.
2) — Il 1º gruppo trovasi come var. di [hieroglyphs] ss'.

[hieroglyphs], ses', provvedere, munire, fornire. — Passivo [hieroglyphs] ses'-ut (D. 2. T. 53, 13).
Sinonimo di [hieroglyph] āpr.

[hieroglyphs], ses' (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 62), rampone, fiocina.

[hieroglyphs] } ses'. Il signif. fondam. è in connessione coll'idea di circolo, rotondità, accerchiamento tutto intorno. — Quindi 1) — circondare, attorniare, cingere, accerchiare; circuito, giro, contorno, periferia, circonferenza.
(Rit. fun.)
[hieroglyphs]..., tutto intorno a...., nel circolo di qualche cosa.
2) — Stendere, distendere, allungare od allargare tutto intorno ad una persona od un oggetto. — Stender sopra (detto per es. delle ali); sinonimo di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], ecc.
3) — far girare circolarmente, volgere in giro (gli occhi), confr. ϣⲟⲟⲩϣⲧ circumspicere, aspicere.
4) — (coll'accusativo) circolare, passare, passare attraverso un luogo (fortificato) (Dict. géog. 641);

— entrare; — entrata, passaggio.

r-ses' (Rec. IV, 95, 43; 92, 19; 93, 25), sino all'entrare di..., sino a..., in una serie di determinazioni di tempo.

5) — (Cstr. con ... opp. ...) circolare verso, prender la sua circolazione, la sua direzione verso (Stel. 53, Torino); esser diretto o dirigersi verso. — Forse: mettersi, collocarsi o stare dirimpetto a (P₁).

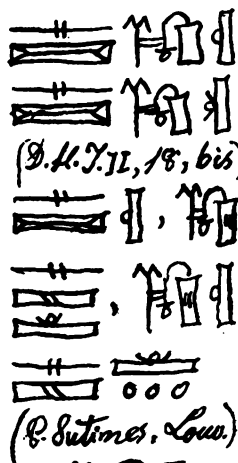
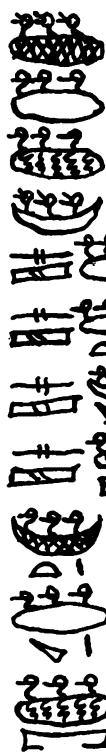
6) — ⲥⲉϣⲧ, ϣⲱϣⲧ, tener lontano, impedire.

7) — Aprire, apertura; — Star aperto e libero; essere allo scoperto.

8) — Sinonimo di ... tm, essere senza qualche cosa, non possedere, ϣⲱϣ, ϣⲉϣ, ad nihilum redigere.

9) — Equiv. a XI ss', provvedere, ecc.

(D. H. T. II, 18, bis)

(C. Sutimes, Louv.)

ses', scrivere; scritto, scrittura, opera, squarcio di scrittura, volume; specificazione o registro per iscritto (D. H. T. l. c.). Nelle antiche epoche già si trova come verbo costrutto con ...: ... (Wilkins. Mann. and Cust., II, 137, accanto ad uno scriba che sta presso una bilancia di orefice), la registrazione dell'oro. (V. pure anche ... sotto il fonetico ān).

ses', propr. in connessione con ... ss', signif.: rotondità, buco o foro rotondo, aperto, ϣⲟⲧϣⲧ, foramen.

1) — Nido, nido di uccelli, nido di uccelli nascosto nelle paludi fra le piante acquatiche. — e quindi

2) — culla, luogo della culla di un uomo (Rit. 83, 2; 17, 46; Dend. Mar.).

3) — Luogo in cui stanno animali (buoi, oche, ecc.), stalla (A, 90, Louvre).

4) — Giuncaia, canneto, luogo nascosto nelle paludi; paese o regione paludosa, inaccessibile, impraticabile; — paese basso ed umido, con piante acquatiche, proprio alla caccia degli uccelli. — Lago, palude, padule, pantano, con cespugli e boschi in cui gli uccelli acquatici sogliono fare i loro nidi. — Lago difeso, riparato, occultato da macchie o boschetti.

(Dict. géog. 1390, XXIII, 1), seb ses', attraversare il lago (per la caccia di uccelli).

5) — In senso traslato: deposito (per es. del sangue o dei cattivi umori del

corpo umano). postema, ascesso, ulcera (E, 76,1); deposito, sedimento (P. Med. Berl. 13,3 e 6).

, sesa (Beni-Hassan), una specie di uccello.
Confr. סוּס, סִיס, rondine, gru.

, sesat (Brugsch. Mon. pl. IV, 1 a, l. 6), secondo Grébaut (Mél. d'Arch. II. 61), questo gruppo sembra non essere che una forma particolare di sūas, adorare, invocare.
2) — s-sat, caus. di sat (V.).

, sesau (Prisse XIII, 7), piena, ripienezza, abbondanza, ricchezza, dovizia, copia, opulenza.
Confr. שׁוֹעַ ricchezza; שֶׂבַע, שֹׂבַע, abbondanza, pienezza, sazietà. — Brugsch confr. ϣⲁⲩ utilitas, ⲙⲛⲧ-ϣⲁⲩ beneficentia, bonitas.

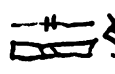
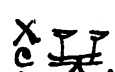
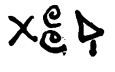
, sesau (Pit. 15, 31), Var. di ss.

, sesau (P. di Torino Pleyte e Rossi, pl. VI, 1), (Masp., genre épist. 18) un paio di animali, un paio di buoi; confr. ⲥⲟⲉⲓϣ (B.), ϣⲁⲓϣ (B.), ϣⲁϣ (M.).

, sesan (L. 1871, 66), שׁאל, ϣⲓⲛⲉ, domandare, chiedere.

, sesausa Var. di sssa.

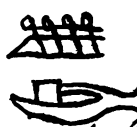
, sesaui (An. IV, 3,1; V, 13, 4). (Goodw.) una specie di vestimento (garment), o una parte di vestimento.

, s-sadu (Leps. Ausw. 12. 4), caus. di sad.

}sesu (Inscr. Sepoi I, 274, 335), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) sollevare.

, sesu, V. ss.

, sesu, Variante di sasu.

}sesu (Leps. Ausw. 12, 3/051) deriv. da ss, all. 1,

anello, cerchio; — ogni oggetto avente forma anulare.

[hieroglyphs], sesu, (Pierr., Nebqed, XII, 19) nome del dio Set.

[hieroglyphs] sesuu, equivalenti a [hieroglyphs] ss, all. 1 e 2.
(D. T. I. 11) 2) — L'ultimo trovasi anche equiv. al seg.
(Düm. Dend. II, 17; 24, 11)

[hieroglyphs] sesuu, g. f., territorio o giurisdizione appartenente al centro di una metropoli (anche centro del culto); — il circuito, la cerchia di questo centro (Confr. il prec.).
— Territorio, distretto, parte di una contrada, estensione di una contrada, di una città, di un monumento, di qualsiasi località specificata; — terreno appartenente alla giurisdizione od al territorio di una città, di un tempio, di una fortezza, ecc.
— Dominio, proprietà, limite, termine, confine, frontiera.
V. [hieroglyphs] u ed [hieroglyphs] uu.
[hieroglyphs], il dominio del dio Xnum.
[hieroglyphs] (Navil. Myt. d'H.), estensione della sua acqua.
2) — I gruppi [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] sono anche fonetiche espressioni del numero sei, invece di [hieroglyphs] ss e [hieroglyphs] sàs.
femm. [hieroglyphs] sesuu-t (P. Leyd. I, 2).

[hieroglyphs] sesuu, denota alcunchè di cattivo; secondo Goodw., (Rit: 163, 18) forse omofono e sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] uu.
Nel b. c. del Rit. si trova la frase [hieroglyphs], fanno la rovina della terra intiera.
(Chab.) font l'extermination de la terre entière;
(Pierr.) faire le mal par toute la terre;
(Birch) delude the whole earth.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Leyda I, 2) sesuu-t, V. [hieroglyphs] ssuu.

[hieroglyphs], sesūa, V. [hieroglyphs] sūas.

[hieroglyphs], s-sebseb (Bul. Inno ad Ammone), sputare, vomitare; — far sputare, far vomitare.

[hieroglyphs], sesep, pulire, lisciare, lustrare, brunire. — Politore, lisciatore, brunitore.

ϣωπ, ϣωϥ, tondere, radere; שפה limare, appianare, radere, nettare, levar via rastiando.

… } e le loro varianti sono ancora letti s'p dalla maggior parte degli Egittologi. Il Brugsch propose però ultimamente la lettura ss'p; ed i gruppi seguenti, in cui è esplicito il segno iniziale ∫ od —ıı—, danno la ragione di questa proposta. Tuttavia è manifesto il fonetico s'p sino alle epoche tolomaiche: V. i gruppi … s'p, … às'p, forme di … s'p, … = … = … s'ps, ed altri. — Quindi, sebbene il Brugsch dichiari che queste scritture stiano in luogo di …, …, ecc. dei tempi più antichi, noi continueremo a leggere s'p questi due geroglifici e le loro varianti.

… (Rik. 78,25) … (Rec. I, 61,2) … (Denkm. III, 241, b) … b.e. (V.X.T.N, 36, inf.) … (Mar. Abyd. p. 54) … (Z. 1864, 43) (Tebe, tomba Xā-m-hāt) } ses'ep e s-s'ep, equiv. a … s'p (Z. 1877, 32) e caus. di questo radicale. — brillare, risplendere, rilucere, lucere, splendere, essere chiaro, luminoso, lucente, brillante. — Chiarezza, luce, splendore, fulgore. V. il predetto s'p. — Illuminare, schiarire, chiarire, empiere di luce; render brillante, risplendente; lustrare, rischiarare; ϣεπϣωπ, illuminari.

…, ses'ep-χā (Levi, Cassa mummiforme di Brera), nome della divinità della 4ª ora del giorno.

… (Harr. I, 26,3) … (Leps. Königsbuch N. 240) } ses'ep, deriv. dal preced., propr. lo splendente; è il nome della sfinge egiziana, siccome immagine della divinità sulla terra. — Statua, figura di sfinge. — Brugsch fa questi gruppi identici a … e varr. s'p (V.), immagine, effigie, simulacro, figura, ecc. in generale, e dichiara che la determinazione di sfinge dipende nella maggior parte dei casi dai determinativi aggiunti.

…, ses'ep (Inscr. Teti, 373), deriv. da … ss'p (V.), significa tela bianca, stoffa bianca (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 57).

… (Harr. I, 39,4) … (An. IV, 9,4) } ses'ep, ses'epu, il mellone; ϣοοϐε, ϣωπε, ϣωπι, (g.m.) cucumis melo. … (P. Harr. l.c.; Rec. I, 92,3), semi o grani

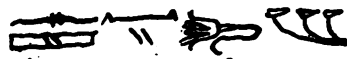
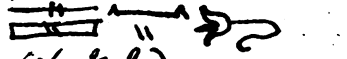
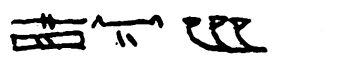
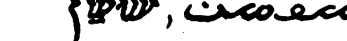
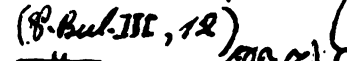
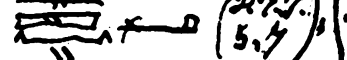
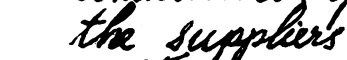
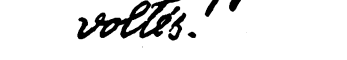
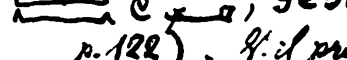
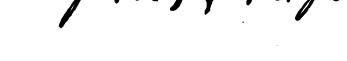
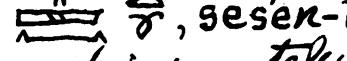
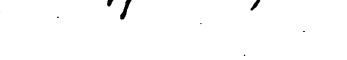
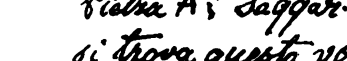
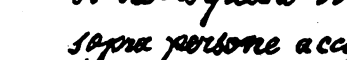
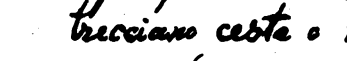
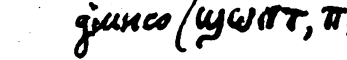
di mellone.
—— Brugsch confr. con [hierogl.] s'p-t, e trad.: propr. l'arrotondato, globoso, sferico.
— Probabilm. è una var. di [hierogl.] sχpt [hierogl.], sesepui (Insc. Rec. I, 39), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. VII) due colonne.

[hierogl.] ses'mu, comune nei più antichi testi e var. di [hierogl.] sasmu, e di [hierogl.] s'smu; nome di una costellazione decano.

[hierogl.], ses'emsem (Champ. Not. descr. 237; Tempio di Ombos, pronaos), costellazione della 2ª ora del giorno.
— Forse equiv. al prec.

[hierogl.], sesemem.
V. [hierogl.] s'mm.

[hierogl.] (Mar. Abyd. Rest., p. 44), [hierogl.] (Stela Mettern.), [hierogl.] (Bul. Vestib. 34), [hierogl.] (ib.) ses'en, stender sul telaio i fili per tessere, ordire le fila, incordare i fili.
— Tessere.
— Orditura, tessitura; tessuto.
— Essere una tessitrice.
ϣⲏⲉ rete, ϣⲏⲉ ⲛ̀ ⲥⲓϥ, ἀμφίβληστρον, ϩⲱⲃ ⲛ̀ ϣⲏⲉ, opus reticulatum. ϣⲛⲧ, ϣⲉⲛⲧ, ϣⲱⲛⲧ, ϣⲟⲛⲧ, plectere; ϣⲱⲛⲧ, ⲡ, reticulum, implexum opus. — שְׁתִי, שֵׁת, سَدَى, orditura, stame.

2) — Sinonimo di [hierogl.] ms. [hierogl.] msnt (V.), con cui si trova in parallelismo: difendere, proteggere, impedire, proibire. — Talismano, rimedio profilatico, rimedio, preservativo.
3) — Var. di [hierogl.] sns'.

[hierogl.] (B. H. T. 37, 3), [hierogl.] (Mar. M. d'H., XII) ses'en, Var. dialettale di [hierogl.] sχn (V.); fermarsi, librarsi, ecc.

[hierogl.] ses'en (Denkm. III, 13), V. [hierogl.] e [hierogl.] ss'.

[hierogl.], ses'en (Insc. Rec. I, 20), tempesta, burrasca, temporale, orage.

[hierogl.], ses'en (J. de Roug. Edfou, 20, 9), tubercolo commestibile della pianta [hierogl.] ss'ni; chiamato anche [hierogl.] s'rt.

[hierogl.], ses'en (Tomba di Ramses III; Tombe in Gizeh), un campo piantato della pianta seq.

(Sall. II, 14, 5) (ib. 7, 3) (Rit. 81,1) (P. I. T. II, 35, 12) sesni, g. m., una specie di loto, e propr. la Nymphaea Lotus. 2) — Una specie di giglio (Rit. l. c., Birch). ϣⲱϣⲉⲛ (M.), lilium; שׁוּשַׁן, שׁוֹשַׁנָּה, croco, rosa, giglio.

(P. Bul. III, 12) (P. I. T. 5, 7) sesni, V. ssn. Nel Rit. 136, 5 c'ha il plur. schiuditori, apritori; (Birch) the suppliers; (Pierr.) les révoltés.

, sesennu (P. Leyd., E. T. p. 122), V. il prec.

, sesen-t (E, 91, 19), deriv. dai prec.; tessuto; — nel l. c. fasciatura o legatura delle ferite, fascia, benda.

, sesenzet (Bulaq, Pietra A; Saqqar. tomba di un Xennu); si trova questo vocabolo nel l. c. di Bul. sopra persone accoccolate, le quali intrecciano ceste o nasse reticolate di giunco (ϣⲱⲛⲧ, π, reticulum, implexum opus).
— Forse var. di ssn.

, seser, Var. di dialetto (b. e.) invece di sxr.

(Denkm. II, 77) (ib. 103, a) (rom. di Z, N. 34) seser, forme antiquate invece di sxr.

(Inscr. Unas, 276) (Abido; Menfi) seser, Masp. (Rec. de trav. III, 217) trad. bianco, candido, splendente di candidezza. — Secondo Brugsch, verosimilmente: imbiancare il lino, la tela.
Confr. ebr. חוּר, cald. חִוָּר, bianco; חוּר, חוֹר, lino candido, bianco; tela candida, bianca.

, seser (Saqqar.), (Brug.) derivato dal prec.; la tela imbiancata.

, seser, Var. delle b. e. invece di sxr.

, seser-t (An. IV, 14, 2) nella espress.:

mille pani (o cibi) della specie ses'ert.
— Forse ident. con [hieroglyphs] s'rī.

[hieroglyphs], ses'es (D.T.T. 78, 20 e 21) forma deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ss' (V.); aprirsi, mostrarsi (שָׁעָה), apparire.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 129, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Brug.) s-s'es, causativo di [hieroglyphs] s's (V.); servire; (Pierr.) seguire.

[hieroglyphs], ses'es, forma deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ss' (V.); aprire, schiudere, disserrare.

[hieroglyphs] ses's'a, varianti per metatesi invece di [hieroglyphs] s's'a (V.), ed equival. a [hieroglyphs] s's, specialm. all. 2 e 3. Onde [hieroglyphs] e varr., in parallel. con [hieroglyphs] ȧr s'a, esser sollecito, curante, attento ecc. a...
Non di rado in luogo di [hieroglyph] trovasi [hieroglyphs] opp. [hieroglyphs].
Onde menχ ses's'a ....., eseguir bene ciò che conviene a..... [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III),

esperto nelle divine parole.
[hieroglyphs] (Pierr. J.H., II, 106), designazione della 2ª ora della notte; — equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], ses's'a (Rit. 15, 40), equival. a [hieroglyphs] ss'.

[hieroglyphs], ses's'a-īt, (E) semina quaedam.

[hieroglyphs] (An. I, 23, 1 e 2) (An. V, 8, 4; 9, 4) [hieroglyphs] (Garna) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 83) ses's'au, V. [hieroglyphs] s's's'a.

[hieroglyphs] ses's'au (An. V, 8, 7), varianti di [hieroglyphs] ss'.

[hieroglyphs], ses's'au (Berl. P. Gy, 38), secondo il Bilharz designa l'antilope bubalis. ϣⲱϣⲟⲣ, ‏דִּישׁוֹן‏, assir. daassu, caper montanus, oryx.

[hieroglyphs], ses's'a-t (Pierr. J.H., II, 106), V. [hieroglyphs] s's'a.

[hieroglyphs] } s-s'eser, caus. di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] s's'r (V.); trattare, eseguire con precisione, ecc.
— Secondo Stern (Z. 1887, 36 e seg.) questi gruppi sono var. dialettali di [hieroglyphs] sXr (V.); onde il plur. [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Metternich) = [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], ses'eser (Z. 1880, 12; J. de Rougé, T. H. 148, 3), forma causativa di [hieroglyphs] s's'r, signif.: mucchio, cumulo di grani, di biade; massa di biade; grande accumulamento di grano.
Brugsch (Z. l. c.) confr. con ϣⲱⲣ obturare, obstruere, ϣⲏⲣ obturari, coacervari.

[hieroglyphs], ses'es' (Dend., tempio d'Iside) variante dialettuale della b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] sXX.

[hieroglyphs] } ses'es' (opp. ss' [V.]), varianti delle epoche tolemaiche invece di [hieroglyphs] ss'sa. [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] ..... (D. H. T. 99, 10), eseguir bene ciò che conviene a...

[hieroglyphs], ses'es' (D. H. T. 12, col. 15). V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], ss'.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Pianxi, lin. l. 24) [hieroglyphs] (Pap. Dist.) [hieroglyphs] (Dümichen-Baugesch., pl. 5) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 39, a; 40, c) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Stela Pianxi, l. c.) } ses'es', g. m., il sistro. [hieroglyphs], suonare od agitare il sistro, per es. per spaventare e stornare il genio malefico, il male. — Gli ultimi cinque geroglifici hanno anche il fonetico sXm (V.); e perciò i primi quattro gruppi si debbono forse leggere ses'es'-sexem e tradurre: agitare il sistro, suonare il sistro.

[hieroglyphs], ses'es'en (Tomba in Ghizeh), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ss'ni.

[hieroglyphs], ses'es'-t (Dend.), V. [hieroglyphs] ss's'.

[hieroglyphs], ses'-t (Stela 100, Vienna), V. [hieroglyphs] ss'.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. 48, 8) } ses't, Var. di [hieroglyphs] xt (V.), fuoco, fiamma. — V. [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs], ses't, nome di una pianta;

(E) ϣⲟⲩϣⲏⲧ, *herbae pabuli species.*

(Leps. Aelt. Text 40) (Denkm. II, 147) ses'et, *Varianti di* sχt.

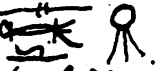
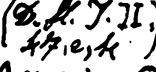
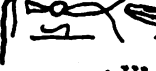
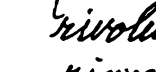
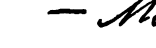
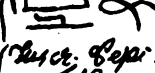
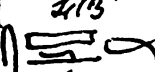
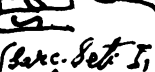
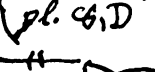
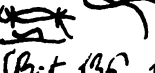
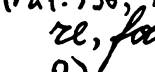
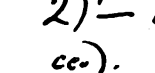
ses'et, (E) ⲧϣⲟⲩⲓⲉ, *siccare, siccus;* ϣⲟⲩⲓⲉ, *arescere.*
— *Forma caus. di* s'u (V.).

ses't (P. Bul. N. 1, 6, 21). *sbocco, efflusso, ellusione, umidità, liquido, fluido, fluidezza.*
Affine con sus't (V.).
Confr. [Hebrew] *versamento, effusione.*
2) — (De Rougé, Rev. Arch. 1874, II, 223) *bile,* ⲥⲓϣⲉ *fel, bilis.*

ses't, *trascrizione data da de Rougé (Rev. Arch. 1874. II, 223) invece del gruppo prec. (V. ib. all. 2).*

(Louvre, A, 90) (Dend. Mar.) ses't, *V.* ss'.

ses'et, *V. sotto* ss'd.

ses't-sen (Düm. Photogr. 8; Erman, Z. 1881, 49) *le due mammelle oppure i due petti. Trovasi questo gruppo, nella fotografia citata, accanto a due fanciulli che si tengono stretti colle braccia incrocicchiate.*
Confr. [Hebrew], [Hebrew], [Hebrew], *mammella.*

(Louvr. C, 120) (Rit. 101, 4) (ib. 1, 4) (ib. 1, 5) (ib. 146, 22) (Denkm. II, 133) (Rit. 140, 14) (Insc. Pepi I, 333) (Denkm. II, 100, b) (Rit. 130, 4) (ib. 148, 2) ses'ta, *sinonimo di* sti, amn *e di* txn; *significa: nascondere, celare, occultare, rendere misterioso. — Ritenere, impedire, distorre da, proibire, vietare qualche cosa.*
— *Ed i passivi corrisp.*
— *Caus. di* s'ta (V.).
2) — *Ma più comunemente sost.: il vietato, il proibito; ciò che è chiuso, inaccessibile; mistero, secreto.*
V. il predetto s'ta.
ⲥⲉϣⲧ, ⲥⲟϣⲧ, ⲥⲱϣⲧ (T.), ϣⲉϣⲧ, ϣⲟϣⲧ, ϣⲁϣⲧ, ϣⲁϣⲧ (M.) *prohibere, impedire, detinere, claudere (portam); prohibitio, impeditum, clavis.* — ⲧⲧⲟ *chiudere con stanga, onde* ⲧⲓⲟ *segreto, mistero.*
Frequente sui monumenti sepolcrali ed anche altrove il seguente titolo:

her ses'ta, (De Rougé) capo dei secreti, segretario. (Masp. Trans. 1880, 29) the master of rites, il mastro di cerimonie, il capo del culto. Brugsch lo dà come titolo sacerdotale; ma però osserva che con questo titolo si designava chiunque avesse vinto e superato le difficoltà ed i secreti della sua scienza o della sua professione o del suo mestiere, e perciò fosse un mastro, un her, cioè stesse al di sopra ( ) del comune.

(Serapeum; P. Rhind) plur. (Dict. T. 32, 6, 8)

sesta, b.a., lo schakal. 2) — equiv. al prec. 3) — Deriv. dal prec.; uomo del secreto, prete della sacristia, prete entrante nel santuario; — Prete, sacerdote in generale.

sesta, b.a., equiv. al prec., all. 2 e 3.

sesta, equiv. al prec., all. 3.

(Bul. 2a Stela di Thotm. III, 5) (Rit. 130, 27) ses'tau, V. ss'ta.

ses'ta, ses'tau, ses'tau-it, ses'ta-t. (Dend.; Z. 1865, 6), nome della 4a ora del giorno.

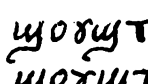
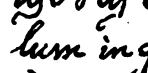
(Edfu) (Rit. 113, 1) ses'ta-t, V. ss'ta.

ses'ta-t (D. E. T. I, 27, 8), (Brugsch) affine al prec.; esser chiuso, proibito, nascosto, occulto, inaccessibile.

ses'ti (?) (P. Leyd. I, 347, p. 3; II, 10 e 14), nome di una pianta. — Forse si deve leggere uti ed è equival. a , , ut.

sesett, V. sotto ss't.

(Nav. M. L'H. I) ses'ed, muoversi in circolo, circolare. — Essere agitato, brandito in circhio; sventolare, brandire. — Saltare, lanciarsi [per es. a ( ) cavallo]; ug + exsilire.

2) – Il circolare degli astri. V. il seg.

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 47, e, 4) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) sesed, deriv. dal prec.: il circolare degli astri; – il circolo, l'orbita che descrive un astro nel suo corso, corso circolare.
– Brugsch fa l'ultimo gruppo equiv. al prec. all. 1.
– V. il seg.

[hieroglyphs], sesed (Stela Thotmes III, l. 15), in connessione col prec.: secondo Maspero designa un astro a rivoluzione periodica, probabilmente pianeta; – ma anche astro in genere.
– De Rougé tenderebbe piuttosto a tradurre cometa.
– Mariette pensa a Canopo.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 413) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 34, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Iscr. Seti I, Bon. pl. 6, D) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 136, 1) sesed, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ssd, signif. propr. rotolo, ciò che è piegato in rotolo; – quindi comunemente: legge, prescrizione, decreto, editto, sentenza; ciò che è prescritto: [hieroglyphs] (Bon. l. c.) ab sesed, eseguire, fare ciò che è prescritto.
2) – Equiv. al seg. (Pepi I e Rit. ll. cc.).

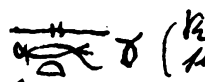
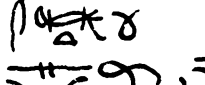
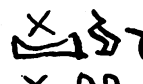
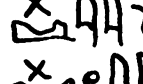
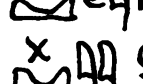
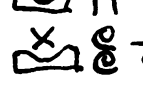
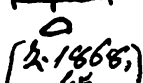
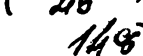
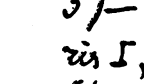
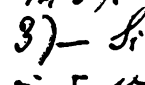
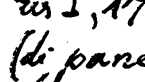
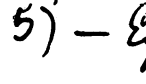
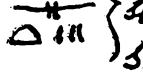
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 71, 2) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 121, 2) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 13, 3; 46, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 11, 62) sesed, in connessione coi prec.: un pezzo di tela piegata come un rotolo, o un nastro arrotondato a cerchio; quindi
1) – benda, striscia, fascia, legaccio; bandella di mummia.
2) – Diadema, corona, turbante; cerchio o benda reale (Rit. 46, 2); ϣϣⲟⲧ (M, πι) cervical.
3) – collare, collana (Dovb. 17, 4).
– Questo cerchio (fascia, diadema o collana) era comunemente in stoffa, ma sesed designa anche il cerchio in metallo.
4) – Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ssd.

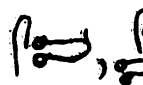
[hieroglyphs], sesed (Stela delle miniere d'oro, 4), equiv. al prec., all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], sesed (Nav. M. d'H., pl. XXII, l. 7); secondo J. de Rougé, equiv. al prec.

[hieroglyphs], sesed (Rit. 78, 25), inviluppare, inviluppo.
(Birch) the fillet; (Bergm.) sesd- Binde; (Pierr.) coiffure.
2) – Forma caus. di [hieroglyphs] sd (V.), ed anche a questo equiv.

(D. Z. T. I, 7, c) (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXIX, 7) sesed, צִיצִית, צִיצִית, riccio di capelli, capelli in ricci.

(Harr. I, 4, 11) (Z. 1870, 160; " 1873, 112) (Harr. 500, 2, 4) b. e. (D. H. T. II, 36, a, 8) sesed, sesedu, sesed-t, g. m. (D. H. T. 3, 48; An. III, 4, 3; IV, 16, 2 e 3; Stela Piānχi, verso, 28), scritto anche (D. H. T. II, 36), designa l'apertura di un edifizio per l'entrata della luce e dell'aria; finestra, nicchia, balcone; buco; — 2) — Camera, stanza, gabinetto secreto, nascosto; ridotto di un tempio o di una casa. ϣⲟⲩϣⲧ (P. M., 111), fenestra, foramen. ϣⲟⲩϣⲧ (M.), σηκός, loculus, sacellum in quo idola collocabantur. 3) — Aspetto, vista, veduta generale, prospettiva: χer p-sesed, sotto la vista (di...), cioè: davanti a..., alla presenza di... — Onde il predetto senso balcone per le pubbliche mostre o apparizioni (Harr. I, 4, 11).

(Rec. IX, 4, 62) (epoche tolomaiche) sesed-t, V. ssd.

Noi abbiamo messo questi gruppi sotto il fonetico ūrdu (ūrduī, ūrduūu, ūrduu); — ma secondo Grébaut (Mél. d'Arch. II, 62) la vera lettura di , , è ssdu (confr. ssd).

, sesχet (Berl. Pietra delle offerte), var. di sχt.

(Z. 1868, 48) set, 1) — pronome person. della 3a pers. sing. femm.: essa, colei; lei, la. 2) — Var. di sū, questo, ciò, questa cosa, זוֹת (Z. 1871, 148). 3) — Si trova , plur. (Harris I, 17, a, 7), nel senso di pezzo (di pane) (Birch, Z. 1873). 4) — Lo stesso gruppo (Tomba di Ti, N. 16) è equiv. a st. 5) — Equiv. a st.

set-u, pronome affisso ed assoluto della 3a pers. plur.: ce, essi, esse, coloro, loro, li, le. — Al Rit. 30, 1 è semplice articolo definito plur.: i, gli, le: , il ciclo degli Dei.

, , set, 1) — forma antiq. di

àst, ed equiv. a às ed a sk; allora, ora, quando, e, essendochè, quum.
2) — Var. di st, all. 1 e 2.
3) — (Pierr. Et. I, 68), Var. di st, inviluppare, rivestire.
4) — (Insch. Lepsius I, 338, Masp.) Var. di st, lanciare, ecc.

se-t, femm. di se; individuo donna, femmina, donna, una donna, qualcuna, una certa: scritto anche se-t hem-t, una persona donna.
2) — Femmina nella migliore età, femmina maritata, donna, moglie (Br., Z. 1876, 72 e seg.). אִשָּׁה, afir. issati, femmina, donna, moglie.
set qem-t (D. H. T. 34, a), una donna nera, una nera, una mora.

set (Dict. géog. 659), Var. di sàu.

set, sinon. di e, uār, gamba.
2) — Equiv. a uār-t, nel senso di braccio, ramo, detto specialm. di un braccio o canale del Nilo (Dict. Géog. 1127). Confr. sd.

set, g. f., fuoco, fiamma, luce, illuminazione; — lucerna. CATE, COTE, T, ignis, flamma.
2) — verb. far lume, accendere, allumare, illuminare; — lucere, rilucere; ardere, abbruciare.
CATE (?), splendere, flammeus esse. עָשַׁשׁ risplendere; divenir luminoso, lucido; ..., ..., ..., ardere, abbruciare, accendere.
set teq (Brugs. 1880, 28; Z. 1883, 11 e 15). La cerimonia dell'accensione o dell'illuminazione del lucignolo (qmḥ-t) della lampada presso la statua del defunto. — Forse però questo set-teq è identico a s-teq, caus. di tq (V.).

set, V. sd e sd. (An. V, 25, 6)
set-heb (An. l. c.) (Dict. géog. 1322) V. ḥb-sd sotto ḥb. (Mar. Dend. III, 37, 4)
2) — I due primi sono anche equiv. a sd, coda, nell'espress. (Dict. géog. 1322) l'acqua della coda del coccodrillo, che si potrebbe però anche tradurre l'acqua del canale del coccodrillo.
3) — I due primi gruppi sono anche equiv. al seg.

set, V. s.; (Inscr. Sepi I, 1.61) (Denkm. II, 147) (Rep. dell. Ent., 49) una specie di oca od anitra, che frequent. è citata nelle liste delle offerte funerarie.

, set (Sarc. Baiet, Berl.), i capelli.

, set (Tomba e doppia statua in Meidum), antica forma del più recente e comune ts (se pure non si deve quel gruppo leggere ts), portare, reggere, ecc.
Si trova nel titolo
, ispettore del facchinaggio.

, set (Inscr. Sepi I, 293 e 294), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII), profumare, profumo, odore:
(ib.), essere profumato di profumi.
V. st e sti.

se-t, , freq. (Bul., Stel. Saft) V. s.

(Meidum, Tomb. 2) set, banco, panca, scanno, sgabello, predella, o altro simile mobile di legno.

ϲⲧⲟⲟϭ (M.), scannum.

, set (Edfu), Var. delle b. e. invece del seg., all. 1.

, set, la corda, specialm. la corda agrimensoria.
ⲥⲏⲧⲉ (T., ϯ), contortus funis ex plurimis filis.
La lunghezza di questa corda agrimensoria era la base delle misure lineari agrarie, l'unità di misura agraria.
2) — Verosimilmente l'arura, che era misurata a oppure , xeneh, equival. al greco ὁ χοινίο.
Secondo la determinazione di Lepsius, la misura consta delle seguenti suddivisioni:
, remen = 1/2 ,
, hesep = 1/4 ,
, se(?) = 1/8 .
, su = 1/16 .
, rom = 1/32 .
Pare che questo corrispondesse al jugerum dei Latini.
3) — Equiv. a st, in tutti i suoi significati.
4) — Equiv. a st.

set (Chab.), equiv. al seg., all. 6; passaggio, via. — Onde

ro-set, entrata del passaggio, parte del corridoio che dava accesso alla sala sepolcrale di un ipogeo.

(Rit. freq.) (Mar. Abyd. 38; Abusimbel) (Inscr. Pap. I, 413; Serapeum Stel. Amasi) (Bunsen, Aeg. Stel. 719) (Serapeum, Stela Nixo)

set, signif. fond.: tirare in giù, all'ingiù, da un luogo posto in alto ad uno situato in basso; tirare in basso, in fondo, su piano pendente, inclinato (detto specialmente in relazione al trasporto di un sarcofago nella profondità della tomba).
— 2) — Quindi in generale: tirare, attirare, attrarre, arrecare, portare, apportare, produrre, introdurre, condurre, menare, rimorchiare; trarre a monte, contro il corso del fiume (Harris V, 5). — da condotta, l'azione di condurre.
— Condurre l'acqua della corrente dell'inondazione.

(Abyd. l. c.) (Lefébure) tirare il chiavistello.

condurre avanti, menare avanti; arrecare, apportare avanti, alla presenza di....

3) — Voltar sossopra, rivoltare, far voltare, far tornare; ripiegare, raddrizzare.

raddrizzare, ripiegare, cioè sciogliere, slegare il legaccio di papiro.

4) — Voltarsi, tornare, ritornare, tornarsene indietro.

5) — Passare; — onde freq.

6) — passaggio, corso, corsia, andito, viale, corridoio, galleria;
— equiv. a sta.

(Z. 1876, 61), casa del corridoio, uno dei molti nomi del gruppo di camere sepolcrali che costituivano una tomba, delle quali il principale modello era

la galleria sacra.
(Leps. Grab. Ramses IV, taf. I, e; Z, 6).
Confr. st e stt.

— Per tutti i prec. signif. confr.: ⲧⲁⲥⲑⲟ, ⲧⲁⲥⲑⲟ, reverti, revertere, revocare, reducere, convertere se, converti, recedere, avertere, committere, tradere, restituere; ϫⲓⲛⲧⲁⲥⲑⲟ (M.), conversio, reversio, reditus. — ⲥⲟⲓⲧ vogare, derivare le acque, menare avanti; arrecare, apportare, trasportare, riportare, riferire; passeggiare, spandersi, scorrere, aggirarsi, circuire, andar attorno; ⲥⲟⲓⲧ, ⲧⲧⲟⲓⲧ, essere sviato, sviarsi, rivolgersi indietro, schivare, schifare; ⲧⲧⲟ volgere il volto, repugnare.

— Spesso questo è sostituito dai verbi an, sdt, sti, bs, ecc.; ed anzi si presenta nelle b. e. frequentemente come variante pura e semplice di .

— 7) — (Harr. I, 27, 8) colmare, empire, riempire (di....., ...).

8) — (D. H. I. 34), ⲥⲱⲓⲧ, ⲥⲱⲓⲧⲧ, presentare, porgere.

(E) (Bonn. d. 11) set (plur. ...), sucidume, sporchezza, lordura, pattume, immondezza, escrementi, sterco, fango.
scagliare fango, sterco, lordura.
— L'ebr. צֹאָה, צוֹאָה, costr. צֹאַת e צֹאִים, ha gli identici significati.
2) — (E) genus ulceris.
3) — (Brugsch) anche equiv. al prec. all. 2.
4) — V. sti.

set (Stel. Metternich bis), odorare, fiutare, sentire, braccare, mettersi alla pista.
— traccia, pista, vestigio, odorato, fiuto.
2) — Odore, sentore, puzzo.
ⲥⲧⲓ (T.) odor, foetor; ⲥⲧⲟⲓ (T.), ⲥϯ, ⲥⲑⲟⲓ (M.), ⲡ, odor, foetor; μύρον, unguentum, oleum odoratum, oleum.
Confr. il prec.

(Denkm. II, 126) (Chabas Et. 112; Pierret Et. I, 66) (Denkm. V, 16; Stel. Nestosenu) set, intrecciare, attorcigliare, torcere (fili, corde, cordelle, funi, ecc.).
— Ciò che è torto, cioè: filo, corda, fune, ecc.
— Tessuto, tessitura (V. il seg.).
ⲥⲁϯ (M.) ⲥⲟⲧⲉ (T.), ⲡⲓ, netum, filum netum, retortum; ⲉϥⲥⲟⲧⲉ, netus, tortus.
שְׁתִי ordetura, stame; שְׁתִי rete.
2) — (Pierret Et. I, 68; Masp. Mélang. d'Arch. I, 295) inviluppare, rivestire, arrotolare, enrouler; cingere, indossare, vestire. — V. il seg.
— Secondo Masp. (Mél. l. c.) il 3° gruppo è una var. di szam.

(Louvre, stel. 4017) set, var. del prec.; vestimenta, abito, panno; — inviluppo funerario, stoffe funebri.
Tradotto στολισμός nel Decreto di Canopo.
סוּת panno, manto, vestito, abito, coperta.
— Brugsch osserva che il valore di questi gruppi può anche derivare da quello di stu, ⲥⲟⲧⲉ, ⲥⲁⲧⲉ, flammeus esse, splendere.

(Comm. di P. N. 10 k) (Insc. rete 320) (Jasor Unas) (Brit. 68, 2) set (La trascrizione ieratica del geroglifico è e varr. che scomposto nei suoi elementi dà i gruppi geroglifici , . Questi gruppi si trovano talora sui monumenti anche nelle iscrizioni geroglifiche. Quindi è che noi abbiamo messo al fonetico snk alcuni vocaboli aventi questi

(gruppi iniziali. Noi crediamo però che essi siano stati erroneamente trascritti dai lapidarii o dagli scribi invece di [hierogl.]; e perciò tutti quei vocaboli sono qui riprodotti con questa correzione).

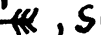
1) — Cacciare, caccia, cacciatore (N. [hierogl.] sti).
צוד, צדה, cacciare, andare a caccia, צַיִד, costr. צֵיד, caccia, cacciagione, cacciatore; צַיָּד cacciatore.

2) — In generale: gettare, tirare, lanciare, scagliare, scoccare, ecc. un'arma (freccia, dardo, giavellotto, strale, lancia, saetta, pietra, ecc.); — percuotere, colpire, cogliere, tirare un colpo con una di queste armi (Navil. M. d'H. IX). — Quindi

3) — i primi 11 geroglifici (col. prec.) signif. anche: freccia, dardo, giavellotto, strale, lancia, saetta, pietra, ecc. — ed anche colui che tira o scaglia una di queste armi; tiratore, arciere, balestraio, sagittario, frombolière.

4) — Gettar là, gettar a terra (acqua, sidro, grani, ecc.), effondere, versare, spandere, spargere, proiettare, spruzzare l'acqua; — seminare.

5) — Far libazione, libazione, effusione di liquidi; sopratutto di acqua, [hierogl.] (Schiap. L. d. F. 33).
— ϹⲀⲦ, ϹⲈⲦ, ϹⲒϮ (M.), jacere, projicere; ϹⲀⲦ, spargere, serere; שָׁתַת, שׁוּת, gettare; שתה, spargere, essere adacquato; אשד versare, onde אֶשֶׁד versamento, spargimento, effusione.

— 6) — Spesso usati in senso traslato: [hierogl.] set bes, spandere raggiante splendore, spandere chiaror di fuoco o splendor di fuoco;
[hierogl.], set rod (B. A. T. 69, 4), sprangare, letter. gettare i piedi; signif. danzare.

7) — (Schiap. l. c.) prestare omaggio od adorazione alla divinità o ad un defunto, sia col gesto o colla preghiera, sia mediante la presentazione di offerte o libazione (V. all. 5): onde la formola [hierogl.] seti àr-hor, far offerta, presentazione in offerta, offerta.

8) — I primi gruppi (col. 2ª della pag. prec.) sono anche equivalenti a [hierogl.] st e varr.; onde in Dend. [hierogl.] = [hierogl.] nome della 10ª ora del giorno.

— [hierogl.] = [hierogl.] (V. il seg.); — In Edfu e Dend. designa il 25° giorno del mese.

[hierogl.], set (Rit. 44, 58), equiv. al prec. all. 3, freccia; (Br.) Pfeile; (De Roug.) trait; — (Birch) bow; (Pierr.) rayon (V. il seg.).

[hierogl.] set, lanciar raggi, illuminare, irradiare, raggiare; — aver splendore,

brillare. — Raggio di luce, raggio, sprazzo, splendore che raggia, irradiamento.

CATE, COTE (?), flammeus esse, splendere.

[hieroglyphs], risplendere, rilucere, folgoreggiare; [hieroglyphs] splendore.

[hieroglyphs] } set-heb, festa dell'irradiamento, designazione eponima dell'11° giorno del mese lunare.

[hieroglyphs] } setuàr (Dend.) letter.: la cui forma irradia luce, nome della 10ª ora del giorno.

[hieroglyphs], set-u (Inscr. Pepi I, l. 24), (Masp.) plur. di [hieroglyphs] st e di [hieroglyphs] sti; lancieri, arcieri, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], set, sguardo, occhiata.
[hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) } m-set-n..., m-seti-n..., in faccia a..., in vista di..., dirimpetto a..., vis-à-vis de....
[hieroglyphs] (S.J.T. II, 11, 16)

[hieroglyphs], set (Denkm. III, 132, m; E.), (E.) humidus, humiditas.
— (Brugsch) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] stt.
— V. [hieroglyphs] st. all. 5.

[hieroglyphs], set, (E.) Var. di [hieroglyphs] st, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], set (D. Baug. X), abitazione, dimora, casa.

[hieroglyphs], set (An. N, 12, 3), (Masp. Genr. épis. 33) cervice, nuca, collo: [hieroglyphs] (Masp.) dodeliner du cou. (Goodw. Cambr. Essay, 1858, 253) to play (?) and to be behindhand (?).

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Monaco)
[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 143, a)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 146, a)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 98)
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1868, 9)
[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 85, a)
[hieroglyphs] (S.H.T. 35)
[hieroglyphs] (Leps. Aelt. Text, 10)
[hieroglyphs] (Z. l. c.)
} set, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] st, all. 5 (?); libazione, effusione di liquidi (sopratutto di acqua), l'acqua effusa sulle offerte. — Il vaso per la libazione. — Birch dichiara (Z. 1872, 59) aver trovato [hieroglyphs] in Denkm. II, 38, come equivalente a [hieroglyphs] sut, prete, sacerdote.

[hieroglyphs], set (De Roug. Rech. 136), g. f., deriv. dal prec.; la pietra che riceveva le libazioni.
2) — Ogni masso di pietra della forma della prec., onde il De Rougé

traduce anche seuil (?), base, zoccolo.
— Plur. [hieroglyphs] (Tasc. Unas).

[hieroglyphs], set (B. H. T. H. f.) designazione del coccodrillo tifonico; letter.: il cacciatore.

[hieroglyphs], set (Leps., Einleit. I, 73 e seg.), scritto anche [hieroglyphs] set-sepedt (Riers. T. H. II, 115), designazione della dea-stella Sirio, chiamata altrimenti [hieroglyphs] Iside-Sothis, l'autrice o produttrice dell'annua inondazione del Nilo.
V. [hieroglyphs] spd-t.

[hieroglyphs] set, g. f., (Leps. Metall. 34, Nota 2), regione montuosa, rupe, balza, montagna, miniera.
— Roccia, pietra, minerale, ganga.
b. e. (L. 1565, 415) [hieroglyphs], nub n set (Leps. l. c.) Berggold, oro di miniera.
(Geogr. I, N. 1706) [hieroglyphs], nub her set-f (D. T. T. I, 30 e seg.; D. H. T. II, 47), (Leps. l. c.) oro col suo minerale, colla sua ganga.
2) — In generale: terra, regione, paese; ed i suoi abitanti, cioè anche popolo, nazione, popolazione — Ma più propr. terra straniera, paese straniero, in opposizione a [hieroglyphs] ta, terra, contrada, regione d'Egitto; — popolo straniero, nazione, popolazione straniera.
Plur. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto χs).
Così nelle iscrizioni seraitiche leggesi [hieroglyphs], percuotitore di tutte le nazioni straniere.
3) — La regione delle tombe, necropoli; tomba, ipogeo; — la regione inferiore, sotterranea, il mondo sotterraneo, il regno dei morti; — l'occidente. V. [hieroglyphs] stt.
[hieroglyphs] ro-set (Geogr. I, 1705), Brugsch dà a queste espressioni lo stesso valore del prec. all. 3. — Ma noi siamo d'opinione che esse siano anche varr. di [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] st)
— V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ro, V. III, p. 200, col. 1.
4) — Varr. di [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs], set (opp. hu?) (Mar. Dend. IV, 79), il dio Terra (V. il prec. all. 2), nel l. c. denominato Signore dell'Occidente ([hieroglyphs]).
— V. sotto χs.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] set, l'alberese o comunemente la pietra calcare; — la pietra da

taglio, la pietra tagliata, per la costruzione di templi, palazzi, ecc.
2) — Equiv. a st.
3) — (Rit. freq.) equiv. al seg.

(Mél. d'Arch. I, 8) (D. H. T. 8 4) (Edfu) — set, il dio Set, il dio del male, Tifone. — il Male. — sp hor set, distinguere Horo da Set, ossia il bene dal male.
שֵׁד, (cald. e siriaco שׁידא, שׁדא), demonio.

, set, b. e. (P. Rhind, XI, 2), secondo Brugsch, var. di st.

freq. (Inscr. Pepi I, 393) — se-t, figlia, femminile di s. — figlia della sorella della madre di lei, cioè cugina di lei.

, se-t (B. H. T. 7, 1), (Br.) Var. di sau.

, se-t, (E) ident. a sa. — (Brug.) equiv. a sau.

(Masp. Gen. ép. 20) (Karn.) (Rit. 99, 27) (Var.) (Rit. 125, 35) (Tomb. Rexmara Londra) (An. III, 6, 10) (Stel. etiop. Bul.) (De Roug. Chrést. 121) — set, g. m., 1) — (Lefeb. Mythe Osir., 108) uno dei nomi della terra.
2) — suolo, terreno, pavimento, area; in generale il luogo che scalpicciano i piedi; — quindi anche
3) — il ponte di una nave.
4) — la soglia, il limitare di una porta.
— Plur. (Masp., Gen. ép. 22), (Karn.), (Pleyt. Et. 158).
5) — (Specialmente i gruppi col determinativo) roccia, pietra (V. st, all. 1; — (Birch, Z. 1877, 32) paving stone, pietra da lastricare, da selciare.
6) — De Rougé (Chrést. 121) ritiene come la designazione dell'unità di misura agraria; verosimilmente l'arura (V. st, all. 2).
7) — Equiv. al seg.
— , set-ah (Rec. IV, 10, 59) rara scrittura invece di, ah-t-set (V.), ⲥϯⲟϩⲉ, ⲥϯⲱϩⲉ (T.), ⲥⲉⲑⲓⲱϩⲓ (M.), ϯ. arvum, arura; ⲧⲥϯⲟⲩⲉ arvum; — שָׂדֶה, campagna, campo, terreno, terra.

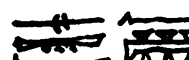
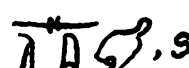
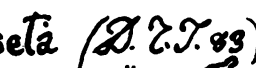
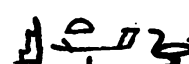
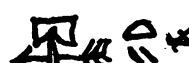
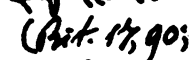
oppure — seta-īt (Bon. C, 11, 33), equiv. a st, all. 1, ed a st.

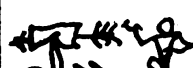
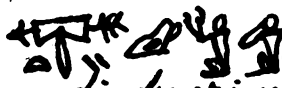
setau (An. VI, 6, 3), V. sta

setau (Rit. 64, 26; P. Mag. V, 5), V. st. — Il 3º gruppo nel P. An I, 14, 2) è equiv. al prec..

setau, la verga, il phallus, il membro virile. 2) — V. sti.

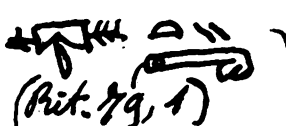
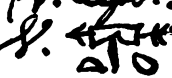
setau, setauī, (Sall. IV, 3) (Chab. Voy. 54) (Sall. IV, 1, 8) Varianti di st.

setau (Sall. II, 2, 3), V. st.

seta-neter (P. Ebers, 1, 3), V. neter-setā, sotto s.

setaseta (P. Mag. I) forma raddop. di sta; spingere, incitare, sollecitare, stimolare, cacciar avanti, spronare; הסית ,סות ,שוט.

seta-ttu (Rit. 17, 26) plur. di sta; gli escrementi, les ordures.

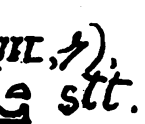
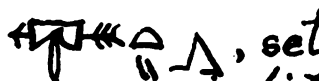
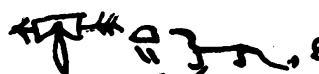
set-ah (Rec. IV, 10, 39), V. sotto st.

stahen (D. T. I, 33, 3), Var. della b. c. di sthn.

setā (D. T. T. 83), Var. di stn.

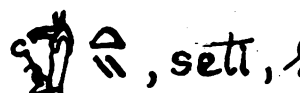
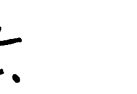
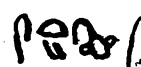
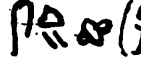
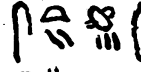
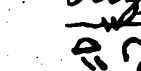
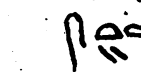
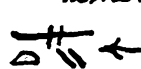
set-ā (opp. -dod), V. sotto s. V. ib.

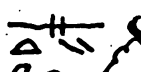
(Rit. 17, 90; 132, 1; 146, 1) (ib. 64, 2) (Chab.) (Schiap. L. d. F., p. 33) — seti, V. st.

seti (L. 1569, 82) deriv. dal prec.; colui che tira (la freccia), i

colpi, ecc.), tiratore, cacciatore, arciere, balestraio, sagittario, fromboliere, ecc.

[hieroglyphs] seti (opp. set-ti)-u (P. Harr. I, 8, 8; 22, 8; Z. 1873, 36), popoli dell'Est, stranieri dell'Est, asiatici. (Inscr. Unas, 21)
— (Erman, Z. 1881, 32) i barbari.

[hieroglyphs], seti (Chab.), atto di devozione, preghiera, orazione.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 79, 1) [hieroglyphs] (D, 18, Louvre) [hieroglyphs] (Esneh) seti, far versare, versare, spargere, effondere il seme, lo sperma; seminare, eiaculare lo sperma. — Fare il coito con una donna. — Ingravidare, fecondare. — Fecondazione, generazione.
— Propagarsi, moltiplicarsi col seme.
cat, caт, cit (M.), serere, seminare, satio; — penis; — CHT, coire.

[hieroglyphs], seti, opp. sit, Σιτ della lista dei decani di Hephastion, nome del 1° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista (V. Leps. Aeg. Chron., p. 69).
— V. [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs] (D. P. T. II, 11, K) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) seti, V. [hieroglyphs] st, sguardo, occhiata.
[hieroglyphs] m-seti, V. ibid.

[hieroglyphs], seti (B. G. III, 4). V. [hieroglyphs] stt.

[hieroglyphs], seti (Rit. 24, 4), tornare indietro
(Birch) to shoot; (Pierr.) rayonner.

[hieroglyphs], seti (Rit. 146, f) probab. invece di [hieroglyphs] sti, coito?
(Birch) generations; (Pierr.) engendrement.
— V. [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs] seti (Rit. 149, 14 e var.) serpente mitologico.

[hieroglyphs], seti, V. [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs], seti (P. Med., verso, 2, 12) (Brug.) spurgo, sputo, escremento, separazione, distacco. Confr. CIT (B. eiectio). — V. il seg. [hieroglyphs] sti.

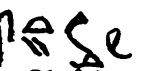
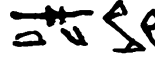
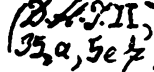
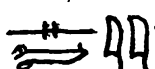
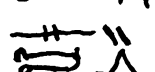
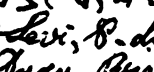
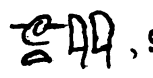
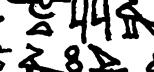
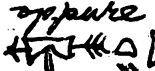
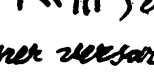
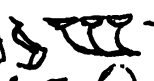
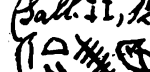
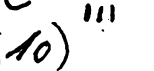
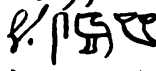
[hieroglyphs], seti, (Chab.) dolor vivo, lancinante.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 52; e seg.), [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 85, 8), [hieroglyphs] (Insl. I, 9, 11; II, 7, 4), [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 40, 9 — plur.), [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. I, 66, 4), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 7), [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) } seti, V. [hieroglyphs] st, fetore, puzzo; odore qualunque; profumo. — [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } nezem seti, di odore aggradevole, odoroso, fragrante, olezzante; — fragranza, olezzo.

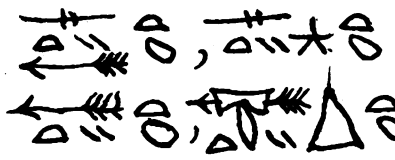
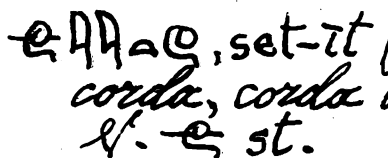
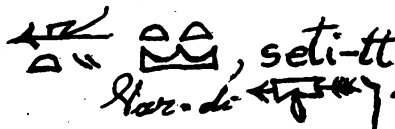
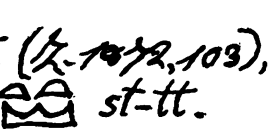
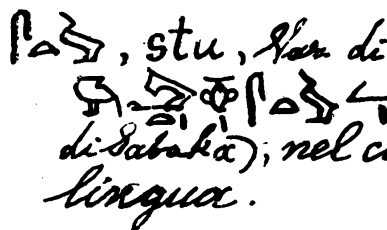
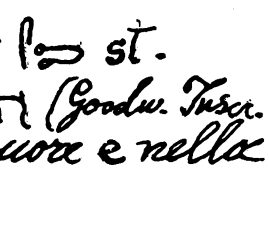
[hieroglyphs] (Rec. l. c.), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. l. c.), [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) } seti-heb. V. [hieroglyphs] st-hb.

[hieroglyphs], seti-s'a (Harr. I, l. c.), nome di una pianta particolare.

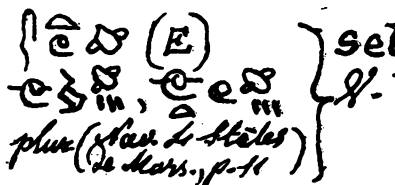
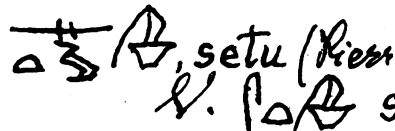
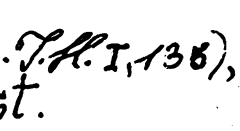
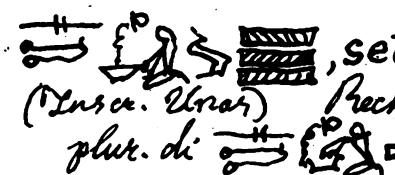
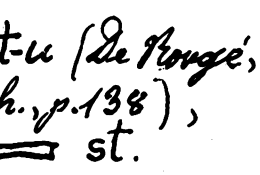
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } seti, nome di una dea. Forse ident. a [hieroglyphs] set-it, od a [hieroglyphs] st

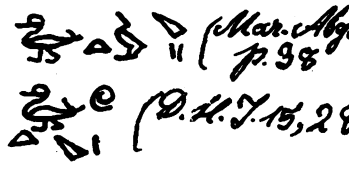
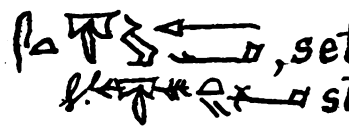
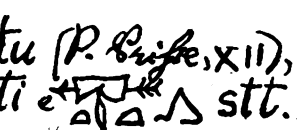
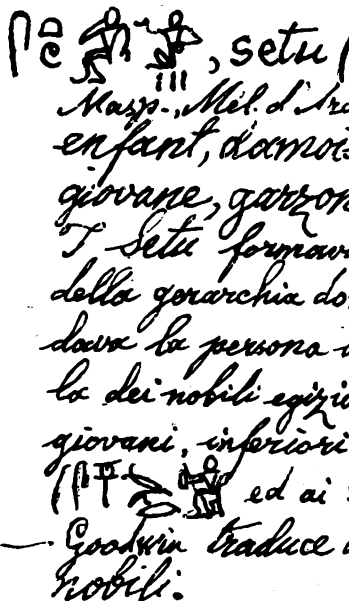
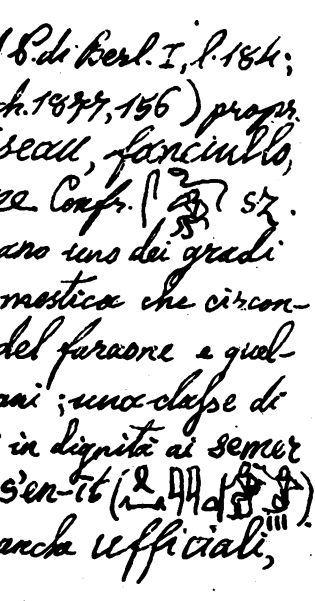
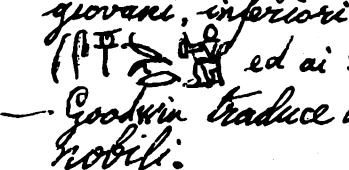
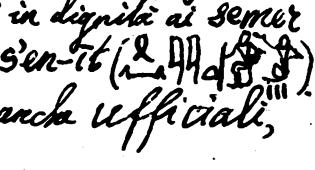
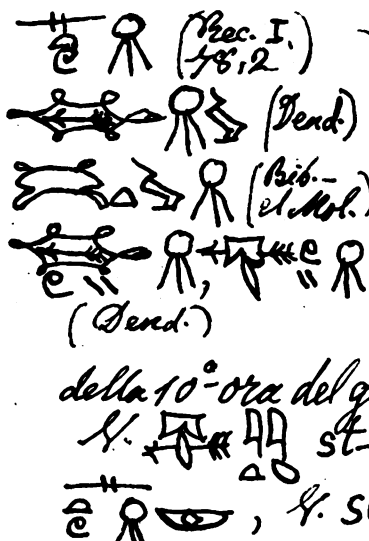
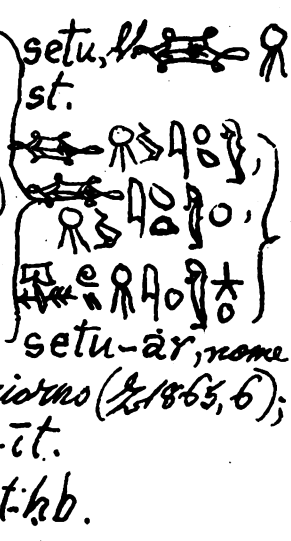
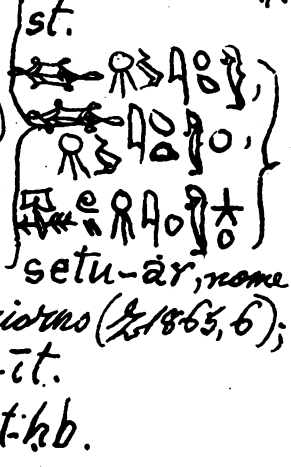
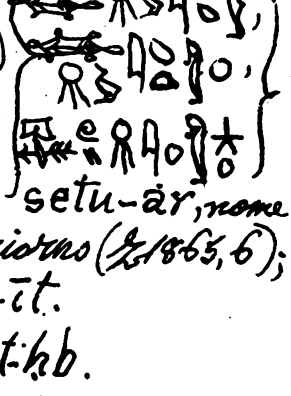
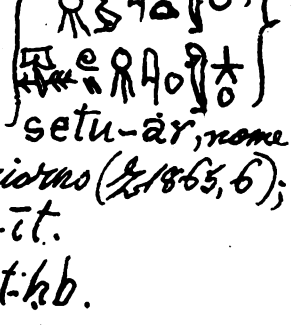
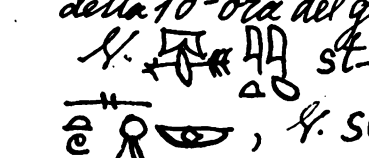
[hieroglyphs], seti (Dend.), V. [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } seti (Rit. 140, 1), (Birch) the stench (?); (Pierr.) projection.

Brugsch ritiene il 1° come var. di [hieroglyphs] st, attrarre, attirare; e noi siamo di opinione che il 2° sia identico a [hieroglyphs] sti, odore.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 35, a, 5 e 7) } seti, V. [hieroglyphs] st, in ambidue i suoi significati.

[hieroglyphs] (Descr. V, 40), [hieroglyphs] (Lex. 8. del Inde, Brera) } seti, Var. di [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs], seti, Var. di [hieroglyphs] st nel gruppo [hieroglyphs] seti-aht, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ah e st-ah sotto il predetto st.

[hieroglyphs] oppure [hieroglyphs] plur. } setii (Harr. I, 6, 1) boccale, od altro vaso sacro (di oro) per versare vin birra.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 12, 4; I, l. c.), [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] (D'Orb. 1, 10) } setimu (coll' art. masc. [hieroglyphs], D'Orb. l. c.), erba, erbe. V. [hieroglyphs] sm. Confr. שדמות campagna, campo, erba arida.

[hieroglyphs], set-it (Dend.), nome della

10ª ora del giorno (Z. 1865, 6). 2 – V. il seg..

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } seti-t, V. [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs], set-īt (Bon. C. 11, 35), corda, corda agrimensoria. V. [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs], seti-tt (Z. 1872, 103), Var. di [hieroglyphs] st-tt.

[hieroglyphs], stu, Var. di [hieroglyphs] st. [hieroglyphs] (Goodw. Inscr. di Sabakā); nel cuore e nella lingua.

[hieroglyphs] (E) / [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] plur. (Var. de Stèles de Mars., p. 11) } setu, V. [hieroglyphs], st.

[hieroglyphs], setu (Lieps. T. H. I, 138), V. [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs], set-u (De Rougé, (Inscr. Unas) Rech., p. 138), plur. di [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. p. 38) / [hieroglyphs] (P. H. T. 15, 28) } setu, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] st. terra, suolo.

[hieroglyphs], setu (P. Orbiney, XII), V. [hieroglyphs] sti e [hieroglyphs] stt.

[hieroglyphs], setu (S. di Berl. I, l. 184; Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 156) propr. enfant, damoiseau, fanciullo, giovane, garzone. Confr. [hieroglyphs] sz. I Setu formavano uno dei gradi della gerarchia domestica che circondava la persona del faraone e quella dei nobili egiziani; una classe di giovani, inferiori in dignità ai semer ([hieroglyphs]) ed ai s'en-tt ([hieroglyphs]). — Goodwin traduce anche ufficiali, nobili.

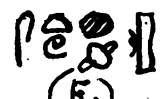
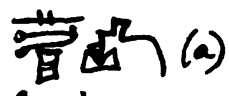
[hieroglyphs] (Rec. I. 48, 2) / [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) / [hieroglyphs] (Bib. et Mol.) / [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) } setu, V. [hieroglyphs] st. / [hieroglyphs], / [hieroglyphs], / [hieroglyphs] } setu-ār, nome della 10ª ora del giorno (Z. 1865, 6); V. [hieroglyphs] st-īt. [hieroglyphs], V. st-hb.

[hieroglyphs], stuut (Mar. I, 8, 3)

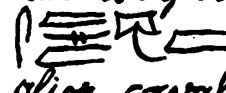
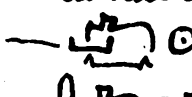
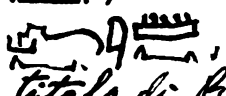
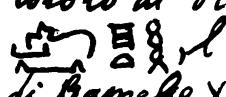
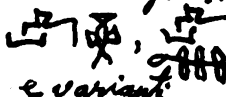
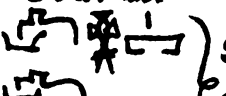
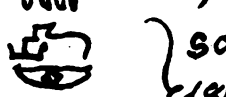
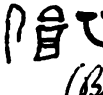
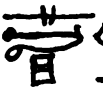
equiv. al seg..

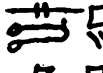
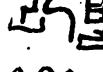
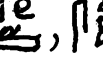
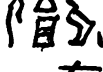
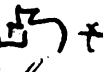
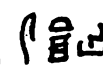
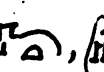
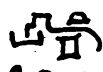
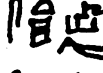
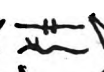
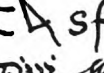
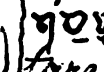
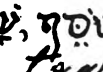
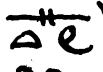
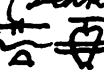
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1876, 89-91) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 68, 8) stuut, passeggiare, andare a passeggio; — passeggio, passeggiata. [hieroglyphs] s-stuut (Stel. di Torino, N.º 20), forma caus. collo stesso significato. שושושנים, שוטטשוט (da שוט) passeggiare, scorrere, andar attorno, vagare.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Piānxi) [hieroglyphs] (P. Bul. N. 3, 9, 12 e 13) stur, V. [hieroglyphs] str. Fare, fabbricare, costrurre (di..., [hieroglyphs]...); preparare, allestire (con..., [hieroglyphs]...); lavorare (con una stoffa, Bul. l.c.).

[hieroglyphs], stut, Var. di [hieroglyphs] stt. 2) — Equiv. al seg..

[hieroglyphs] (Chab.) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 122, 3) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Canop. 19) [hieroglyphs] stut, stuti, forma caus. di [hieroglyphs] tut; dipingere, rappresentare esattamente; figurare, modellare, formare, descrivere, tracciare, ritrarre; — fare il ritratto, l'effigie di qualcuno, contraffare. 2) — Render solido, consolidare; (Chab.) statuire, stabilire, fondare; (Brugs. al R. t. l. c.) prescrivere.

3) — Riunire, radunare, raccogliere, rassembrare, mettere insieme, accumulare; — far adunare, far raccogliere, far assembrare.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] stutu (An. III, 4, 9; IV, 11). Chabas legge [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] sutsut (Id.); Brugsch però crede che Chabas abbia male trascritto il ieratico, ma ritiene esatta la traduzione data da Chabas. [hieroglyphs] (Masp., Journ. Asiatique, 1883, 37) se promener, passeggiare. — Nel P. Harris I, 8, 3 si parla di luoghi stutu con alberi sulle strade; e Birch (Z. 1873, 36) traduce questo stutu: piantati (di alberi).

[hieroglyphs] (Mél. II, 98) [hieroglyphs] (P. Rollin 5, 11; P. Lee I, 5) stuha (Journ. As. 1867), forma equiv. a [hieroglyphs] suha ed a [hieroglyphs] sh (Id.); — opp. s-tuha, forma caus. di [hieroglyphs] tha, [hieroglyphs] th. Significa: respingere, allontanare, far rinculare, impedire di avanzare, privar di movimento; — arrestare, impedire. — Arrestare con maleficio; arrestare, respingere, disunire, sciogliere colla magia, con mezzi magici; fare maleficio (P. Lee, l.c.). Brugsch confr. ⲤⲀϨⲦ, ⲤⲈϨⲦ, recedere, secedere, separare.

stux, propr. forma causat. di t χu; signif.: inumidire, ammollare, bagnare, umettare. — Insinuare, far entrare per fregamento; — ungere, imbalsamare.
— (E.) curare, tractare membra aegrotantia.
(E.) (P. Med. 10, 2; 75)

setebu (P. Rhind 13, 3), (Brug.) bere
— Confr. ϩⲱⲱϣ tuffare, inondare, sciacquare, traboccare, immergere, lavare.

(a) setep, forme deriv. da sp (V.), signif. propr. tagliar fuori, separare, staccare, tagliare, dividere, amputare, smembrare, mozzare (Tomba di T.); detto anzitutto dell'amputazione e separazione della coscia posteriore (stp) degli animali pel sacrifizio.
(Denkm. II, 138, a) (Rit. 164, 7) (Horn.) (Rit. 125, 11) (Brug.) (Tomb. di T.) (Birch, Coff. of Am. XII, 3) (An. IV, 8, 4)
שׁסע squartare, tagliare, (Piel) far sbranare, far squartare.
2) — Scegliere, trascegliere, eleggere, scernere; — Scelta, elezione; — scelto, eletto. Ciò che è scelto, cioè il scelto, il meglio; — onde
3) — pezzo scelto per l'offerta ad un dio. Per ciò che concerne gli animali da sacrifizio, erano pezzi scelti le coscie e le grosse ossa guernite di carne.
4) — In connes. coll'all. 2, serve a formare il superlativo relativo:
, il miglior cavallo della scuderia.
— ⲥⲱⲧⲡ, ⲥⲟⲧⲡ, ⲥⲉⲧⲡ (P. M.), electus, probatus; eligere, praeeligere, praeponere; ⲥⲟⲧⲡⲉ (P.) melior, praestantior esse quam...
— l'eletto di Rā, titolo della maggior parte dei Faraoni Ramessidi, di Sesonq e di Osorkon I.
, l'eletto di Ammone, titolo di Ramesse IV, e di Osorkon II.
, l'eletto di Ptah, titolo di Ramesse XIII.
, sotep-sa, V. sotto e varianti sa.
sotep-sa, V. ibidem.
sotep(-heb) (Dend.; Z. 1869, 2) designazione eponima del 20° giorno del mese (lunare), — ed anche del mese in generale.

, setep (Rit. 19, 14), equiv. al prec. all. 1.

(plurale; T. de Roug. Edf. 26, XIV) setep, g. f., l'offerta scelta, squisita, eccellente; la scelta speciale. — Il più scelto, il più eccellente.

(Tomba Ramesse III) (Tomba in Menfi) (Rit. 110, 3) setep, g. f., corrisp. a stp, all. 3; la coscia (gigot) troncata, staccata (V. ib., all. 1) degli olocausti. — Pezzo scelto di carne pel sacrifizio.

(Sharpe Eg. Ins. 93) (D. T. T. 14, c) setep, vestire, rivestire; ornare di un abito, di una veste. — Oggetto di vestiario, abito, veste, panno; — striscia, benda o fascia di stoffa (per es. pel capo).

, setep (T. de Roug. Edf. 34, 18), (Brug.) sinonimo di ruti.

, setep, trappola, laccio, agguato. Sinon. di htr.

, setep (Sharpe e Bonom., Sarc. di Seti I, pl. 14 e 4, f), (Lefèb.) uccidere, assassinare, massacrare; — massacro.

(b. e. Dend.) (Papiro di Bul.) setepi, setepu, V. stp. Il 1° nel senso dell'all. 2, l'eletto, lo scelto.

(Denkm. II, 142 A; 46, C) (C, 26, Louvre) (Denkm. II, 85, a) (Stela in Monaco) setep-t, V. stp. — I tre primi anche equiv. a stp, sost., all. 2 e 3, ed a stp.

(Lebl. Aeg. Denkm. 82) (Philae) (ib.; D. H. T. 84) , b. e (D. T. T. I, 85, 10) , b. e. (T. de Roug. Edfu 36, 4) (Rit. 18, 23) setef, V. sf e sft; שׁסף, שׁסע, squartare, tagliare, sbranare, separare, smembrare, tagliar in pezzi; uccidere, ecc. — ed i passivi. 2) — (Pierr. P. H. I, 121) hache, ascia, scure.

, setef (Denkm. II, 129), Var. di sft.

, setef (Z. 1872, 119), soste-

rere mantenere.

[hieroglyphs] (Dvol. 8,6; 12,10) [hieroglyphs] (E) [hieroglyphs] (dute del Nilo) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) [hieroglyphs] (Rev. Arch. 186, 215; Zeit. Stat.) setef, deriv. da [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], sf (R.); purgare, purificare, depurare, nettare, mondare; raffinare; rimuovere l'impurità, la lordura; — sciacquare, lavare (Rev. Arch. l.c.). COTϤ, CωTϤ (T.) purum, purgatum, pellucidum esse; שטף lavare, sciacquare. — In correlaz. con [hieroglyphs] sf, onde la traduz. affiné (detto del ferro) data da E. De Rougé in un passo della Stela di Thotmes III (Rev. Arch. l.c.), e l'espressione [hieroglyphs] bronzo o rame purificato, fuso.
2) — Schiumare, spumare, fare alta schiuma, aver schiuma, spumeggiare. — Schiuma, spuma, CBHTE (T.), CϤHT (M.); [hieroglyphs] (Dvol. l.c.) far schiuma, spumeggiare.
3) — Traboccare, spandersi, sgorgare, scorrere copiosamente; -inondare, allagare; strascinare, portar via. — l'acqua spumeggiante o traboccante, una delle denominazioni dell'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo.
שטף, שׁטף, traboccare, allagare, spandersi, inondare; שֶׁטֶף, שֹׁטֶף, traboccamento, diluvio, piena delle acque, inondazione; paese inondato.

— Probabilm. forma cors. di [hieroglyphs] tf (R.).
— Birch identifica [hieroglyphs] coll'ebr. זפת pece.

[hieroglyphs], setef-t, (E) morbus quidam ventris.
Conf. שדפה, שִׁדָּפוֹן (da שדף ardere, abbruciare), arsura, infiammazione, tisichezza.

[hieroglyphs], setef-t (Denk. V, 40), V. [hieroglyphs] stf e [hieroglyphs] sft.

[hieroglyphs], sotem opp. semet? (Rit. 32, 8). ? Forse var. del seg.: ascoltare, udire.
— (Pierr.) avoir la durée.

[hieroglyphs] sotem, udire, sentire, intendere, ascoltare, comprendere, intender parlare di una cosa.
— Ubbidire, esaudire, ubbidire ad alcuno, essere obbediente, esser docile. accordare.
— Il sost. corrisp.
CωTM (T. M.), CωTEM (M.), CATEM (B.), CETM (T.), COΘM (M.), audire, exaudire, assentire, obedire.
— V. [hieroglyphs] sm.

[hieroglyphs], esaudire le preghiere, le suppliche.
[hieroglyphs] } udire i discorsi, — onde
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] } (Edf. e Dend.) designazione eponima del 19° giorno del mese (lunare).
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs], sotem-āš, designa il giudice, che dà ascolto alle querele o doglianze della gente; ed anche del servo che ubbidisce alla chiamata del suo padrone.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 8), grande ascoltatore, nome di un genio o dio.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 115, 3), altra divinità.

[hieroglyphs], sotem (Pierr. T. d. L., 100), nella frase [hieroglyphs], che Pierr. (l. c.) trad.: faire audition, être attentif, attentif (?).

[hieroglyphs], setem (Stela di Berl., XIII din.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] smd-t e di [hieroglyphs] msdm (V.). CTHM, CΘHM, στίμμι, stibium, antimonio.

[hieroglyphs], setem (Masp. Journ. As. 1880, 407). È un ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, secondo Masp., in affin. con [hieroglyphs] tm, signif. apparentemente: render completo il cuore; cioè fortificare il cuore; dare, infonder coraggio, — decidere.

[hieroglyphs], s-tem, impulsivo di [hieroglyphs] tm, signif. metaforic.: battere, percuotere.

[hieroglyphs], setem (Z. 1864, 15), Var. di [hieroglyphs] szam.

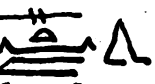
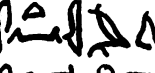
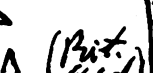
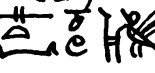
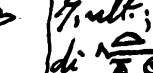
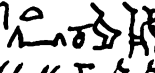
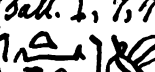
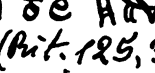
[hieroglyphs], sotem (Rit. 1, 10; 116, 2; seg.), forma deriv. da [hieroglyphs] sm (V.), collo stesso significato.

[hieroglyphs], set-mā (?) (Rec. de trav. III, 150), titolo di Horo.

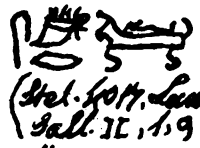
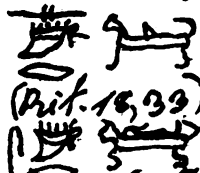
[hieroglyphs] } sotemīu, sotemu (Chab.) il confettiere.
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] sotemu-bàn-ti

[hieroglyphs], sotemu, V. [hieroglyphs] stm.

[hieroglyphs] (Champ. Gram. 126), lett.: serpente, il cui occhio lancia la fiamma; nome di un serpente mistico, guardiano della 4ª ora del giorno.

seten (D.K.T. 59, e, 2; f, 2), forma caus. di tn e di dn, consimile significato; cioè 1) — tagliare in pezzi, tagliuzzare, spezzare, stranare, mozzare, render monco.
2) — Macellare, uccidere, scannare, ammazzare, sacrificare un animale; — macellaio, scannatore, sacrificatore.
V. sutn.

seten (Z. 1877, 99), (Rec. III, 99, 25) (Düm. Res. 47, 2) la corona bianca, la corona dell'Alto Egitto, la corona superiore, chiamata altrimenti hṭ. (Sharp., Eg. Inscr. pl. 97) (Denkm. III, 236) Varianti di re del Sud e del Nord, re dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto.

(De Roug. Chrest. 104) (Beni-Hass.) seten, V. il più comune

seten, setenàt (?), (An. I, 1, 6; 28, 2) (ib. 12, 15) соутн, соотн, соттωн (?), соттен, сооттен (M.), dirigere, tendere, ire; dirigi, rectum esse; extendere; — directio, rectitudo, aequitas; rectus, aptus, etc.
Estendersi nel senso di durare; — estensione (durata).
Confr. il prec.

seteni, Var. di

(Stela Mattern.) (Rit. 161, d) s-tenem, s-tenemem, forme causat. di tnm, dnmi e varr. (V.): occasionare, cagionare il ritorno, esser causa del ritorno, far prendere l'opposta direzione, far tornar indietro. — Far rovesciare, far esser a rovescio, sconcertato, disordinato, confuso, stravolto.
(Rit. l. c.), io ritornai per la (stessa) strada; (Birch) I have found the road; (Pierr.) Je recommence ma route.

(E.) (Sall. I, 7, 7) (Rit. 125, 32) setennu (V. anche An. II, 7, ult.; IV, 13, 8), forma caus. di tnnu (V.); ingrandire, far grande, aggrandire, far crescere, aumentare, innalzare. — Elevare, innalzare (su —, —), preferire (De Roug. Chrest. 104); — preferenza (Chab.). — Crescere, ingrandirsi, farsi aggrandire; (E) tumidum esse.
2) — Goodw. (Z. 1872, 108) preferisce

riferire questi gruppi al rad. ... dnnu, dividere; quindi l'espress. ... (Rit. 123, 62), il dio che estende le due terre, è tradotta da Goodw. il divisore dei mondi; (Birch) Reckoner of the Earth; (Meyer) der Abgrenzer der Länder; (Pierr.) celui qui détermine la terre (Brugsch) der die Welten groß macht, oppure: celui qui s'agrandit dans ces mondes.

— ... (Rit. 125, 32), io non feci guadagni; (Birch) I have not made his account; (Chab.) je n'ai point fait ma préférence; (Pierr.) je n'ai pas agi selon mes préférences.

..., setennu, Var. di ....

... setennu, V. ... stn.

..., setennu (Sarc. Hetar; D. Z. T. I, 21), forma deriv. da ... stn, ed ident. a ... àstnnu, ... àsdn (V.); propriamente: rectus, aequus, uno dei soprannomi del dio Thot.

..., seten-t (Z. 1872, 97), sost. equiv. a ... st (V.).

... (Chab. Voy. 245) ... (Sarc. Hetar) setenten, caus. di ... tntn; — Equiv. a ... stn.

..., seter (Dend.), lavorare, eseguire un lavoro, eseguir qualche cosa (nel l. c. un monile). ... (Stele Pianxi), un vezzo da collo eseguito in pietre fine.

2) — (P. Bul. N. 3, q. 12 e 13) rivestire, coprire un corpo con una stoffa.

..., seter (J. de Roug. Edf. 82, X), la pianta verdeggiante, le erbe germoglianti.

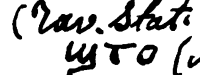
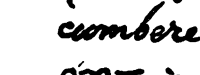
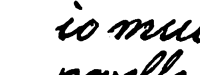
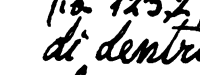
..., plur., cespuglio, bosco.

... (Rit. geb. 1136) (Stel. Pianxi. retto, 6) ... (D. Z. T. I, 19, 3 e 4) ... s-ter forma caus. di ... tr, ... tràu; signif. fond.: appoggiare, sostenere (per es. un edifizio); render fermo, saldo, forte; assodare, consolidare, fortificare con sostegni. — Appoggiarsi, sostenersi.

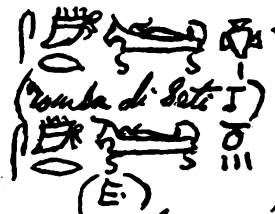
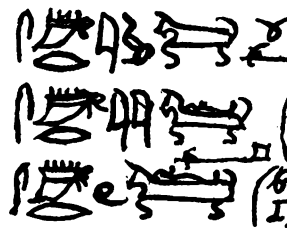
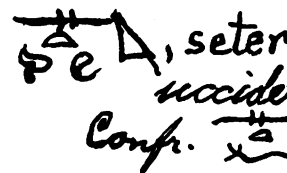
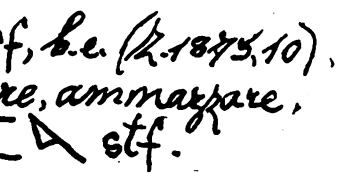
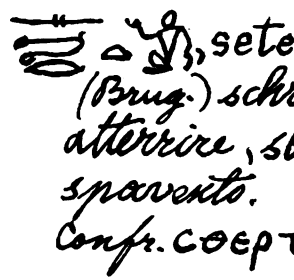
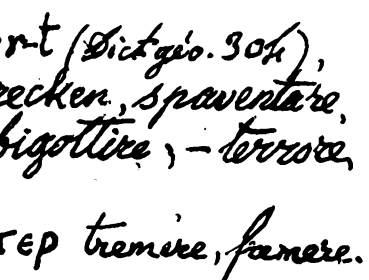
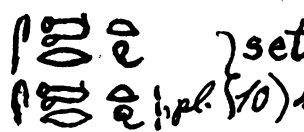
ⲧⲁϫⲣⲉ firmum reddere, firmare; ⲧⲁϫⲣⲟ fulcire, munire; ⲧⲁϫⲣⲏⲩ firmari, solide fundari, inniti, stabile esse; ⲧⲁϫⲣⲟ, ⲡ, firmamentum,

firmitas, stabilitas; ϵϥⲧⲁϫⲣⲏⲟⲩ firmus, firmatus; ϵϥⲧⲁϫⲣⲏⲟⲩⲧ firmus, fortis, munitus.

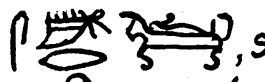
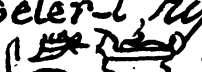
2) — Il 2° gruppo pare abbia in D. T. T. l.c., il signif. di: distendersi, dilatarsi (in altezza e larghezza).

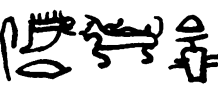
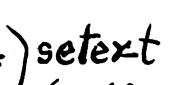
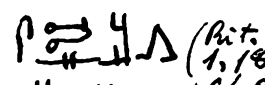
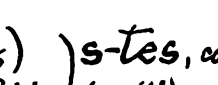
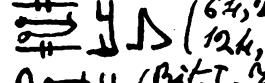
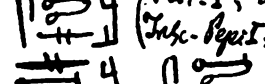
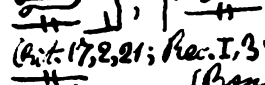
(Stel. 4017, Louv.; Sall. II, 1, 9) (Rit. 18, 39) (Sala ipost. Karn.; 3° Obel. 13, 3; P. T. M. I, 40) (Rit. 64, 7) (Ib. 123, 2; 149, 27) (Tav. Stat.) seter, propr.: appoggiarsi sul letto, cioè: riposare, riposare disteso, giacere, star disteso, sdraiarsi, coricarsi, esser coricato.
— Coricato, disteso.
2) — Coricare, porre a giacere, metter disteso
3) — detto anche dei liquidi: lasciar riposare, lasciar posare, posare, allettare, lasciare.

ϣⲧⲟ (M.), ϣⲧϵ, decumbere, procumbere facere, cubare; ϵϥϣⲧⲏⲟⲩⲧ jacens, decumbens, procumbens.

4) — anche nel senso di morire: (Rit. 87, 2) io muoio, io nasco, io mi rinnovello, io ringiovanisco ogni giorno.

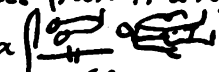
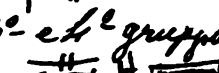
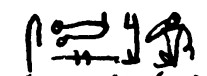
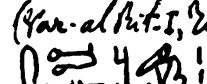
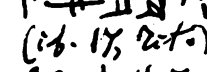
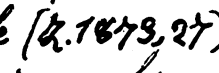
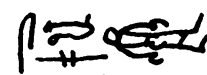
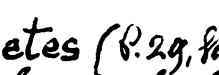
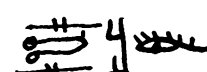
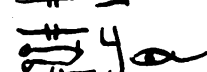
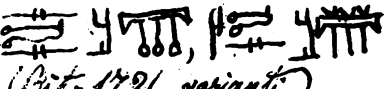
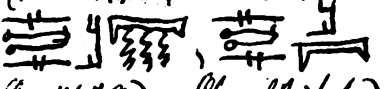
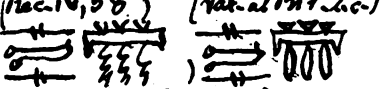
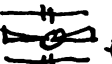
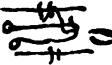
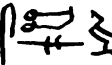
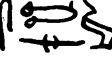
(Ib. 123, 2), io mi coricai quindi dentro il mio occhio, cioè: quindi io morii.

5) — (Pierr. T. d. L. I, 40) incumbere ad rem, applicarsi ad (?) una cosa (Stela 4014, Louvr.; Karn. l.c.); applicarsi (Bul. Inno ad Ammone).

(Tomba di Seti I) (E.) seter, (E.) potus, bevanda spumante, propr., deriv. dal prec., bevanda che obbliga al riposo, che addormenta, un narcotico; — bevanda inebbriante (Tomba di Seti I e di Ramses III).
2) — (Brug.) vaso contenente una bevanda spumante, e conservata in cantina.

(An. I, 25, 2) (P. T. M. I, 40) seteràu, seteri, seteru, V. str.

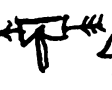
seterf, b.e. (Z. 1875, 10), uccidere, ammazzare.
Confr. stf.

seter-t (Dict. géo. 304), (Brug.) schrecken, spaventare, atterrire, sbigottire; — terrore, spavento.
Confr. ⲥⲟⲉⲣⲧⲉⲣ tremere, fremere.

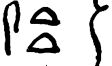
seter-t, pl. (Birch, Z. 1868, 10) radice di capello,

bulbo capellifero.
— (Naville, Z. 1873, 82 e 83) la palpebra superiore degli occhi; — al plur.: le ciglia.

[hieroglyphs], seter-t, riposo, sost. di [hieroglyphs] str.
[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 1163), festa del riposo.

[hieroglyphs], seter-t, (E) concubitus; coito; — giacer con una donna (Conf. P. Harr. 500, 1, 2).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] seter-t (B. H. T. 74, 25, 76, 22; Tomba di Ramesse III), V. [hieroglyphs] str.

[hieroglyphs], seter-t (An. IV, 9, 12), g. f., lo stato morboso, patologico, che obbliga a guardar infermo il letto; (Chab. Voy. 249) alitement.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 1, 18) [hieroglyphs] (64, 2; 124, 4) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. I, Rit.; Insc. Pepi I, 347) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 2, 21; Rec. I, 38, 2, 11) [hieroglyphs] (Bon. 3, freq.) s-tes, caus. di [hieroglyphs] ts (V.), far salire, montare; fare o lasciare andar su; elevare, far ascendere, innalzare, sollevare, rilevare, porre in alto; — ed i passivi:
— Far portare, lasciar portare
— Elevarsi, innalzarsi.
— Elevazione, alzata, innalzamento.
2) — Equiv. al seg.: esaltare, glorificare, ecc. (Rit. 1, Rit.).
3) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sts.
4) — Il 3º e 4º gruppo sono anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sts (Rit. 17, 21).

[hieroglyphs] (Var. al Rit. I, Rit.) [hieroglyphs] (Ib. 17, Rit.) [hieroglyphs] setes, deriv. dal prec.; esaltare, lodare, celebrare, glorificare, vantare.
— Sost. (plur. [hieroglyphs], Z. 1873, 26), lode, elogio, encomio, ecc.
— Naville (Z. 1873, 27) considera questi gruppi come forme causative o transitive di [hieroglyphs] ts, e trad.: enunciare, pronunziare, recitare, descrivere, registrare, fare un catalogo.

[hieroglyphs], setes (P. 29, Hisana, l. 40), giacere; esser posto, disteso su..., essere in posizione distesa.
2) — (Br.) anche var. di [hieroglyphs] sts.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 130, 16) [hieroglyphs] (Ib. 140, 13) setes, scrittura invece di [hieroglyphs] srs.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17,21, varianti), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 58) (Mar. al Bit. l.c.) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 14, 60) setes, derivato da una forma caus. di [hieroglyphs] ts, sostenere, reggere, opp. da [hieroglyphs] sts. all. 1. signif.: la regione delle nubi; le nuvole, opp. il cielo, il sostegno del cielo; equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ts.

[hieroglyphs], setes (Inscr. Papi I, l. 36). sollevare.

[hieroglyphs], s-tes (Mar. Abyd. I, l. 41), caus. di [hieroglyphs] ts (V.); porre in ordine, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], setes, a. (Denkm. II, 130, a), bara, cataletto, barella, civiere, legno di appoggio o di sostegno.

[hieroglyphs], setesi, V. [hieroglyphs].

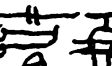
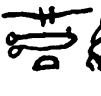
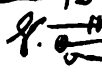
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] setes-u (Abyd. Inscr. di Ramesse II), plur. di [hieroglyphs] sts.

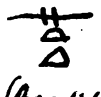
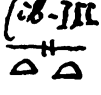
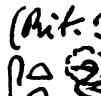
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] setesu (Rit. Nebseni), V. [hieroglyphs] sts.

[hieroglyphs], set-soped-t (Vierr. T. A. II, 1/3), V. [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs] (L. 1473, 16; L. Abd. I. II. 20), [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. p. 58; pl. 34, b) setes, Var. di [hieroglyphs] sutχ.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] setet, 1) — (P. di Bul. IV, 22, 3), Var. di [hieroglyphs] st. 2) — (Geog. I, 5, 16, a), Var. di [hieroglyphs] stt.

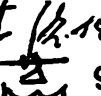
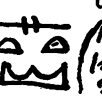
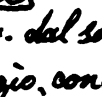
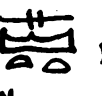
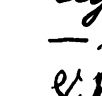
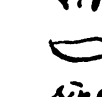
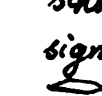
[hieroglyphs], setet, Var. di [hieroglyphs] s-t.

[hieroglyphs], s-tet (Stel. Alefs. II, l. 4), caus. di [hieroglyphs] (V.); far adunare, far raccogliere, ecc. — Riunire, accumulare, ecc.; V. [hieroglyphs] stut.

[hieroglyphs], setet (Descr. V, 40), V. [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs], setet, ? Si trova nell'espressione: [hieroglyphs], oche ingrassate (op. grasse) come (in) 20 setet (?).

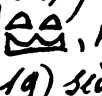
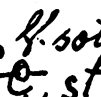
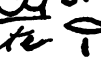
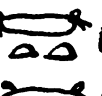
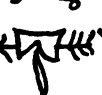
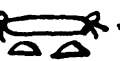
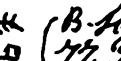
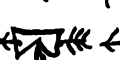
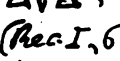
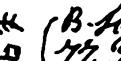
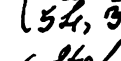
[hieroglyphs] (El-Kab), [hieroglyphs], a. (Tomb. di Ti), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 79, 8) set-t, s. f. pignatta, pentola, brocca, mezzina, boccale, ecc. di terra cotta; — brocca

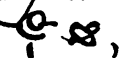
o vaso per la libazione (V. ...). — La libazione stessa (Rit. l. c.) (Pierr.) liqueur consacrée; (Brug.) Krug Wasser.

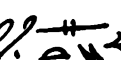
..., set-t (De Roug. Rech. 136), V. ... st.

... (Rec. IV, 59) ... (ib. III, 100) ... (Rit. 39, 2) ... (Var.) } setet, tremare, tremolare, palpitare, ecc. per ambascia, angoscia, ansietà, timore, paura; aver grande paura; — parlar con voce tremante.
2) — Far paura, far tremare; inspirare, incutere timore; porre in angoscia, in affanno, angustiare, affannare.
3) — Il sost. corrisp.: tremito, palpitazione, agitazione, paura, ambascia, angoscia, ansietà, timore, terrore, affanno.
ⲤⲦⲰⲦ (T.) tremere, pavere, ⲤⲞⲦⲦ (M., π) metus, pavor; שׁוֹאָה desolare, devastare, שׁוֹאָה desolazione, שׁוֹאָה terrore.

... } se-tt, figlia, Var. di ... s-t.

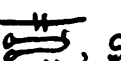
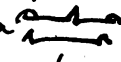
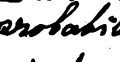
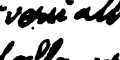
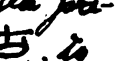
... } sett-u (Rit. 124, 5; 125, 64) plur. di ... st.

..., set-t, equiv. a ... st nel senso di unità di misura agraria (C, 53, Louvre).
2) — (Brug.) equiv. al seg..

..., sett (Rit. 89, 4), V. ... st.

... (Rit. 125, d) ... (Rit. 145, 24) ... } sett (L. 1874, 36), V. ... st. — Deriv. dal sost. ... st, passaggio, condotto, passaggio che conduce in giù, nelle rupi o balze; la profondità della tomba; — quindi in generale: tomba, regione della tomba, ipogeo.
— l'Occidente, l'Amenti (dopo). V. Rit. 32, 9: Vignetta del Cap. 148.
..., neb-sett (Brug. Sai-n-sinsin, 19) signore della tomba, designa il defunto.
... } ro-sett, V. sotto ... ro, e sotto ... st il gruppo equivalente ....

... (Decreto di Canopo) ... (Med. Abu) ... (B. G. III, 17) ... (ib. 8) ... (Rec. IV, 60) } setet (opp. set-sett) non rara designazione del paese o della regione all'oriente dell'Egitto (Rec. IV, 48, A, 2; B, 2).
— L'Asia (L. 1872, 102).

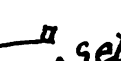
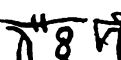
, setet (Tomb. di Rexmarā, Brit. Mus.). Birch (Z. 1877, 32) crede che questo gruppo sia forse il nome di qualche metallo o minerale fusibile. Questa sostanza è di color giallo come l'oro, e veniva ridotta in pezzi, che erano portati e tenuti in canestri, sporte, ecc.

, setet (D. H. I. II, 36, d, 9), ? Forse equiv. al prec.?

, setet (Decreto di Canopo), V. st.

(B. H. I. 77, 35), (Rec. I, 54, 3), (Stel. Piānxi), (Sall. III, 7), (Rec. I, 65, 1), (Tomb. di Z.), (a.), (Mar. Cour. épis. 32), (Schiap. L. d. F. Testo, 33) — setet, V. st. (Sall. l. c.), (Brug.) lanciarsi, avventarsi su qualcuno. — Gli ultimi due gruppi sono varr. di st.

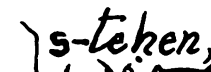
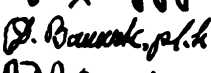
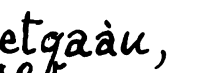
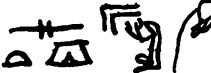
, setet, V. st.

, setet, (E.) stercus, CAT. Var. di , st.

, set-t, V. sotto st.

, setet, V. sti.

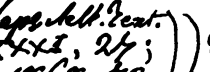
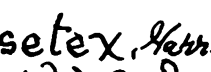
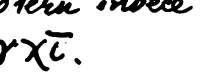
, setet (Stel. Piānxi) V. sti.

, setet (Inscr. Teta 242), (Masp.) seminare; — V. il seg.

, setet (Champ. Mon. 382), V. sti, sperma, seme.

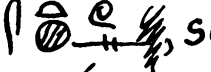
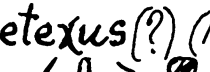
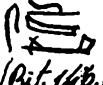
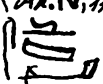
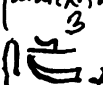
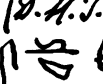
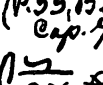
, setti (Brit. 145, 38), nell'espress. . La negativa è probabilmente erronea, perchè manca in diversi altri esemplari, dove è sostituita dalla prepos. ; quanto al gruppo , io lo ritengo una var. di . Quindi io tradurrei questo passo: (vincitrice dei nemici) in tutta la loro completezza (opp. nella loro agitazione) dentro di lei (la 10ª Sebex-t); (Pierr.) qui ne fonctionne plus pour ceux qu'elle contient.

, set-ti (Sall. II, 1, 4), sost. corr. a stt.

, seteh (Louvre), V. , stuha.

, stḥ (D. Bauurk. pl. 4),

gruppo erroneo invece di [hier.]

[hier.], [hier.] (Denkm. II, 146, a; 147, a; 143, d) [hier.] (ib. 87; ib. 129) [hier.] (Berl. Pietra delle offerte) [hier.] (Levi, Cassa mummif. di Brera) [hier.] (Leps. Aelt. Text. 20; D. H. T. 35) set-heb, prom. profumo (olio od unguento) di festa, nome di uno dei sette (più tardi, nove) olii sacri (V. mrḥ). Quest' olio od unguento nelle liste delle offerte occupava il primo posto fra i nove.

[hier.] (D. Bauurk. pl. 4) [hier.] (S. Harr. I, 8, 4) s-teken, forma caus. di [hier.] thn, far scintillare, sfavillare, brillare, splendere, lucere, rilucere, lampeggiare, illuminare, schiarire, chiarire, rischiarare; — render chiaro, luminoso, fulgido, lucente, raggioso. — Scintillare, esser sfolgorante, esser reso splendido.

[hier.], setqaàu, Var. di [hier.] sqa.

[hier.], s-teken (Rit. 1, 10 e 11; 89, 5) caus. di [hier.] tkn (V.).

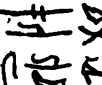
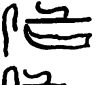
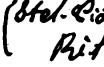
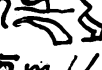
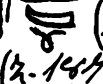
[hier.] (D. H. T. 60) [hier.] (D. Z. T. II, 39, 5) seteg, V. [hier.] sdga.

[hier.], setex (An. I, 27, 8), g. m., (Chab. Voy. 293) chaussée. — (Brug.) espansione, prolungamento dei luoghi fortificati di un paese. — Confr. ⲡⲱϣ, [copt.], spargere, dilatare, distendere, stendere.

[hier.] (Leps. Aelt. Text. XXXI, 24; Z. 1868, 72) [hier.] (Z. 1864, 84) setex, Var. di [hier.] sutex, Set.

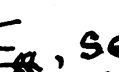
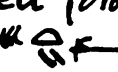
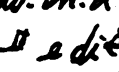
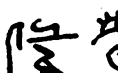
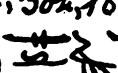
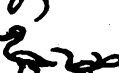
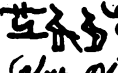
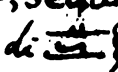
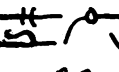
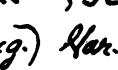
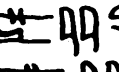
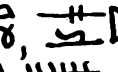
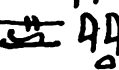
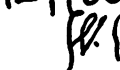
[hier.], setexi, (E. I, 5) Zauberei, malia, magia, stregoneria, incantesimo. — Ma, secondo Brugsch, è erroneamente trascritto dallo Stern invece di [hier.] srxi.

[hier.], setexus (?) (Rec. IV, 98), forse var. di [hier.] stux.

[hier.], set-xens (Z. 1870, 77), forma caus. di [hier.] xns.

[hier.], setexex, Var. di [hier.] stux.

(Rit. 145, 16; An. IV, 11, 12) (Piânxi, verso, 3) (D. H. T. 11, 6) (P. 33, Berl.; Cap. 7) (Schiap. d. d. F. testo, p. 61) **sed**, far largo, ampio, grande, esteso; aprire, schiudere, disserrare, mostrare, render visibile.
CWT (T. M.) entendere, protendere, extendi, dilatari.
שׂוּשׂ spandere, שׂרח spargere, שׂרח estendere, dilatare.
2) — Mostrarsi, distinguersi, segnalarsi; esser distinto, segnalato, ornato, abbellito.
שׂיד ornamento, ornato; שׂיר, שׂיגא, eccellenza, grandezza, maestà, dignità, esaltazione, altezza.
3) — (Schiap. l. c.) scuotere, levar con una scossa, crollare, staccare: ... sed-sàn (von Lemm, Ritualbuch, 25) staccare la terra da sigillo, disuggellare; espressione sinonima di sfχ-zbā (V. sotto ...).
4) — Guarire, sanare una malattia.

(An. IV, 13, 4) (Stel. Piânxi e Metterm.; Rit. 64, 18) **sed**, la coda di un animale; CAT (T. M.), CHT (M.) π, cauda.
Plur. ... (Zeit. 1874, 38, 39) coda in bocca, signif. blocco, accerchiamento. — (Goodw.) parco, stia, ovile, piccolo chiuso.
... (E) code di ratto, nome di una pianta speciale.
... code di āmām (che Golenischeff trad. Jack-Stier), nome di un'altra pianta, o di una droga.
2) — Tutti questi gruppi, eccettuato il primo, sono anche equiv. al prec. (V. De Rougé, Text. géog., p. 39).

(Abyd.) (Rit. 145, 31) (Z. 1873, 94) (Rit. 157, 1) **sed**, in connes. col prec., designa la coda che si trova sull'antica acconciatura di capo (per es. su quella di Ammone); lista di stoffa cadente al di dietro a guisa di coda (la benda attaccata all'acconciatura di capo di Ammone gli pende lungo la schiena fino a terra) coda, codino, strascico.
— Ornamento, acconciatura, abito di lusso; forse l'abito egizio allungato a guisa di coda.
שׂיד ornamento, vestito, assetto, ornato; סוּת coprimento, panno.
2) — Verbo; adornare, addobbare, acconciare, fregiare; — Ornarsi, fregiarsi (con un abito, con una veste).

... **sed** (Dict. géog. 1112, 1322), letter.: coda di un'acqua; significa verosimilmente: estremità, sbocco, luogo di sbocco, imboccatura, bocca di un canale.
Braccio o canale di un fiume, specialm. del Nilo.
— Anche la parte del canale di Suez nella vicinanza del Mar Rosso, presso allo sbocco, si chiamava sed nel medio evo arabo.

— Forse però trovasi in questo sed l'antica scrittura del più recente [hieroglyphs] sat evers. (V.); — ond'esso si può considerare come identico etimologicamente al seg.

[hieroglyphs], sed (B. H. T. 57), braccio del Nilo. — V. il prec.

[hieroglyphs], sed (Harr. I, 22, 5), (Birch, Z. 1873, 97) proclamare.

[hieroglyphs], sed (Leps. Chron. I, p. 162), V. [hieroglyphs] hb-st.

[hieroglyphs], sed, Var. di [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs], sed (Nav. M. d. H. IX), Var. di [hieroglyphs] e di [hieroglyphs].

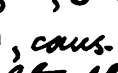
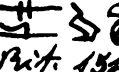
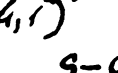
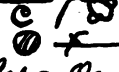
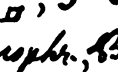
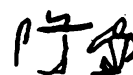
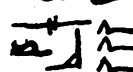
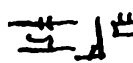
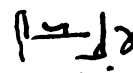
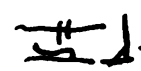
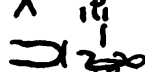
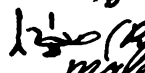
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 304, 160), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Deir el Bahari; Inscr. Pepi I, 288), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 187, 215), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (plur. Pleyt. St. 86) — seda, sedau, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] stt. tremare, tremante, tremito, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], sedah (D. T. T. 79, 28), Var. della l. e di [hieroglyphs] sdh.

[hieroglyphs], sedi (D. Baug. X), (Brug.) Var. di [hieroglyphs] sti.

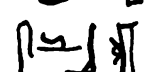
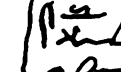
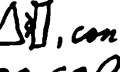
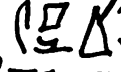
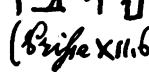
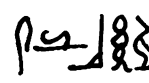
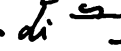
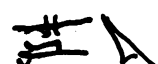
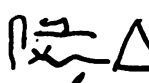
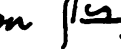
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] sed-it (Abyd. I, 40), [hieroglyphs] V. [hieroglyphs] sd.

[hieroglyphs], sedu, V. [hieroglyphs] stt.

[hieroglyphs], sedu, plur. di [hieroglyphs] sd (V.).

[hieroglyphs], s-du (Rit. 122, 3; 125, 6 e 31), caus. di [hieroglyphs] du; far maltrattare, danneggiare. (Birch) to do ill, to calumniate; (Brugsch) verunehren; (Rieman) mishandeln lassen; (Pleyt.) faire molester; (Chab.) rendre mauvais; (Masp.) calomnier, nuire à; (Pierr.) souiller (122, 3), faire maltraiter (125, 6 e 31).

[hieroglyphs], s-dutex (Rit. 154, 1), [hieroglyphs], s-dux (Sarc. Onnophr., Bul.) — forme causat. di [hieroglyphs] dx (V.), e vars. di [hieroglyphs] stux (V.); (Birch) to prepare; (Pierr.) faire embaumer.

Al Rit. l. c. segue il gruppo [hieroglyph] che Birch e Pierret considerano come il pronome affisso della 1ª pers. sing. io. — Brugsch invece lo considera come un determinativo d'agente, e perciò traduce tutto il gruppo imbalsamatore.

(E) (Rit. 153, 8) sedeb, (E.) vorare, edere; forse piuttosto bere, bevanda.

sedeb (L. 1865, 6), (Stela Bianchi, verso, 27) benda, fascia, striscia, cingolo, cintola, cinto, cintura.

sedeb (Bor. 10, B), сотвеq (P. π), instrumentum ferri acutum, quo dentes raduntur, instrumentum laevigans; instrumentum quo formam candenti ferro damus; fortasse malleus. сотq (P.) utensile, instrumentum; совa (M. πι) vasa, instrumenta.
— (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XIX e XX) support, sostegno, appoggio; — una verga a punta forcuta — scettro; — opp. matassa di spago.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

(Denkm. III, 18) (D. Z. T. I, 78, 22) (L. 1863, 30; Rit. freq.) (L. 1869, 27) (Rit. freq.) sedeb, colui che dà colpi o percosse, che ferisce, che fa male, che cagiona male o danno, l'autore del male.
— Male, danno, affanno, disgrazia, disastro, malanno, infortunio. (Birch, Rit.) evil, fault, injury, the profane (97, 3), the wicked (127, 4); (Brug.) das Sündige, drohendes Unheil; (Loret) souillure; (De Rougé) le mal; (Pierr.) principe mauvais, élément mauvais, mal, tache (126, 3); (Leféb.) iniquité, attentat.
— Verbo: battere, devastare, produr danno.

(Brisse XII, 6) sedeb, sedebà, affine con ..., con ..., con ..., свтє, совтє, preparare, parare, comporre; armarsi, prepararsi, tenersi pronto a; preparare, allestire, armare, corredare; — acconciarsi; aggiustarsi, apparecchiarsi.
— (Chab. Voy. 153) assiduità al lavoro.
— Forse il 1° si deve leggere sdbḥ, conf. il seg.; opp. s-dbḥ, caus. di ... dbḥ.

sedbeḥu (Harr. I, 77, 9), equiv. al prec., armare, allestire, ecc. (per es. una nave)
2) — s-debeḥ, caus. di ... (V.)

s-debeḥ-t (An. IV, 12, 6), caus. di ... dbḥ (V.).

sedep (L. 1868, 110), var. di ...

sedef (S. H. T. 84; Nav. M. d'H. XI, 5), var. della l. e. di ...

sedef (Harr. I, 11, 1), affine con ... sdb (V.); ap-

parecchiare, preparare, allestire, acconciare; — fornire, provvedere, corredare, armare; ⲤⲞϤⲦⲈ, ⲤⲞϤⲦⲈ, praeparare. — Aver cura di, attenzione a; accudire a; — Cura, attenzione.
— (Birch, Z. 1873, 37) to set right, assestare, rassettare, raddrizzare, rimettere a posto.

sedef (Harr. I, 36, b, 6), affine o equiv. a spd; il triangolo isoscele; — Piramide, mucchio piramidale (per es. di fichi: db-u).

sedef (Liste del Nilo), Var. di stf.

sedef-it (Pierr. I. H. I, 121), ascia, V. sdf.

sedem, XII din. (Z. 1866, 89; 1881, 43), udire. Var. di stm.

sodem, Var. delle b. e. di stm.

sedem (Z. 1866, 59), antimonio, ⲤⲦⲎⲘ op. στίβι dei Greci. — V. stm, ed anche e

sedem-t, Var. delle b. e. del prec.

seden (Stel. etiop. Bul.), Var. di stn.

sedenī-u, b. e. (J. de Roug. Edf. 30, VIII), ricchezza, opulenza, dovizia, abbondanza; — provvigione, fornimento. — Equiv. a tsī-u (ib. VII).

sedennu, var. di stnnu. — (Sleyt., Rec. de trav. III, 61) dirigente.

seder (J. de Roug. Edf. 60, VIII), Var. delle b. e. di str.

sedes (Pierr. I. d. I, 97), ?

s-deseri, caus. di dsri; far rosso, colorire in rosso.

sed-t (Géog. I, 516, a), Var. di stt.

sed-t, Var. di sd.

, s-dad (Rit. 15, 47), caus. di dd (V.); render stabile e duraturo, dare la stabilità, stabilire, perpetuare; (Brugsch) wohlbewahren. — Ed i passivi.

(Rec. IV, 58), (Med.-Aba) seded, Varianti di stt.

, sdeh, a. (C. 26, Louvre), signif. fond.: spinger da parte, onde 1) — impedire, proibire; riparare, difendere, proteggere (da..., ...) (D. T. T. 79, 28).
2) — Spinger da parte il battente di una porta, un uscio; V. il seg.
3) — Giacer in disparte, da parte (D. T. T. l. c.).

(Dend. Mar.; Rec. IV, 30, XIV), (Sarc. Ānxā, Bid.) sdeh, aprire, schiudere, sinonimo di , e (V.).

, (D. K. T. 55; 60. d), (Abyd.), (Rit. 64, 27) sedek, sedeku, sedeqa, esser coperto, nascosto, occultato, celato. Confr. ACTIK tectum domus. Usato per lo più come epiteto delle cripte, e comunemente in parallelismo con , e .

oppure sedex opp. sdex (D. T. T. 78, 20 e 21), voce di dialetto invece di stux (V.), e riferito a sxt, campo, campagna. — È forma caus. di tx.

, s-dexi (D. H. T. I, c. 5), forma caus. di dx, cogli stessi significati.

, sez (Schiap. L. d. F. tav. LII, b, 2), equiv. a sza od a sd.

, sez (Stela in Monaco), fusco.

sez (Z. 1864, 5), esser giovane, esser fanciullo, esser piccolo.
— Fanciullo, ragazzo, putto; giovane, adolescente, garzone.
— Figlio.

, sez (An. I, 22, 5), g. m., immagine, forma, effigie, figura.

, sez, Var. a. di st, nel senso

di lanciare (il giavelotto, Inscr. Unas, 455); versare, innaffiare, innaffiato (ib. 477); fresco.
— semenza (Inscr. Pepi I, 397).

[hieroglyphs], a., sez (Denkm. II, 150, a) [hieroglyphs], seza (Z. 1882, 178) } brocca per acqua. Confr. [Coptic], vaso, urna, fiala, scodella. Confr. [hieroglyphs] st-t.

[hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 68, 1, f) [hieroglyphs] (Journ. As. 1883, 13, 16; Inscr. Pepi I, 462, 464) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 64, 1) [hieroglyphs] (El Kab) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] sost. } seza, sezai, sezaī, seza-īt, legato con [hieroglyphs], her, nei gruppi: [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] ecc. } seza-har (Z. 1876, 89), passar il tempo, divertirsi; — celiare; scherzare (con..., [hieroglyph]....), ridere di...; — ed i sost. corrisp.: piacere, diletto, sollazzo, passatempo, spasso, divertimento. — Sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] sxmx (?). — Brugsch confr. ϫⲓϩⲡⲁ (?) garrire, ludere, jocari, cachinnari, subsannare, cavillari; ϫⲓϩⲡⲁϥ (?) jocus, lusus. — J. de Horrack (Z. 1868, 3) compara col copto ⲥⲟϫ insanis il geroglifico seza, e traduce seza-her facezia, motteggio, scherzo, beffa, celia, burla, derisione, plaisanterie, raillerie, moquerie.
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } (Masp., Journ. Asiat. l. c.) réjouissant, plaisant.
2) — I due primi gruppi sono anche equiv. al seg. (Inscr. Pepi I, l. c.).
3) — [hieroglyphs] è dato da Champ. (Mon., pl. 378) come il nome di [figure] un animale fantastico di questa forma.

[hieroglyphs], s-za (Inscr. Pepi I, 431), caus. di [hieroglyphs] za (V.); trasportare, condurre, condur via.

[hieroglyphs], sezaī (Z. 1878, 49), b. e., ⲥⲁϫⲓ, loqui, sermo, verbum; parlare, discorrere, ragionare, favellare; — favella, discorso, ragionamento, parlare, dire, diceria, arringa.

[hieroglyphs], seza-īt (Bon. 8, B), ?

[hieroglyphs], sezau, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sza nel gruppo [hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 50, 6 e 7) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] (V. ib.).

[hieroglyphs] (D. K. 7. 64; Rec. I, 58, 1) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind 27, 7; 6, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1867, 16) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. V, 16; Stel. etiop.) } sezam, caus. di [hieroglyphs] zam (V.); inviluppare, involgere, coprire, velare; vestire, rivestire, indossare, cingere.

, sezam (Mar. Abyd. I, 51, 31), Masp. (Genr. épist. 96) lo fa affine al prec. e trad. proteggere.

, sezam (Mar. Dend.), caus. di zam; fecondare, fertilizzare.

(Mar. Abyd. I, 50, 13) (Harr.) sezam-t, zappa, marra.

, seza-t, Var. di sza nel gruppo seza-t-her (El Kab) equiv. a (V. ib.).

(P. Bul. 3, pl. 13) sezah-u, V. szh e sh-t.

(Inscr. Unas, 240) (Prec. I, 3, 3 inf.) (Stel. Naofora) (Birch, Coffin of Amamu XIX, 2; XX, 4) sezeb Var. di e di , sdb. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 209, Nota; V, 143, all'Inscr. Pepi I, 102) sussistere, aver di che sussistere, sussistenza, sostentamento. — (Birch, l.c.) support.

sezef, Varianti di stf.

(Abyd.) (Rit. 148, 7) (Stel. Râ-sh-t-p-âb, Bul.) (Dend. Mar.) (Rit. 148, 22) (Harr. I, 29, 10) s-zef, s-zefa, s-zefau, caus. di zf; approvigionare, fornire di provigioni, delle necessarie provigioni; vettovagliare, mantenere, alimentare, nutrire. — Provvedere, munire, fornire, dotare riccamente, abbondantemente; — arricchire; — empire, colmare. Confr. ϭⲣⲟⲩⲱ inondare, traboccare. — Sost.: provigione, provigioni, approvigionamento. letter.: provigioni di adorazione, (Chab.) colmar di lodi.

(Inscr. Teta, 307; Tomb. Ptah-htp) (Inscr. Pepi I, 401) (ib. 402) sezem, Vars. antiquate di , stm, udire, intendere, ecc.

, sez-t, sez-tt (D. K. T. 433), fuoco, Var. di st.

(Bul. Naos; D. K. T. 94) (D. T. III, 40, 9; Dend.) sez-t, sez-tt, sez-tt-t, fem. di sz (V.) bambina, fanciulla,

donzella, vergine; — figlia. (In ebr. abbiamo שִׁפְחָה ragazza, concubina. — Brugsch ritiene il primo gruppo masc. e perciò equiv. a [hier.] sz.

[hier.] [hier.] [hier.] s-zed, s-zedàu, forme caus. di [hier.] zd (V.) con eguali o simili signif. — cf. [hier.] szai. 2) — far dire, far parlare.

[hier.] (Dend. Mar.) [hier.] (D. Z. T. I, 35, 7) sezez, — cf. [hier.] sz.

[hier.], sezeh (Beni-Hass.), nome di un uccello, secondo Billharz, Cursorius isabellinus.

[hier.] (E. 30, 1) [hier.], [hier.] [hier.] (Stela Mathor.) sezeh, sezehu, lo stinco, gli stinchi. — cf. [hier.] sh-t.

[hier.] (Harr. I, 23, 4) [hier.] (Louvre C, 67) [hier.] (Karn.) [hier.] (Inscr. Unas, R. Rech. 160) [hier.] (An. V, 9, 1) [hier.] (Harr. I, 75, 9) seh, seha, forme caus. di [hier.] ka e varr.; ritirare, tirare indietro, ritrattare, ritrarre, ributtare, rimandare indietro, ributtare da se, impedire, stornare, respingere, far abbandonare, far lasciare, far ritornare.

ⲥⲁϭⲉ (T.) avertere, amovere, declinare ab, ⲥⲁϭⲏⲧⲉⲃⲟⲗ, idem, se edere; ידד onde הֵסִיג rimuovere, far levar via; שִׁלַּח mandar indietro, mandar via, respingere.

2) — Voltar sossopra, rivolgere, rovesciare.

3) — Negligere, trascurare, porre da parte.

4) — Maledire, esecrare, dannare (per allontanare un nemico, un male, una disgrazia, un'avversità); condannare, riprovare, disapprovare, fare imprecazioni, biasimare, oltraggiare, svillaneggiare, ingiuriare.

ⲥⲁϩⲟⲩ (T.), ⲥⲁϩⲟⲩⲓ (M.), ⲥⲉϩⲟⲩ (B.), conviciari, maledicere, arguere, reprehendere; ⲡ— , convicio, maledictio; ⲣⲉϥⲥⲁϩⲟⲩ (T.) conviciator, maledicens.

5) — I test. corrisp. a tutti i prec. significati.

6) — Brugsch (Dict.) da [hier.] come rara forma caus. di [hier.] h, [hier.] ha, e trad.: far estrarre, confr. con ⲑⲉⲓ, ⲑⲓ (T.), χατάγειν, decidere facere, deducere. — De Rougé (Rech. 140) dà la stessa traduzione.

[hier.] s-hebt (Beni-Hassan), caus. di [hier.] hbi (V.) ϩⲏⲃⲉ, ϩⲏⲃⲓ, luctus; signif.: cagionare il lutto, ridurre in lutto.

, s-hep, caus. di hp (P.); dar ordine, far regolamento; regolar con legge, con decreto; regolar legalmente.

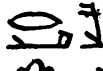
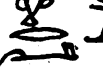
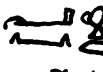
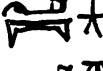
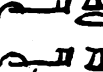
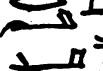
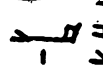
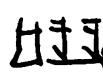
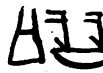
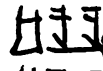
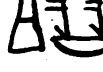
, s-hem (Lanzoni, Domic. des Esprits, Tav. IV, 36, 34) Offiset, Tomb. Sef. ab), forma caus. di kmu (P.). ϫωⲙ, ϫⲱⲙⲓ, calcare, conculcare; maltrattamento, insulto, affronto, violenza, misfatto.
Confr. אשם esser colpevole, onde אָשָׁם, אַשְׁמָה, delitto, colpa, reato, misfatto.

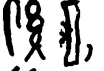
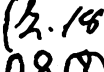
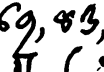
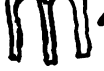
, s-her, caus. di hr.

, seher, una specie di pietra preziosa; forse la stessa designata dal gruppo seher-n-ār.

, seher (Br., 3 Festkal., X, col. 18) , seherī (Stela Piānxī, verso, 18) g. f., battello, barca, nave, che serviva pei viaggiatori; il dahabijeh dei moderni Arabi.
Confr. סִירוֹת (da סִיר) barchetta.

, s-herp, caus. di hrp.

sherer, P. shr. —(E.) granum quoddam.

, s-herer (Bul. 78), caus. di hr; acchetare, calmare, tranquillare, pacificare, dar requie, dar pace.
Confr. שאנן onde שאנן esser tranquillo, goder quiete; שלו esser quieto, tranquillo; aver pace.

, sehett (E.), forse a leggersi shrr (P.).

, sehed (P. Leyd. I, 344, VII, 3) , sehedt (L. 1864, 34) punire, castigare, riprendere; — pena, castigo, punizione, condanna, correzione; o simile.

(Denkm. III, 73) (?) dato da Chabas seh, metter insieme, comporre, adunare, raccogliere insieme, unire, riunire, congiungere, sommare, addizionare, metter insieme, congregare. — Fare il ristretto, il sunto.
— Avvicinare, confrontare, porre a confronto.
— Ed è sost. corrisp..
ⲥⲉⲟϩ, ⲥⲟⲟⲟϩ, ⲥⲱⲟⲩϩ, congregare, congerere, acervare, convenire; — et passiva; — congestio, congregatio, coetus; ⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩϩ congregatus, adstans. — שׂוּחַ comporre, metter insieme, pareggiare; — סוח adunare, radunare (Ezech. 28, 4, 7; I Sam. 14, 48, 9), comporre.

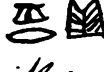
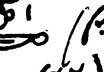
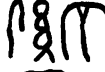
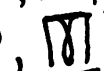
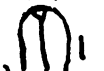
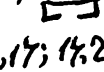
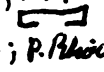
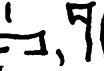
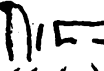
V. [hieroglyphs] saḥ.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 582), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 2, 1; 69, 3; Sarc. Panehmisi, Vienna), [hieroglyphs] (D. E. T. 102, 20, 24; 96, 10; II, 6, 5 inf.), [hieroglyphs] fr., [hieroglyphs] (Vienna, Sarc. Huber, Stel. 95; Géogr. I, 58, 13), [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T., 28, 4), [hieroglyphs] (ib.; Rit. 15, 37; D. E. T. II, A, 12), [hieroglyphs] (T. de Roug. Edf. 63, XIII), [hieroglyphs] (Pierr. Inscr. du Louvr. II, 125) — seḥ, toccare una persona od una cosa, venir in contatto con; passar rasente, vicin vicino a, accostarsi vicinissimo a; — esser accanto, al lato, accosto, vicino, presso, contiguo, confinante, [Hebrew]: sinon. di [hieroglyphs] tḥn. — Incontrarsi con alcuno, accostarsi, avvicinarsi per incontrarsi con alcuno; incontrare, avvicinare, venir alla vicinanza di una persona o cosa (costr. coll' accusat.). — Vicinanza, vicino, accanto. — V. [hieroglyphs] saḥ. [hieroglyphs] (D. E. T. II, 6, 5 inf.), quattro camere sono accanto a loro.
— Frequentissimamente in unione con [hieroglyphs] ta, onde sḥ-ta signif. propr. toccar la terra, giungere a terra, approdare, arrivare; — e quindi [hieroglyphs], i conterranei, i vicini.
2) — Radunarsi, concorrere; incontrarsi in, congiungersi; intervenir insieme in qualche luogo.
3) — Equiv. al prec.: congregare, adunare, ecc.
4) — (D. E. T. 96, 10) equiv. al seg.
5) — I gruppi senza il determinativo [hieroglyph] sono anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sḥ. [hieroglyphs], l'orecchio di Orione (V. ib.); [hieroglyphs] (V. ib.); [hieroglyphs] (V. ib.); [hieroglyphs] seḥ-siu (P. Rhind, 20, 1), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sḥ.

[hieroglyphs] seḥ (Dict. géog. 303), costr. con [hieroglyph], colmare, caricare qualcuno con..., provvedere, fornire copiosamente di...! Onde [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs] sḥ (V.).

[hieroglyphs], seḥ (?) (E.) Var. di [hieroglyphs] qs.

[hieroglyphs] (VI din.) (L. 1881. E. III, 7, 6), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 142, 15; 23, 3), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 1, 18; 64, 12), [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 1396, 12, 13), [hieroglyphs] — seḥ, la costellazione di Orione, vicino a Sirio.
Le seguenti stelle (come membra raccolte di Osiride-Orione) erano contate su questa grande costellazione: [hieroglyphs], il capo di Orione, [hieroglyphs], l'orecchio di Orione,

[hieroglyphs], il braccio di Orione,
[hieroglyphs] il braccio superiore di O., trascritto in greco ϸομϸοια=ρε, ρεμενααρε.
[hieroglyphs] il braccio inferiore di Orione.
[hieroglyphs] la mano di Orione.
[hieroglyphs] āter-seḥ, l'arca di O., che componevasi di sette stelle.
2) — Designazione astronomica del Sud (Dict. géog. l. c.; Z. 1870, 157).

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1869, 83, Kleyte) [hieroglyphs] (Prisse, XI, 9) [hieroglyphs] (Kleyte, Z. l. c.) seḥ, esser atto, capace, idoneo, destro, accorto, abile, ingegnoso, disposto, pratico, versato, istrutto, esperto, penetrativo, giudizioso, savio, prudente; bravo, valente (in ..., [hieroglyph] ...); — aver talento, giudizio, senno; intelligenza, accortezza, saviezza, saggezza, scienza; — ordine, influenza (Prisse VIII, 12; IX, 9).
— E questi sostantivi ed aggettivi medesimi.
[hieroglyphs] ..., xer seḥ n.. (P. di Berl. I, l. 113), (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 139) à l'intention de..., au gré de..., selon le conseil de...:
[hieroglyphs] (P. di Berl. I, l. 183; Masp., Mél. l. c., 155) au gré de ton cœur.
2) — Assemblea, riunione (P. di Berl. I, l. 184) — V. il seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Tomba Sent-mā, Garu.) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 142, 17; 17, 2; P. Rhind) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 142, 13; 145, 79) seḥ, un luogo in cui si adunano (V. [hieroglyphs]) le persone, luogo di riunione, di assemblea (V. il preced. all. 2); portico, atrio, sala, e simile. — Anche la sala della purgazione e purificazione dei morti; il purgatorio.
2) — I primi tre gruppi sono anche equiv. al prec., all. 1:
[hieroglyphs], xu-seḥ (Bul. 2a Stela di Aless. II) distinto per accortezza di mente, per saviezza.
[hieroglyphs] (Trans. 1880, 131) (Brug.) die Lebensweisheit; (Naville) la saggezza necessaria per dare la vita agli uomini, l'arte di far vivere.

[hieroglyphs], seḥ (Tomba di Ti) al di sopra della figura [hieroglyph] pestare, tritare, stritolare, sgretolare, maciullare, frantumare, ridurre in pezzi.

ⲥⲉϩⲥⲱϩ, confricare, conterere. דוּך, דכך, pestare; דכא, דכה, fiaccare, tritare, pestare; דקק ridurre in polvere, pestare, tritare, triturare, sminuzzare, frangere; שחק pestare, tritolare, stritolare.

[hieroglyphs], seḥ, q.m., speciale designazione dell'acconciatura di capo dei re e principi etiopi.

[hieroglyphs], seḥ (Var. al Rit. 148, 13), invece del più antico [hieroglyphs] sāḥ.

[hieroglyphs], seḥa (Leps., Aelt. Text. p. 27, nota d), accomodarsi, sedersi in un'adunanza, prender posto in un'assemblea.
V. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], sḥ.

[hieroglyphs] (Karn., Tempo di Apet), [hieroglyphs] (Pleyt. Et. 73), [hieroglyphs] (P. Leyd. I, 344) s-ḥa, s-ḥauu, caus. di [hieroglyphs] ḥauu (V.); denudare, snudare, nudare, metter a nudo, spogliare, scoprire, alzare il velo, svelare, palesare.
V. [hieroglyphs] sḥu.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 127, 6), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] s-ḥap, caus. di [hieroglyphs] ḥapu (V.); coprire, coperchiare, חפה.

— Proteggere, difendere, guarentire, preservare.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind. 11, 9), [hieroglyphs] (P. 16, Berl.; raro) seḥāu, sḥā, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] sḥ.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] s-ḥā (Rit. 18, 11 e 25; 19, 8; 57, 5; freq.), caus. di [hieroglyphs] ḥā (V.); innalzare, elevare, erigere, נשׂא, — far stare.

[hieroglyphs] sḥā-dad (Brug. Mater. 42), varr. di [hieroglyphs], erigere, rizzare, stabilire il Dad.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Teta, 250), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 435), [hieroglyphs] (Levi, Cassa mummif. di Brera) sḥā, varianti di [hieroglyphs] sāḥ (V.), mummia, forma, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], s-ḥā, [hieroglyphs], s-ḥāa, [hieroglyphs] (Levi, Cassa mumm. di Brera) caus. di [hieroglyphs] ḥā e di [hieroglyphs] ḥāā, (V.). Si notino le espressioni seguenti per designare la 3ª ora del giorno: [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], shā-t, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] shā, designa una specie di albero di cuccagna, sul quale molte persone contemporaneamente si arrampicavano.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. I, 33) } sehi, V. [hieroglyphs] sh.: [hieroglyphs], abile nel combattimento (Denkm. III, 95).

[hieroglyphs], sehi (P. 29, Vien.), V. [hieroglyphs] sh.

[hieroglyphs], sehib opp. shebi (Stela in Gurnah), V. [hieroglyphs] shb.

[hieroglyphs], shīk-t, (E) insectum seu avis.

[hieroglyphs], sehu (Stela etiop., Bul.), V. [hieroglyphs] sh.

[hieroglyphs], sehu (P. di Berl. I, l. 122), V. [hieroglyphs] sh.

[hieroglyphs] (Brugsch, Dict. I, 123), (Lanz. Dom. des Espr. I, 64), [hieroglyphs] (S. H. T. II, 35, c, l. 5) } sehu, equivalente a [hieroglyphs] sha (V.); strappare il velame, il coprimento; metter al nudo, allo scoperto; svelare, scoprire, liberare da un velame.

2) — Portar via, togliere qualsiasi cosa che è su una persona od un oggetto, come per es. la polvere, il sudiciume, ecc. V. il seg.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 12, 3), [hieroglyphs] (J. de Roug. Edf. 62, XL, sost.), [hieroglyphs], sost. (S. H. T. 17) } sehu, in connes. col prec., all. 2: tergere, nettare, spazzar via, espurgare, scopare, raschiare, סחה, סחה. — Sost. סחי, סחי, spazzatura, immondezza, sordidezza, sporcizia, lordura, immondizia, sucidume, sudiciume; tutto ciò che sporca, che brutta, che si deve spazzar via; onde anche sterco, escremento, zacchera, fango.
Confr. anche צואה (costr. צאת), צא, צואה (costr. צאת) (da צוא imbrattare, lordo, sozzo), sucidume, lordura, immondezza, sterco.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 129; An. IV, 7, 1), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 9, 8; Marg. 9. a. 53), [hieroglyphs] (L. Adsw. 12, 9), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] sost. plur. (Philae e freq.) } shu, shui, shuu, var. di [hieroglyphs] sh, raccogliere, radunare, ecc. — [hieroglyphs] scriba collectionum, collectorum.

[hieroglyphs], s-huua, caus. di [hieroglyphs]; render puzzolente, fetido, ecc.

, shuūrà (Rit. 17,90).
V. shūrà.
(Nel Rit. di Torino v'ha invece di).

s-hun, caus. di e hun (V.); governare, amministrare, curare, badare a, aver cura di...
(Harr. I, 75,10)
(D. Baunrk., pl. 14)
(Car. 32)
(Rit. 99, 4)
CAϨNI (M.), CEϨNE (T.), CEϨNI (B.), suppeditare, subministrare, administrare.
2) – Amministrazione, maneggio, governo. – V. avea uno scriba o segretario ( ) di amministrazione (Stel. C, 112, Louvre).
3) – Appalto, allogazione, concessione, donazione, cessione (di terreno) sotto condizioni (Z. 1872, 31).
4) – Amministratore, direttore di amministrazione.
5) – La maniera con cui qualche cosa è ordinata, disposta: disposizione, ordine, condizione.
6) – (Brug.) consacrare.
7) – Custodir bene, conservare, riparare qualche cosa per conservarla (Med. Abu, Testo, Parole di Ramses II).
– Il gruppo del Rit. l. c., al quale noi diamo il valore dell'all. 7, da Birch Lefebure e Pierret è fatto equiv. al seg.: (Birch) making to return; (Lefeb.) reculer; (Pierr.) écarter.

, s-kun (An. I, 22,2), caus. di hun.

(Masp. gen. ep. 18) , s-kunnu (Z. 1876, 123). V.

(An. V, 26,5) (St. C, 112, Louv.) (Stel. Bul. Magaz.) shun, shunnu, equiv. al prec., all. k, amministratore, fattore, castaldo.

, shunnu (Stele C, 112, Louvre), deriv. dai prec.; casa dell'amministrazione, del governo; – amministrazione degli affari, agenzia, commissariato, gestione, ufficio, bureau, intendenza.

, shunti (Z. 1872, 31). V. shun. Nel l. c. nel senso dell'all. k.

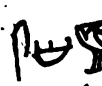
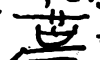
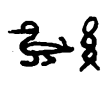
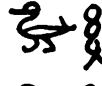
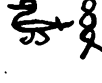
, shunti (Chab. Voy. 190). V. shun.

, seh-ut (Rit. 113,1), augurio.
– (Pierr. e Lefeb.) qu'il vive!

, shur (P. Harris

300, verso. 1). È un ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, che Masp. trad. inondazione o nome dell'inondazione. — Propr. quella che spazza [confr. ⲥⲁϩⲡ (T.) haurire, verrere, scopa mundare] — Oppure solamente nettoyage à grande eau.

, shūrà (Denkm. III, 13). maledire, riprovare, bestemmiare, esecrare; bestemmiatore. Confr. מְאֵרָה maledizione. (Birch) the insulter; (De Roug.) celui qui insulte; (Pierr.) celui qui outrage, (Al Rit. 17, 90). — (Chab.) plaisanter, scherzare, buffoneggiare, burlare, berteggiare, canzonare, palleggiare.

(Rit. 13, 19), (il. 44, 7), (Denkm. III, 30, 27), (Karn.) s-heb, caus. di hb; ridurre in una disposizione d'animo festiva, allegra, lieta, giojosa; metter in festa, metter in gioia, far festa. (Birch) to make festive; (Brug.) Freudenfeste feiern; (Pierr.) célébrer une fête, mettre en fête. 2) — Far molto, render molto, moltiplica, cioè: aumentare, accrescere, aggrandire, ampliare. 3) — (D. K. T. 64) empiere, riempire, colmare.

, shebu (Sall. II, 6, 9). ?

, shebu (P. Bul. N. 2), accogliere, pigliar qualche cosa favorevolmente, propiziamente, con clemenza, benignità, bontà, affabilmente, amichevolmente. — Esaudire, ascoltare, dare ascolto, sentire con bontà. ⲥⲉⲥⲱⲟⲩ placare, propitium reddere. — (Chab.) passione, orgia; piaceri smodati, immoderati.

, , , (P. Med. Berl. 10, 12) s-hem, caus. di hm (V.); affine od equiv. a e (V.). Acciaccare, pestare, stritolare, sgretolare, rompere, spezzare. — Pesto, stritolato, rotto, sminuzzato, spezzato, sgretolato.

(Denkm. VI, 113, 21), (D. T. I, 14, 2), (Rit. 100, lez. 129, 3), (D. T. I, 24, 4 e 8) s-hem, caus. di hm (V.), fare allontanare; (Birch) to turn back; (Chab.) repousser; (Pierr.) faire rétrograder, faire reculer; — e quindi: difendere, proteggere, riparare (da —, ... ap. ...). 2) — L'ultimo gruppo (Z. 1879, 101) è anche equiv. al prec.

[hieroglyphs], se-ḥem, v. [hieroglyphs] s-ḥm-t.

[hieroglyphs], shemu (P. Med. Berl. 10,11), v. [hieroglyphs] sḥm.

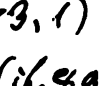
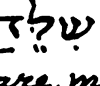
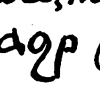
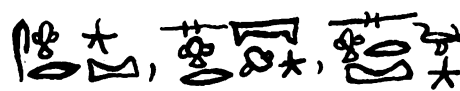
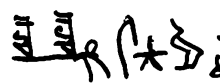
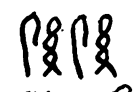
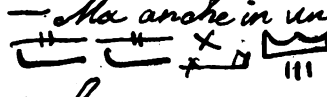
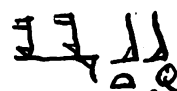
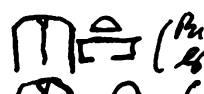
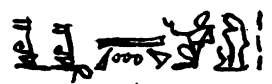
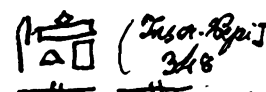
[hieroglyphs] se-ḥemem (E.) v. [hieroglyphs] ḥmm. Designa colui che è affetto da una certa malattia.
— Forse in connes. col prec.

[hieroglyphs] se-ḥem-t, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ḥm-t. letter.: individuo femmina; ⲥϩⲓⲙⲉ, mulier, uxor; donna, persona femminile.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Bib. el Med.) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) s-ḥer, caus. di [hieroglyphs] ḥr (v.), farsi alto, stendersi, allungarsi in alto.
2) - Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sḥr.

[hieroglyphs], se-ḥer, v. sotto [hieroglyphs], s, l'espressione [hieroglyphs] xer-se-ḥer.

[hieroglyphs], seḥ-ro (Brugsch, Z. 1874, 148), il cateto di un triangolo rettangolo.
— Eisenlohr (Z. 1875, 29) nega l'esistenza di questo vocabolo.

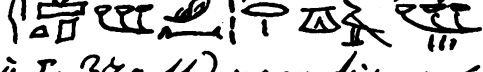
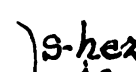
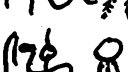
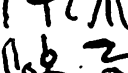
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Ret. 287), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Dend.), [hieroglyphs] (d. A. E. pl. 1), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 98, 8; 85, 8), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (D. K. T. 74), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 15), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 9, 3; 73, 1), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 89, 4), [hieroglyphs] (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 60) sḥer, sḥerau, forme causative di [hieroglyphs] ḥer e varr. (v.); ritenere, impedire, distorre, allontanare, rimuovere, cacciare, respingere, tener lontano, remoto, distante (soprattutto il male fisico e morale).
— Ed i passivi corrisp.
Conf. סור levarsi, ritirarsi, dipartirsi, cessare, esser rimosso; allontanarsi; vede הֵסִיר allontanare, rigettare, levare, togliere, rimuovere, distogliere; שׁלח allontanare; שָׁלַח, שִׁלַּח, שִׁלֵּחַ, rimuovere, respingere, cacciare, mandar fuori, ripudiare. — ⲥⲁϩⲣ (T.) abjicere.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] sḥer-du (Levi, Cassa mummif. di Brera), varr. del seg.

sher-du, derivato dal prec. sher; letter. che respinge il male, nome della 3ª ora della notte. (Dend. e Philae; L. 1865, 6).

seh-sīu (P. Rhind, 29,1). Var. di sh.

sehseh, corrisponde esattamente al copto ⲥⲉϩⲥⲱϩ (T.), ⲥⲁϩⲥⲁϩ (M.) confricare, conterere (manibus spicas, ut grana exeant). (Inscr. Pepi I, 303) (Rec. II, 78, 3)
— Ma anche in un altro senso, come conterere populos.
— Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) traduce il 1º gruppo nell. c. battre de l'aile.

seh-t (S. T. I, 44, 3), una parte determinata della gamba, e precisamente la tibia, l'osso principale della gamba, lo stinco.
— V. szh.

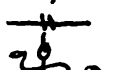
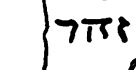
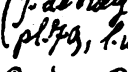
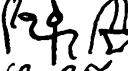
seh-t, V. sh. (Rit. 38, 13; 49, 1; P. Rhind, 14, 6; 39, 7)

seh-ta-u, i conterranei, i vicini; V. sotto sh.

seh-tu, V. sotto shut.

s-hotep, s-hotepī, s-hotepu, forme causat. di htp (V.); render benigno, calmare, placare, acchetare, contentare, render soddisfatto, conciliare, conciliarsi, riconciliarsi, soddisfare, appagare (il cuore, ib). (Inscr. Pepi I, 348) (Rit. freq.) (b. e.) (Bul. T. 2ª Stela di Thotm. III) (Abyd. Mar.)
— Conciliare, conciliarsi, ecc. qualcuno (specialm. una divinità) con doni, presenti, regali, offerte, ecc.
— Sinonimo di ār-āb, e con questi in freq. parallelismo: riconciliare, placare con un sacrifizio; presentare, offrire un sacrifizio propiziatorio (Stela del sogno). — Onde anche sinonimo di , e .
— Il significato conciliare, propiziare, ecc. noi crediamo debba applicarsi ai primi gruppi nel Rit. ovunque si trovano. Altri egittologi hanno talora tradotto diversamente. Così traducono: (Birch) (15, 1) to sit, (15, 24) to hail; (Dever) (15, 1) atteindre; (Pierret) (15, 1; 15, 24; 105, Rit. 133, 10) s'unir, réunir, réunion, (id.) faire être

en contact avec.., (Chab.) (125,38) s'attacher quelqu'un; (Lefeb.) (13,1) se coucher, (13,24) faire coucher; (Brug. 13,24) beten. — E queste diverse traduzioni sono dovute ai molteplici significati del radic. htp. — Negli altri luoghi del Rit. la preced. nostra traduzione concorda con quella degli altri egittologi. — Solamente il gruppo [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 14,3) che noi traduciamo offerte propiziatorie, è da Pierr. tradotto alimentation.

— Si noti la frase [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Egi I, 299) che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 153) traduce: prendre sa part de ses biens.

— 2) — (Bud. e Abyd. l.c.) cucchiaio da incenso, incensiere, turibolo, profumiera. — Lo stesso senso dà il Brugsch al gruppo del Rit. 14,3, citato qui sopra.

[hieroglyphs], shotep, nell'espress.: [hieroglyphs] (Harris I, 37, a 11), nome di una specie di pianta.

[hieroglyphs] s-hetem (Rit. 15, 33; 18,3), causat. di htm (V.); ridurre al nulla, annientare, annichilare; (Birch) to strangle; (Brug.) vertilgen; (Liebl.) vernichten.

[hieroglyphs] (J. de Roug. Elf. pl. 79, l. ult.) s-hez, caus. di [hieroglyphs] hz (V.); illuminare, rischiarare, schiarire, render chiaro (con lampade o lucerne); — render chiaro, lucente, brillante, puro, candido, bianco; far brillare, illustrare, render splendido.

— Brillare, scintillare, risplendere.

— Illuminazione.

זהר risplendere, הִזְהִיר render chiaro, risplendere, brillare; צהר e צהר, risplendere, rilucere, scintillare, sfavillare.

[hieroglyphs] (Br. 3 Fest Kal. Tav. III, 20) 2) — In senso allegorico: dispensar luce illuminante, lucente, splendente, frequentissima designazione del defunto, sulle statuette cosidette d'Osiride. [hieroglyphs] (Bibl. gén. 303, 1160) (Bunsen II, 149, e)

[hieroglyphs] b. e. (Z. 1871, 90) 3) — Rasserenare, contentare, soddisfare.

4) — Abbellire, illustrare, glorificare, magnificare (Pierr. I. H. I, 23).

5) — Rischiarare, dilucidare, spiegare; — osservare, notare, invigilare, ispezionare (gli atti di qualcuno); informare, istruire; informare una persona, avvertire, ammonire, ammaestrare.

6) — L'informatore (Pierr. l. c.); frequentissimo nell'antico impero

il titolo [hierogl.] ispettore, intendente (Dict. géog. e Denkm. l.c.), ed in Denkm. l.c. si trova [hierogl.] ispettore degli ispettori, sovrispettore. — Si trova pure [hierogl.] ispettore degli operai, [hierogl.] capo dei sacerdoti dei funerali, [hierogl.] capo dei sacerdoti, [hierogl.] capo dei profeti, [hierogl.] capo degli scribi, accanto al [hierogl.], al [hierogl.] ed al [hierogl.] delle stesse funzioni (V. Bergm. Z. 1882, 3 e seg.). — Il Bergmann crede che questi mer, m-xet, xerp e sheẓ non designino speciali impieghi, ma i diversi gradi di uno stesso impiego, e traduce [hierogl.]... sotto..., [hierogl.]... secondario.....

— [hierogl.] seb-sheẓ, seb-sheẓ ān, V. sotto il vocab. [hierogl.] sb.

[hierogl.], s-heẓuu-t (Levi; Cassa mummiforme di Brera), illuminazione. Deriv. dal prec.

[hierogl.], s-heẓennu (P. Prisse, 12, 6), caus. di [hierogl.] hẓn e di [hierogl.] hẓnnu, (V.). (Brugsch) beschweren, aggravare, render pesante.
— secondo la traduz. data da Chabas al gruppo hẓn (V. [hierogl.]), s-hẓnnu si dovrebbe tradurre far digiunare (תַּעֲנִית digiuno).

[hierogl.], s-heqer (Rit. 125, 6), caus. di [hierogl.] hqr (V.); rendere affamato, affamare.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 32, 1), [hierogl.] (ib. 64, 19; 78, 39), [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Sarc. Wennefer, Bul.), [hierogl.], [hierogl.] seq, signif. fond.: raccogliere, adunare, metter insieme, congiungere, unire, connettere, riunire, raunare, assembrar persone, ravvicinar con...; — legare, collegare. — Serrare, contrarre, restringere, riserrare, concentrare; restringersi, contrarsi. — Arraffare, tirare a se, afferrare.
ϲⲉⲕ (T. M.) trahere, colligere [onde ϲⲉⲕⲣⲟⲕϩ raccogliere, adunar legna da ardere], ϲⲱⲕⲓ (M.) colligere, decerpere (fructus); ϲⲉⲕϲⲉⲕ (M.) numerare, computare, colligere; ⲣⲉϥϲⲟⲕϲⲉⲕ exactor tributi, computator. סָגַר, siriaco skar, chiudere, serrare, סָכַךְ, זָסִיךְ, rinchiudere, avviluppare, comporre; צעק, זעק, convocare, adunar (gente per querelarsi a gridare).

[hierogl.] legare, riunire le membra (del corpo) l'uno coll'altro per ristabilirne un tutto, membra componere

(Dict. geog. 1063, 39), comune espressione per *imbalsamare, acconciare e comporre il corpo di un defunto.*

2) — In senso traslato: *stringere, raccogliere, comprendere, capire,* הִשְׂכִּיל. — *Calmarsi, raccogliersi, contenersi* (Z. 1874, 112).

3) — Per lo più in unione con [hier.] àb cuore, signif.: *pigliar cuore, prender animo, coraggio, raccogliere tutto il suo coraggio*, e simili, in gruppi come [hier.] (Sarcof. Onnophr.), [hier.] (P. Prisse).

4) — letter.: *homo compositus*, cioè: *uomo prudente, savio, saggio, accorto*. Confr. [hier.] e [hier.], sbq.

5) — In Rec. III, 57, 2 [hier.] è equival. al seg.

[hier.], *occuparsi, affaccendarsi in affari, curarli, averne cura.*

6) — (Birch-Z. l.c.) *umile*, саҡ, *esser molestato, vessato, ridotto in angustie.*

שַׁח umile, dimesso, depresso; שָׁחַח esser depresso, abbassato, umiliato; abbassarsi.

[hier.] (Lepsius-Aeg. I, 285), [hier.] (Champ. Not. descr. 555), [hier.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 47; Tomb. di Ti), [hier.], [hier.] (Pepi I, 305), [hier.] (Tomba di Gizeh) } seq, forme accorciate di [hier.] sqr (1); шωϭ (2), *percuotere, complodere, battere, colpire, percuotere, toccare*; onde

[hier.], [hier.], [hier.] } seq m ben-t, seq ben-t, *toccar dell'arpa, toccar l'arpa, suonar l'arpa.*

2) — *Collocare, porre, presentare.*

[hier.] (Karn.), [hier.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 95) } *presentare un'offerta, presentar l'offerta.*

3) — Equiv. al seg.:

[hier.], *un prigioniero vivo.*

4) — (Pepi I, 285; Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 152) *faire jaillir* (la lumière), in derivaz. del senso dell'all. 1.

[hier.], [hier.] } seq, deriv. dal prec., all. 1; *battere*, cioè *prendere, acchiappare, far prigioniero*; — *prigioniero*, onde la frequente espressione:

[hier.] (Leps. Ausw. 14, A), *un prigioniero vivo.*

[hier.] (Rec. IV, 12, 71), [hier.], [hier.] (P. 282, Vienna, 1) } seq, *cassa, cesto, paniere, vaso, recipiente o involglio intrecciato di giunco o simile pianta* (confr. каш calamus, arundo); — *coperta, stuoia intrecciata.*

סָכַךְ, שָׂכַךְ, *tessere, intrecciare, avviluppare, coprire, coperta*; סֹךְ, שֹׂךְ,

שׂוֹךְ, סְכָךְ, שֹׂבֶךְ, שֹׂךְ, siepe, pruni intrecciati, tabernacolo, padiglione, capanna fatta con piante intrecciate, frascato. — ⲥⲱⲕ, ⲥⲟⲕⲓ, שַׂק, saccus, cilicium.
— Sinon. di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], snp.

[hieroglyphs] (Bianchi, retto, 9), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 110, a, 13), [hieroglyphs] (Brugsch JL, 63), [hieroglyphs] (Rosell. Mon. II, 32) — seqa, arare, lavorare, solcare la terra; — il lavoro dei campi coll'aratro; la coltura, la coltivazione dei campi; — l'agricoltura.
2) — Agricoltore, bifolco.
— ⲥⲕⲁⲓ (T.), ⲥⲕⲉⲓ (B.), ⲥϫⲁⲓ (M.) arare; ⲉⲧⲥⲕⲁⲓ arator.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 7, 9), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 15, 15), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Dend.), [hieroglyphs] (Var. al Rit. 15, 10), [hieroglyphs] — s-qe, s-qa, forma causat. di [hieroglyphs] q; fare o render grande, alto; sollevare, esaltare, innalzare, ingrandire, accrescere.
— Esaltar con lodi, e perciò sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] dua e di [hieroglyphs] s-ūr ba-u (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] sūr).
שׂגא, שׂגב, divenir grande; amplificare, aumentare, crescere, ingrandire, magnificare; שַׂגִּיא magno, grande; שָׂגַב esser esaltato, innalzato, שִׂגֵּב render sublime, potente; porre in alto, levare in alto, innalzare.

[hieroglyphs], seqa, V. [hieroglyphs] squ, che è la lettura di Brugsch.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 110, 10; 124, 1), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 6, 5; An. VII, 2, 3), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (sost.) — seqa, seqau, Var. di [hieroglyphs] sq.

[hieroglyphs], seqau, [hieroglyphs], seqi (Var. al Rit. 1, 9) — V. [hieroglyphs] sq.

[hieroglyphs], sequ (P. Harr. I, 18, b, 3), abbruciare (incenso)? — Forse qualificativo della gomma o resina sntr: combustibile? infiammabile? servente per profumi o suffumigi o per incensare?
Confr. נשק onde הִשִּׂיק accendersi, esser acceso, accendere; הַסָּקָה (rabbin.) accendimento.

[hieroglyphs], seqeb (Karn.), Var. di [hieroglyphs], sqabu.

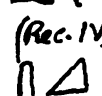
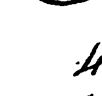
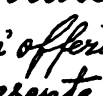
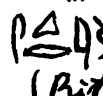
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — seqeb (o pa sebeq?) (Rit. 142, 1; 146, c), il 1º è un

titolo di Osiride, ed il secondo è il nome del guardiano della 3ª porta (Sebex-t) del campo di Aanru. Io li tradurrei ambidue: il perfetto. Pierret traduce il 1º oint ed il 2º celui qui fait l'onction.
— V. sbq.
— Birch trad. il 1º Type (?), il 2º Subduer.

(Rit. 146, c), (Mar. Abyd., resto, p. 38) seqeb (op. sebeq), certamente invece di sbq (V.): (Brugsch e Pierr.) ungere, unzione.

(Rit. 95, 2; 152, 8), (Bul. Stel. 58; Torino, Stel. 20), (Rec. I. 36) s-qeb, s-qebeb, caus. di qb e qbb (V.); raffreddare, rinfrescare, raffreddarsi, rinfrescarsi ecc. — letter.: rinfrescante i remi, designa la 10ª ora del giorno.
2) — Anche in senso traslato: calmare, calmarsi (inteso del raffreddamento della collera, dell'ira, ecc.).

, seqeb-t, opp. sebeq-t (Rit. 142, 25), V. sqb. , il Mesxen perfetto; (Pierr.) place de renaissance où l'on fait les onctions; (Birch) the Typical Place of New Birth.

, s-qebh (Inscr. Pepi I, 394) caus. di qbh ed equiv. a .

(D. H. T. I, 20, 10), (ib. 22, 23), (Sarc. Ankhmese, Vienna) s-qem, caus. di e varr., qm (V.), ed equiv. al copto ⲦⲞⲔⲘ (ⲚϨⲎⲦ) (animo) deficere; essere abbandonato al languore, a venir meno, al deperimento; — venir meno, mancare, cessare, svenire, perire, deperire, detto specialmente del cuore (D. H. T. 15, 23 e 33). (Med. Abu), la loro anima perisce per sempre.
2) — Guastare, corrompere; guastarsi, corrompersi, putrefarsi, consumare (spec. gli ult. gr.).
3) — Il declinare, il consumarsi (quasi il languire, il deperire) del tempo (spec. i primi gruppi); lasciar consumare, deperire un intervallo di tempo, cioè: fare o lasciare che sia compiuto un determinato spazio di tempo; — passare, percorrere un determinato tempo; compiere, passare un periodo di tempo, vivere un dato tempo; — detto anche affatto in generale della durata (specialm. della vita, Sarc. cit. di Vienna).
4) — Diventar vecchio, essere vecchio, ⲚⲈⲤⲔⲒⲘ cani, ϭⲒⲘ, ϭⲜⲒⲘ, ϭⲜⲎⲘ, ϭⲜⲒⲘⲀ, cani, canities;

divenir vecchio, invecchiare, vecchio; , vecchiezza.
5) — Far consumar (una cosa), cioè: terminare, finire (Edfu, Camera di Xonsu); proseguire, eseguire sino alla fine.
6) — Il gruppo nel P. Rhind designa un'operazione aritmetica, o piuttosto, secondo Eisenlohr, due operazioni; — cioè: 1º l'operazione che consiste nel completare una espressione frazionaria, aggiungendo multipli di questa frazione, in modo da ottenere un intiero od una frazione semplice. — 2º l'operazione di completare frazioni date per mezzo d'altre frazioni indipendenti dalle prime, in modo da ottenere un intiero od una frazione determinata. — Quindi questo segem si può tradurre complemento o calcolo dei complementi.
Secondo Cantor (Vorlesungen über die Geschichte der Mathematik, I, 30), il calcolo del segem insegna a trovare i complementi di numeri frazionari per moltiplicazione o per addizione; in altri termini, segem è la regola della divisione e della sottrazione.
— In sostanza tanto Eisenlohr quanto Cantor considerano segem come designante l'addizione di frazioni che si riducono ad un denominatore comune.
— Ed anche L. Rodet (Journ. As. 1881, II, 195) traduce questo segem: ajouter, completer, aggiungere, sommare; ed il sost. ajustement, la quantité à ajouter (au nombre donné). — E Rodet considererebbe questo segem come causativo di qm, che egli farebbe equival. a somma, nel senso di somma approssimata, cioè trascurando le piccole frazioni.

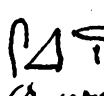
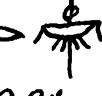
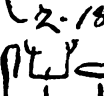
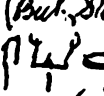
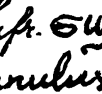
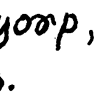
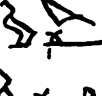
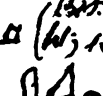
, segemū-u (Rit. 17, 69), deriv. dal prec. all. 4; i vecchi; i vegliardi; i canuti. (l. c.), stendono a me i vegliardi le loro braccia; (Brug.) die Alten strecken die Hand nach mir aus; (Birch) the arms of the Blackeners come after me; (De Rougé) Je chasse ceux qui ont noirci leur bras; (Pierr.) je m'empare de ceux qui cachent leurs bras. (Per aver ragione di queste diverse traduzioni consulta i diversi significati del rad. qm.

, s-qemqem, caus. di qmqm (V.).

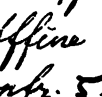
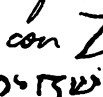
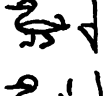
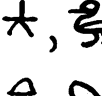
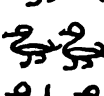
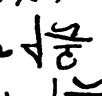
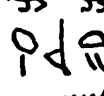
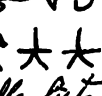
, s-qemh (Denkm. III, 13), caus. di qmh (V.).

(II, 6) (Dend. Mar.) } seqer, in connes. col seg.: aprire,

in parallel. con [hierogl.] SS.

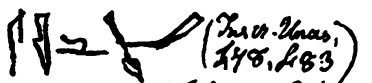
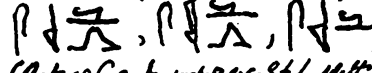
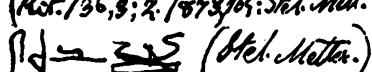
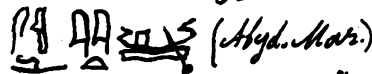
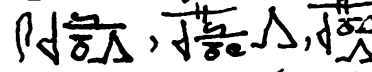
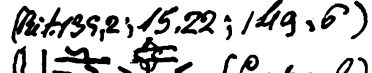
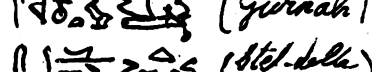
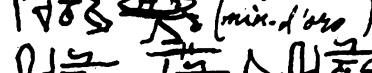
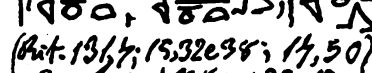
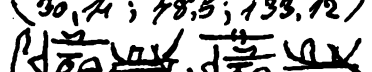
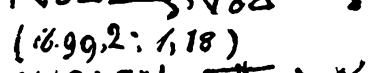
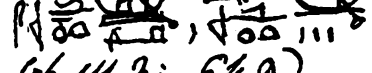
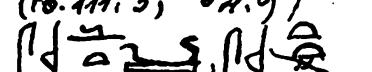
[hierogl.] (Rit. 112, 4) [hierogl.] (D. 7. 7. I, 107, 6) [hierogl.] (L. Ausw. 9) [hierogl.] (Rec. IV, 87, 10) [hierogl.] — seger, equiv. a [hierogl.] sq; battere in generale, quindi 1) — Battere, percuotere, ferire, colpire (colla spada), abbattere, gettar a terra, tagliare, troncare, recidere, segare, mozzare (Rec. l. c.; Rit. 160, 1 e 2). 2) — Battere il nemico, cioè impadronirsene, farlo prigioniero (V. il seg.); conquistare. 3) — Battere, percuotere uno strumento musicale, cioè suonarlo.

4) — Portare, deporre, presentare un'offerta: אֶשְׁכָּר regalo, dono, presente.

[hierogl.] (Rosett. 12) [hierogl.] (D. 7. 7. l. c.) [hierogl.] (Rit. 149, 41) — presentare una libazione, un'offerta, un'oblazione.

5) — Aprire, battere in, esser diretto a, esser rizzato in.

[hierogl.] — seger, equiv. al prec., all. 2. — Prigioniero, prigioniero di guerra (Stel. Piānχi).

[hierogl.] (Alex. 84. 80) [hierogl.] (Stel. di vit. di Thotm. III) — segrā, V. [hierogl.] sqr.

[hierogl.] (dal demot.) (Z. 1876, 65 e seg.; Z. 1879, 130) [hierogl.] (Bul. Stel. etiop. II, 13) [hierogl.] (ib.) — segro, שֶׁקֶל, σίκλος, il siclo, specie di moneta, opp. un peso determinato di oro o di argento. — Il 3° gruppo pare designi un oggetto (vaso ?) di argento o di altro metallo. Confr. ϭⲱⲟⲣⲡ, ϣϭⲟⲣⲡ (M., T), annulus.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 149, 14; 160, 2) [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (E.) — segerāu, segeru, V. [hierogl.] sqr.

[hierogl.], seq-t, V. [hierogl.] sq.

[hierogl.] seq-t (opp. at [V.]), V. [hierogl.] sq.

[hierogl.], seq-t, a (Tomba di Ti), nassa, bertovello, paniera o cesto, per prendere pesci, gamberi, ecc. Affine con [hierogl.] sq (V.). Confr. שְׂבָכָה rete, trappola.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.] — se-qed, Σεκὲτ della lista dei decani di Hephaestion, nome del 29° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista (V. Lep. Aeg. Chron. p. 69).

(Inscr. Unas 478, 483) s-qed, forme causat. di qd(nt) e vars. (V.); fare che qualche cosa si muova circolarmente, o si ponga in moto; portare, trasportare con carra, condurre, menare, carreggiare, far navigare. — Andare, passare in vettura, in carrozza o sulla nave; muoversi sulla nave, navigare, far vela. — Freq.: partire, scostarsi; separarsi, staccarsi da un determinato punto verso....

(Rit. 136, 8; Z. 1873, 105; Stel. Mett.) (Stel. Mett.) (In. Beja I. 382) (Abyd. Mar.) (Rit. 139, 2; 15, 22; 149, 6) (Gurnah) (Stel. delle min. d'oro) (Rit. 131, 7; 15, 32 e 38; 17, 50; 30, 4; 78, 5; 133, 12) (ib. 99, 2; 1, 18) (ib. 111, 3; 64, 9) (D. H. T. I, 69) (Rit. 129, 8)

— Carrettiere, barcaiuolo, portolano, navigatore, marinaio.
— La lunghezza di una strada percorsa, il cammino fatto (V. Stela delle min. d'oro).
— Confr. ספד passar sollecito, affrettarsi; סדע, passeggiare, camminare, הסדיע far camminare, condurre.
— Questo vocabolo ha nel Rit. anche i significati di: circolare, far circolare; viaggiare, far viaggiare; andare, percorrere, far andare, far percorrere; camminare, traversare; rimorchiare; — passaggio, circolazione, navigazione, equipaggio, ciurma, secondo i diversi luoghi.

seged (Eisenl., Z. 1874, 148, 149) il rapporto del semiperimetro della base di una piramide allo spigolo (più verosimilmente apotema) della piramide. 2) — ed anche il rapporto della metà della base di un triangolo alla sua altezza.
— Secondo Revillout (Rev. égypt. II, 309), questo seged è una forma intensiva di qd (V.), e designa il punto mobile sul cateto graduato della squadra a proporzione, il qual punto segnava il rapporto dei due cateti di un triangolo rettangolo.
—

, segedi (Rit. 144, b) nel gruppo , nome del guardiano della 2ª torre (āri), letter. faccia conduttrice di fuoco; (Birch) Fire-face.

segḥ, segḥu (Con gli ultimi gruppi V. sotto aqḥ) (Z. 1873, 98 e 99, Nota; Harr. I, 7, 5;

(Rec. T. H., II, 34) (Harr. I, 34, 12)

77,8; 33,19), V. saqhu.
— Disgiungere, separare, staccare, tagliere, levare, sgomberare. פרק, onde פרק divellere, staccare, spiccare, strappare, tirar fuori.
2) — Colla scure sgrossare, dibruscare il legno; — e quindi: incidere, scolpire, intagliare; fendere.
— Ed i sost. corrisp..
— Affine con sk, cui Eisenlohr (Z. l.c.) lo identifica.
3) — Fabbricare, costruire in legno (per es. una nave).
4) — Ascia, accetta, scure, sia come arma che come strumento da lavoro.

sek (Rec. I, 39,2; D.T.T. I, 44, 9; Canop. 33), forma delle b. e., accorciata dalla più antica e frequente àsk (V.).

sek, 1) — Equiv. al seg..
2) — (Schiap. L.d.F. Tav. LX, c, 1; Testo 129,132) equivalente a sq. — V. il seg., all. 3. (Br. 3 Fat. Hal., Tav. III, col. 21) suonar l'arpa.
3) — Equiv. a sk: (Z. 1869, 86) grano macinato. (Inscr. Teta; 273)
4) — Numerare, contare, calcolare, computare; numeratore, contatore, calcolatore. ϹΕΚϹΕΚ numerare, computare, colligere; ΡΕϤϹΟΚϹΕΚ computator.
sek-hā, numeratore o contatore della durata del tempo, frequente titolo di Thot. (Edf.) (Z. 1872, 40) (B.H.T. 45,4)
5) — Nell'espress. sek-ro (Schiap. L.d.F. Tav. V, 19; LX), identico a סכר, סגר, chiudere, turare, serrare, rinchiudere la bocca. Equiv. a kung-ro.
6) — Equiv. a sk.
7) — (Inscr. Teta 273) collocare.

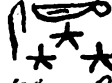
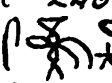
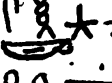
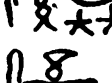
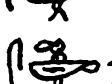
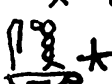
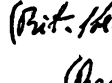
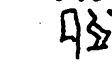
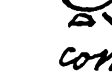
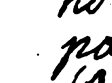
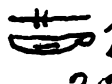
sek, tirare, trarre, trar via, estrarre, togliere, levare, portar via (tirando). (Rit. 130,19; 152.6; Leps. Ausw. 12) (Ranxiretto 6, 9) (Tomba di Affafi-f)
— Tagliare, recidere, troncare, sottrarre da, strappare, fendere, distruggere. — Scavare (Inscr. Unas, Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 48). (Inscr. Unas 240, 275)
— Ed i sost. corrisp.
ϹΕΚ, ϹⲰΚ, ϹΟΚ trahere, extrahere (T. M.); ϹⲰΚⲒ (M.) decerpere (fructus). סוג onde סיג levare, ritirare, deviare, sviare, trarre indietro, ritrarre,

trarre; סחף spazzare, spazzar via, raschiare, separare; שחף gettar via, atterrare, abbattere, שׁדד distruggere, disfare; הוציק tirar fuori, da פוק (V. sqh).
2) — (Sall. III, 9, 2; Rec. I, 241; Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. V, 15; XXIV, 5) battaglia, scompiglio della battaglia, la carneficina d'una battaglia; mischia, baruffa. — Ed anche il guerriero che prende parte alla battaglia.
3) — (Schiap. L. d. F. pag. 129, 132) equiv. a sq, signif. battere con un oggetto od uno strumento, per fare un segno convenzionale o mistico (per es. sulla bocca di un defunto nelle cerimonie funebri).
4) — Gli ultimi cinque gruppi significano anche coltello o altra simile arma.

(Rit. 46, 5) sek, probab. varianti del prec., all. 1 e 2.
Chab. trad. il 1°: soffrire.
Il 2° pare significhi nel l. c. strappar via; (Birch) to get rid of; (Pierr.) anéantir. — V. il seg.

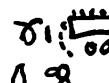
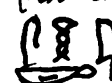
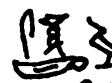
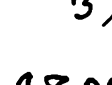
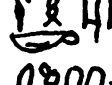
sek (Rit. 15, 47; 136, 12; 163, Rit. e freq.), esser scancellato dalla terra, distrutto, rovinato, annientato, annichilato; andar in rovina. — Essere dedicato all'eterno oblio
— Annichilamento, distruzione ecc., detto sopratutto del nome e della memoria di una persona.
שכח, שָׁכֵחַ, שְׁכַח, porre in oblio, obliare, dimenticare.
— Ma anche in generale distruggersi corrompersi, deperire, venir meno, perire; subire o provar male o detrimento o guasto.
— (Lefébure) soffrire.

sek (Rit. 35, 2), nome di un serpente mistico.

sek (Stel. Piānchi, retto, 24), uscita, fine, morte;
ⲥⲱⲕ(ⲉⲃⲟⲗ), ⲡ, exitus, mors.

sek (Tasca Pepi I, 26) (Maspero) collocare.

(Rit. 144, 26) (L. 1881; 104) (Denk. Mar.) sek, condurre, guidare, menare; remigare, navigare; rimorchiare.
ⲥⲱⲕ, ducere, ⲥⲱⲕⲉⲃⲟⲗ provehi, progredi, egredi.
ⲥⲉⲕ, ⲥⲱⲕ, trahere.
2) — Nome di una barca sacra. V. skti.

(Inscr. Sepi I, 240) (Rit. Fun. 149, 52)

sek-u, in connes. col prec., letter.: i remiganti, nome di una delle coppie dei marinai (àχmu) della barca del sole. V. più ampie spiegazioni sotto àχm, àmχ e χm.
— Masp. riferisce questi gruppi a sk, all. 1, quindi l'espressione (Inscr. Sepi I, 240) è tradotta da Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 148) les Indestructibles qui ne peuvent le détruire. Quest'espressione designa nel l. c. certe divinità (costellazioni) del cielo del Nord.

(Rit. l. c.), io sono come le stelle ed i pianeti che sono su di essa; (Pierr.) J'y suis parmi les astres non voyageant; (Birch) I am as those never destroyed, never destroyed in it.

, sek (L. 1873, 92; Abyd. pl. 24, a), (Naville) statua. Confr. מַסֵּכָה statua di getto.

, sek (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 208), serrare, stringere, stringere (nelle braccia). — Incatenare (V. sq).

, sek, V. sq.

, sek (Mar. Dend. Sala V), V. sng.

sek, seki (Chab. L. 1869, 86), CIKE (T.), CIKI (M.), molere, macinare; CEK crivellare, pulir col crivello. — macinare. 2) — Il macinato, la farina. (E.)
, grano macinato,
, farina di frumento,
, farina d'orzo.

(Sch. d. d. F. Inv. V, 15; XXIV, 5) (Sall. III, 9, 2) (Rec. I, 27, 1)

sekt, seki, sektu, seku, V. spec. nel senso dell'all. 1. 2) — (Sch. l. c. 139, 197 V. 16, all. 3. 3) — Equiv. al sq.

, plur.

sekt, deriv. dal prec., il guerriero, il combattente.

, sekep (Nav. M. d'H. pl. XXII), (J. de Rougé) imprecazione.

[hieroglyphs], sekep b.e. (Dend. Mar.) — Stern (E) traduce il 2° gruppo involvere. Ma Brugsch crede questa traduzione inammissibile e traduce
[hieroglyphs], sekepu (E. 96, 6) questo gruppo colare, filtrare, passare attraverso un setaccio. — Quanto al 1° gruppo esso appartiene alle epoche posteriori e pare a Brugsch identico o molto affine al 2°, e corrisp. a filtrare, infiltrer, trapelare, penetrare, passare, detto di un liquido, quasi come attraverso un setaccio. — Quindi, nel l. c., si dice dell'acqua dell'inondazione: [hieroglyphs], essa ha penetrato le due terre.
— Copiir di acqua, inondare, סכף.

[hieroglyphs] (D.H.T. 113), [hieroglyphs] (D.G.T. II, 19, 5) — seken, b.e., inoliare, ungere, profumare, insinuare l'unguento o il balsamo per fregamento; — imbalsamare. — Unguento, olio, balsamo, soprattutto odoroso. COGN (T.), COϪN, Π, ΠΙ, unguentum; סוך, סיד, סדֹ, ungere; סיוד olio, unguento. — Balsamico, squisito, soave.
V. [hieroglyphs] sgnn.

[hieroglyphs], seken (Inscr. Egyi I, 380), ?

[hieroglyphs], seker, nel gruppo [hieroglyphs], seker-her-sā (Sarc. Ze-her), specie d'insetto.

2) — (Rit. 100, 2; 142, 14 e 25) e freq. altrove, var. di [hieroglyphs] skr.

[hieroglyphs], seker (Dict. géog. XIX, 3), var. del b.e. di [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] sgr.

[hieroglyphs], seker (dal demot., Z. 1876, 69 e seg.; 1879, 130), var. di [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], seker (D.H.T. II, 35, b, α, 13), var. del più antico [hieroglyphs] sgr.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 44; 17, 33), [hieroglyphs] — soker, sokeri, nome di un dio, forma di Ptah e di Osiride. Onde i nomi: [hieroglyphs] Ptah-Sokar (Z. 1873, 92), [hieroglyphs], Soker-Osiride.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 45), [hieroglyphs] (Rav. Stat.), [hieroglyphs] (Lep. Ausw. 12, 1), [hieroglyphs] (D'Orb. 15, ult.), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 12, 4), [hieroglyphs] (Rav. Stat.) — seksek, forma radd. di [hieroglyphs] sk (V.), cogli stessi significati: togliere, levar via dal suo luogo; scucire, disfare tagliando, aprire, sventrare; — distruggere, rovinare, annientare, annichilare.

[hieroglyphs], seksek (D.G.T. 48, 10, a).

equiv. a [hier.] sk, alt. te.

[hier.], sek-t (Calend. di Med. Abu) sost. equiv. a [hier.] sk.

[hier.] (Rit. 131, d) l'orizzonte.

[hier.], sek-t (Z. 1865, 89), [hier.], sek-ti (Rit. 15, 26) — sost. di [hier.] sk (V.); distruzione, rovina, annichilamento, ecc.

[hier.] (Rec. IV, 35); [hier.], [hier.] (Rit. 15, 2 e freq.; Harr. I, 12 b, 10); [hier.], [hier.] (Rit. 130, 25; 15, 20); [hier.], [hier.] (ib. 130, 2; 119, 8); [hier.], [hier.] (Stel. Ciampi, verso, 28; Rit. 102, 4; 145, 7; 141, 12); [hier.] (P. Rhind; Rit. 153, 9); [hier.] (Leid. K, 9); [hier.] — sek-t sek-ti, sek-tt, derivato dal verbo [hier.] sk, designa la sacra barca del sole del mattino, ossia la barca di Rā, come [hier.] ād-tt è la barca del sole della sera. 2) — Nave, barca in generale, ma più propr.: nave da traino, da rimorchio, rimorchiatore (Harr. I, l. c.). 3) — Equiv. al predetto verbo sk.

[hier.], sekti-u (Rit. 149, 52), V. [hier.], sk-u.

[hier.], sek-tt (B. A. T. 46, 18), (Brug.) il mugnaio, deriv. da [hier.] sk.

[hier.], sekek (Nav. N. d. Pl. VII, 3), forma caus. di [hier.] kk (V.).

[hier.], seg (Champ. Mon. 378), nome di un animale favoloso e fantastico.

[hier.] (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVIII, 3-8), [hier.] (Inscr. Unas, 492) — seg, lavare, bagnare, innaffiare.

[hier.], sega, flotta, marina, o simile; Confr. [hier.] sak. Il titolare della Stela C, 208 del Louvre ha il titolo [hier.], Capitano di nave della flotta del Faraone.

[hier.], sega (Rit. 17, 93). Equiv. a [hier.] sk nel senso di annichilare, distruggere. La stessa interpretazione dànno Birch, De Rougé e Pierret. — Brugsch (Dict.) e Chab. (Voy. 210) considerano questo gruppo come variante di [hier.] saga. — Ma Chabas trad.: camminare, andare; e Brugsch: errare, correr quà e là a caso, andar vagando od errando,

andar per una via storta, perversa (COO, COX, stultus), falsa; e quindi: smarrirsi, sviarsi, perdersi. Conf. שגה, שגג, שגע, errare, fallare, שקק correr quà e là, vagare, scorrere; סבך andar vagando.

, sega (An. III, 1, 2), ? sordo? esser sordo? sordità?

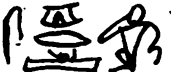
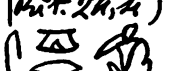
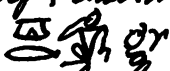
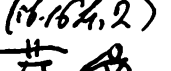
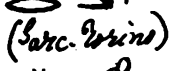
, segairo (Dict. géog. 976; An. V, 19, 7 e 8), V. sgr.

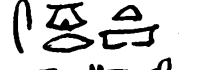
, segauu (An. I, 17, 1), forma plur. di sga.

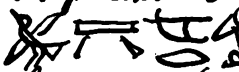
, segabu (Sall. III, 3, 3; IV, 3, 1), forma caus. di agb; gemere, lamentarsi, strillare; — doglianza, lamento, querimonia.
(Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 32) les cris plaintifs.

, segabu (Denkm. III, 193, a), in connes. col prec.; il nemico (prigioniero) che geme, che si lamenta e strilla.

, s-gabu, forma caus. di gab (V.); indebolire, fiaccare, spossare, domare. — Affievolirsi, rilassarsi.

, segar, V. sgr.

, segasī (Rit. 146, 39) nella espressione , sopranome della dea Agerīt, forse amante della menzogna?.

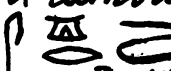
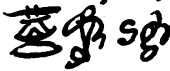
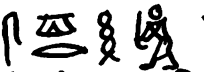
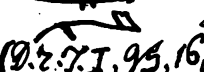
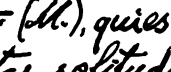
(Stat. d'Horo, torino) (Stel. Metternich.) segeb, V. sgabu.

, segep (St. Vienna 182, p. 1, l. 2), affine od equiv. al prec.; doglianza, lamento, querimonia per un morto, esclamazione o grido di lamento.
— Verosimilmente in affinità con gps (V.).

(An. IV, 13, 4) (Bul. Stel. 948) (Sall. I, 4, 10; 5, 3) (Tomba di Ti) sgenen, V. skn; olio, unguento, balsamo; ungere, imbalsamare.
— Preparar l'unguento, preparazione dell'unguento.

(Rit. 24, 4) (ib. 164, 2) (Sarc. Torino) b. e. s-ger (V. anche Pierr. V. H. II, 256, 5 inf.; Chab. Mél. II, 176), caus. di gr (V.); ridurre al silenzio, impor silenzio, far tacere; rendere muto, ammutolito. — Ammutolimento, silenzio, il silenzio imposto, prescritto.

(Dict. géo. 758) signore dell'ammutolimento, titolo di Osiride re del mondo sotterraneo.

(ib. 757), la regione, il luogo, la dimora dell'ammutolimento, nome del Serapeum del predetto Osiride in Busiris.

, la regione che ama (opp. di colui che ama) l'ammutolimento (D. H. T. II, 40, 8), denominazione del regno dei morti, del mondo sotterraneo.

, seger (dal demot. Z. 1876, 68). V. sqr.

, seger (Géogr. II, N. 169), g. m., luogo chiuso, fortificato e ferrato; chiuso, recinto, castello, fortezza, cittadella, forte (che chiude il passaggio dei confini, Chab. Rech. 122).
Confr. סגר, siriac. skar, chiudere, serrare, sbarrare, onde סוגר chiostro, carcere, tana, gabbia. — סכר turare, stoppare, serrare, chiudere, rinchiudere (per es. la bocca).
2) — Nome di una città fortificata, fra il Delta, la Palestina ed il Sinai.

(Roset. 11) seger, V. sqr. sonare il tamburo, il tamburello.
, presentare un'offerta, un'oblazione.

, segerī-u (Rit. 134, 6). muti, plur. di sgr.
— (Pierr.) proclament.

(Bul. Stel. 78) (Champ.) (D. E. T. I, 95, 16) s-gerḥ, forme caus. di grḥ (V.); acchetare, calmare, tranquillare, pacificare, metter in pace, ricondurre nello stato di quiete, di tranquillità; calmar l'agitazione; render esente da perturbazione, da turbamento.
ⲥ-ⲟⲣⲁϩⲧ, ⲥⲁⲣⲉϩⲧ (M.), quiescere, ⲡ- quies, tranquillitas, solitudo, vita ascetica.

, sex (Denkm. III, 56), abbondare, aver abbondanza, esser pieno, colmo di ...., propr. forma caus.

di [hierogl.] x.
שׂגא, abbondare, aumentare, crescere, ingrandire.

[hierogl.], sex (Denkm. II, 7), larghezza, V. [hierogl.] usx.

[hierogl.], s-xe (D. K. T. 6, 5), caus. di [hierogl.] x (V.); far alto, innalzare, alzare, rialzare, ingrandire, accrescere, aumentare, allargare, ampliare, amplificare. ϣⲓⲁⲓ, ϣⲓⲏ (M.), produci, protendi; crescere. — שׂגא, שׂגה, divenir grande, aumentare, crescere, amplificare; השׂגיא, ingrandire, magnificare, abbondare, שַׂגִּיא ampio, grande.

[hierogl.] (Chab.) [hierogl.] } sex, camminare (Chab.). שׂכה, שׂוה, passeggiare girare attorno; שׁקק correr quà e là, correre o trasmigrare, migrare.
2) — Caus. di [hierogl.], V. sotto sxax.

[hierogl.] (Dend.) [hierogl.] [hierogl.] (Stel. Piānxi, rett. 14) [hierogl.] (Rit. gio. 743) } sex, battere, dar colpi, percuotere, specialm. nel senso di suonare o agitare uno strumento musicale. [hierogl.], suonare il sistro.
— Detto anche del battere del remo (Nav. M. d'K. VII, 10), [hierogl.] (L. 1871, 9), il colpo di remo, la remata; [hierogl.] (Edfu) battere i remi.
[hierogl.] (Br. 3 hal. Insc. I. X, col. 15) battere, collocar la gomena, altra manovra dei marinai.
2) — Percuotere, colpire, abbattere, atterrare.
ⲥⲁϣ, ⲥⲓϣ, ⲥⲉϣ, ⲥⲏϣⲉ (T.); ϣⲁϣ, ϣⲁϣⲓ, ϣⲟⲩⲱϣ (M.), ϣⲉϣ (B.), ictus, percussio, vulnus, ulcus; percutere, verberare, † ϣⲁϣ plagam, ictum dare, inferre; percutere. — שׂחה, השׂחה, atterrare, deprimere, abbattere; דָּכָא abbattere, atterrare, fiaccare, calpestare, opprimere, abbassare, umiliare.
— [hierogl.] (P. Berl. P. 55, Cap. 1), letter.: battere il fuoco, nel senso di far luce, illuminare (O. Von Lemm, Ritualbuch, 9).

[hierogl.] (Philae) [hierogl.] (Bul. 58) [hierogl.] (Rit. 149, 5) } sex, tagliare, recidere, troncare, separare, staccare, smembrare.
שׂחט scannare; נתח staccare, rimuovere.
— Nel Rit. l. c. significa mietere.
Confr. [hierogl.] asx.

[hierogl.], sex, non raro nei testi delle migliori epoche, ident. a [hierogl.] sxm (V.).
[hierogl.] (Stela Amada) forte di

braccio.

sex, affine con sx, all. 2, atterrare, deprimere, שחה, שחח, שוח, خسف, andar a fondo, abbassarsi, calare. — Ed affine con sxr; abbassarsi, prostrarsi, piegarsi, curvarsi ecc. per nascondersi, per non veder una cosa; onde
(Rit. 125, 19) (Var.)
2) — Distornare, volger altrove lo sguardo, il volto per non udire qualche cosa. — e quindi
3, — Equiv. al seg.: (Rit. l.c.), io non ho fatto il sordo alle parole di verità.
— Il Brugsch dà all'espressione anche il significato di distornar il viso (da...., ...), V. all. prec., e perciò egli interpreta nei seguenti due modi la precedente frase del Rit.: Nicht habe ich den Tauben gespielt vor den Worten der Wahrheit; — Nicht habe ich eine Abwendung des Gesichtes gemacht von den Worten ecc.
— (P. di Bologna 1094) (Br.) interrompere, troncar il discorso. V. sotto ua.
— 4) — Il gruppo pare equival. a sxsx, correre nella espress. sex-ast (P. Harr. 500, verso. 1), che Masp. (Journ. Asiat. 1883, 20) trad.: se presser d'accourir.

sex, (Chab. Mél. Ser. III, V. I, 226, 244), esser sordo, esser sordo a — (...), sordo.
— Fare il sordo, disubbidire.
ccωq (C.) surdus, surditas.

sexa, pensare, intendere, immaginare, immaginarsi, figurarsi, rappresentarsi; esaminare, studiare, portar l'attenzione su; — ricordarsi, rammentarsi.
(D. H. T. 10; Mar. Abyd. I, 51, 27) (Rit. 25, rit. 1; 140, a, 15; Send.) (C, 166, Louvr.) (Serap. 8td. h 017) (Denkm. II, 75; D. K. T. 92)
2) — Rammemorare, ricordare, rappeler à.., richiamare alla memoria; ordinare a (Abyd. l.c., Masp.) — Far menzione, mentovare; raccomandare, influenzare.
3) — Ricordanza, rimembranza, ricordo, memoria.
4) — Memoriale, memoria; tutto ciò che richiama la memoria di una persona o di un avvenimento, cioè: scritto, lettera, trattato, dissertazione per iscritto, inscrizione, cronaca, sommario, nota.

ϲⲁϧ, ϲϧⲉ, ϲϧⲁⲓ, ϲϧⲏ, ϲϧⲓ (M.), ϲⲁϩ, ϲⲉϩ, ϲⲏϩ, ϲϩⲉⲓ, ϲϩⲁⲉⲓ (T.), scribere, pingere; scriba, doctor, magister; litera, epistola, scriptum, scriptura, inscriptiones. — שְׂכִיָּה pittura, disegno. זכר ricordarsi, הִזְכִּיר far ricordare, richiamar alla memoria, rammemorare, far menzione di; זֵכֶר, זֶכֶר, memoria, ricordanza, rimembranza, commemorazione; assir. iskuru si ricordarono.

— (P. Harr. 500, verso) (Masp., genr. ep. 110) ricordarsi di...

, sexa, scriba? (Rit. 85, 3). Forse è un affisso pronominale pleonastico, e la frase dell. c. si deve tradurre io mi ricordo.

, sexa, equiv. a sxa, all. h.; scritto, scrittura, pittura, libro, registro, copia, descrizione, lista, indice, catalogo, elenco, specificazione, genealogia, stato. — Al plur: le Sante scritture, la scienza delle sacre scritture (Canop. 32 - grec. 64).
— V. anche al fonetico ān.
— Scrivere, dipingere.
— Scriba
, scritti degli antichi, libri che formavano uno dei codici della tradizione sacra, insieme ai bau-rā ed ai zed-āp-u.

(plur.) (Canop. 18, 32, 37 - gr. 36, 64, 74), la scrittura geroglifica; al plur.: la scienza delle sacre scritture, le sacre scritture.

regio scriba, basilicogrammate, scriba del re.

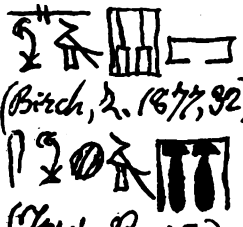
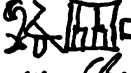
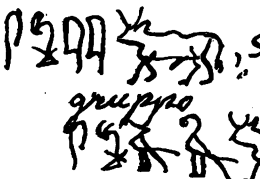
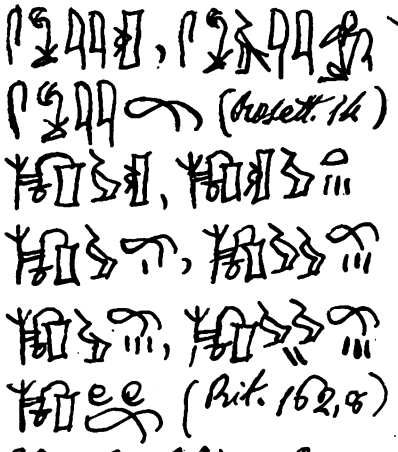
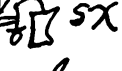
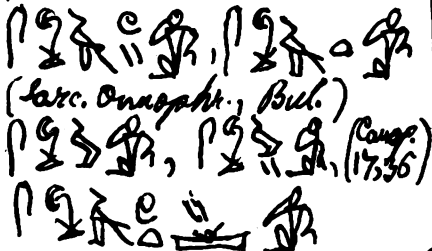
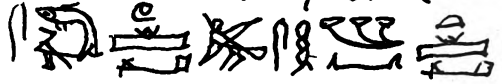
, scriba del tesoro.

scriba della tavola.

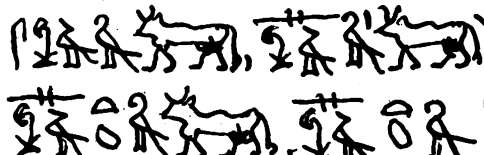
, scriba del modellamento.

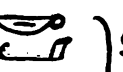
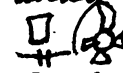
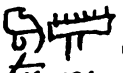
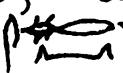
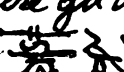
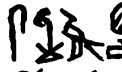
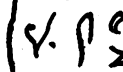
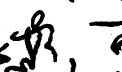
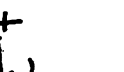
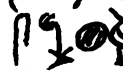
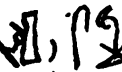
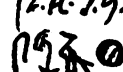
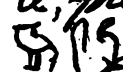
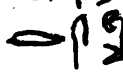
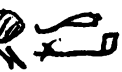
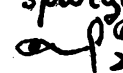
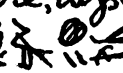
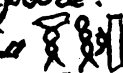
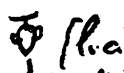
, scriba dei libri divini, scriba sacro, jerogrammate.

, scribi conoscenti le cose, cioè i magi.

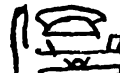
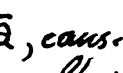
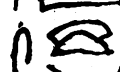
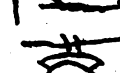
, scribi del ricolto.

scriba della contabilità.

(fr.) (Inscr. Sepi I, 345) (Stela C, 65, Louvre) sexa, scriba, V. il prec. (Louvre, l. c.) equiv. a basilicogrammate.

, sexa-u, plur. di sxaī; scritture, scritti, pitture, libri, ecc.; — le divine Scritture.
V. sxa, all. h.

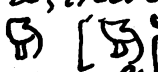
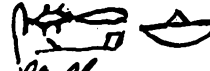
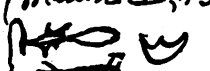
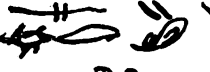
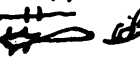
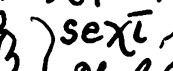
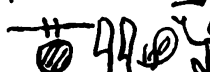
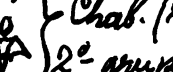
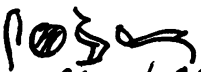
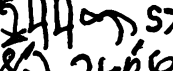
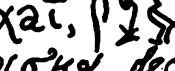
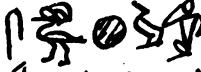
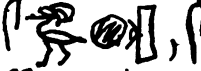
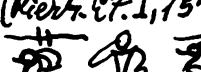
(Birch, Z. 1877, 92) sexa, (Birch) portico, atrio, colonnato, portico a colonne; — specie di sala o reliquiario. (Inscr. Pepi I, 351) — Birch però, rivedendo l'iscrizione originale che contiene il 1° gruppo, ha constatato che non fa parte del vocabolo, che si deve però ridurre al gruppo xa (V.). — E Maspero pure (Rec. de trav. VII, 157) legge il 2° gruppo s-xa e lo traduce livrer l'accès.

, sexaī (Rit. 142, 9), nel gruppo sexaī, equiv. a sxa-hr (V.).

, (Rosett. 14) (Rit. 162, 8) (Rit. 82, 5; 90, 13; 70, 1) (ib. 157, 2: Leid. Stel. N, 2, l. 4) (Sarc. Onnophr., Bul.) (Congr. 17, 36) sexaī, sexau, V. sxa e sxa ed ai loro plurali. — Naville (Z. 1873, 27) dà gli ultimi 10 gruppi (eccetto) come varianti di sxu (V.).

, s-xau, forma caus. di xau (V.). (P. Harr. 300, verso), (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 24) broyer l'ordre, rupture d'ordre, analog. à rompre le ban, rupture de ban. — Onde m-sxau-p-shwn-t, en rupture d'ordre, en rupture de ban, cioè: senza autorizzazione o permesso speciale.

, sexau-t (D. H. I. II, 55, 1), il coltello, שַׂכִּין, rabb. סַכִּין. Deriv. da sx, tagliare.

, sexaroāa (An. III, 6, 4), (Masp., gen. épis. 12) dresser? (Brugsch) sinonimo di fāt, stimar per nulla, disprezzare, sdegnare, ributtare, rifiutare, rigettare, esecrare, maledire (ⲥⲁϩⲟⲣⲡ) — Ed i passivi.

(Z. 1873. 153) sexa-t, V. sxa, all. 4, e sxa, all. 1. — V. anche il 2° sotto ān-t.

, sexa-hor (Rev. ég. 1880, 38 e

seq.; Dict. geo., 513 e seq.), la vacca che dà latte, vacca da latte vacca lattaiuola. — Confronta anche kor-sexaī (Rit. 142, 9).

s-xak, s-xaku (P. Ebers 19, 19; 50, 6 e 13; 14, 5), caus. di xak (V.), ϢϢϢ, colare, stellare, passar per lo staccio, filtrare, far passare attraverso uno staccio (ϣⲃⲥ) una massa in poltiglia, composta di più ingredienti.

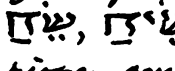
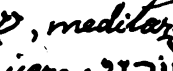
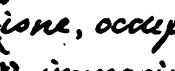
pes sxak sūrà, (da) cuocere, colare (e) bere.

— Ebers (Z. 1882, 50) contesta che il determinativo del 2° e del 4° gruppo sia , ma ritiene che esso sia solamente , e che l'oggetto che tiene in mano il 3° geroglifico è una pezza di panno o di tela torta, compressa. Perciò l'Ebers traduce questo vocabolo allacciare (con stoffa,), confr. ϭωκ cingere; — torcere i panni, — affine a sxnku.

sxagaui (Rit. 111, 3) aver lo sguardo fisso (su....), rivolgere gli occhi (verso....); sinonimo di sdga che è nel passo identico di Rit. 108, 4.

sxax, sxaxa (Serap.; Dend. Mar.) V. ,
(Z. H. 7. 92; Denkm. II, 75) sxa.
(Leid. Stl. V, 2, l. 9)

s-xax (Canop. 24), causat. di xax (V.), muovere, agitare, dimenare frettolosamente, premurosamente.
(Canop. l. 48 ἐξαίφνης) prestamente, presto, frettolosamente, premurosamente, subito, — improvvisamente, repentinamente, subitaneamente. ⲉⲩⲥⲛⲉ (?) repente, subito, confestim.
2) — sexa, Var. di sx.

sxaxi (An. I, 6, 3), pare equiv. al prec. e forma caus. dello stesso xax (V.) nel senso di spargere, dissipare.
(l. c.), lasciarsi distrarre la quiete d'animo.

sxaxu, V. sxax.

s-xā, caus. di xā (V.), designa l'azione di mostrare le immagini delle divinità fuori delle loro cappelle, letter.: facere exodum, portare

fuori le immagini delle divinità, fare una processione di statue di divinità.
2) — Fregiare del diadema di re, incoronare re, costrutto con [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 57, 5; Stele del sogno, Bul.).

[hieroglyphs] (Wilkins II, 134), [hieroglyphs] (Champ. Mon. 388) sexā, formare, figurare, modellare, detto del lavoro di un artefice.

[hieroglyphs] sexi (Dark. III, 13), sexī, sost. corrisp. a [hieroglyphs] sx (V.).
[hieroglyphs] sexī V. [hieroglyphs] sx. Chab. (Voy. 38) traduce il 2° gruppo: il sordo.

[hieroglyphs], sexu (Stel. 137, Bul.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] sxaī, [hieroglyphs] sxau (V.), ⲥϩⲣⲓⲟⲣⲉ, decretum. decreti.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 30; Harr. I, 3, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Rier. Ét. I, 153) [hieroglyphs] (Abid.) [hieroglyphs] plur. (Mar. Abyd. I, 50, 11) s-xu, caus. di [hieroglyphs] xu e varr. (V.): propr.: far buono, eccellente; perfezionare; — Far del bene, dilettare, abbellire, beneficare. — Render favorevole, salutare, piacevole, buono, illustre, risplendente, luminoso. — Illustrare, illuminare, distinguere, far degno; glorificare, magnificare, onorare, render onore a...
2) — Sost.: glorificazione; e spec. glorificazione letteraria, cioè poema laudatorio, inno, ecc., che è rivolto ad un Dio o ad una persona eminente (Harr. I, l. c.).
3) — Al plur.: incantesimi, formole magiche, formole, incantesimi favorevoli. — Ciò che produce un'azione magica, ciò che è di una speciale azione; — il risultato ottenuto dagli incantesimi (per es. di Iside e Nephti, Pierr. l. c.).
4) — (Masp., Atti del IV Congresso degli Orientalisti, 39) i riti che si compivano in onore di un morto e di un dio, e per consacrare un oggetto, consacrare secondo i riti.
5) — (Naville, Z. 1873, 30) azione o prodotto dell'intelligenza, concezione, pensiero.
שֶׂכֶל, שֵׂכֶל, meditazione, occupazione, pensiero; שְׂכִיָּה immagine, intelletto, mente.

[hieroglyphs], sexu, deriv. dal prec.; spirito splendente.

[hieroglyphs] (?), sexu (Pet. 125, 48), campagne, campi, (Brugsch) prati;

(De Rougé) luoghi.

, sexu (P. Med. 10, l. 12), cιϣε (T.), ϣⲁϣι (M.), πε, fel, bilis.

, sexūr (Abyd.), V. sxut.

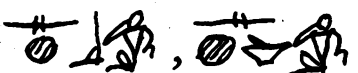
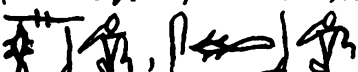
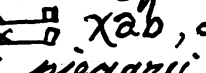
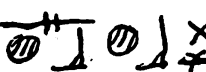
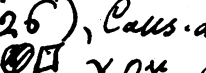
, sexuiou (Rev. égypt. 1880, 33), plur. di sxu (V.); glorificazioni.

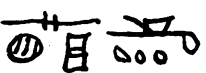
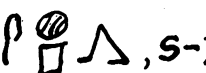
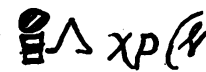
, sexuī (P. Harr. 500, verso). V. sxu.

, sexun (Harr. I, l. 8), macello, scannatoio o simile.

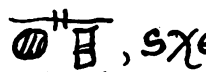
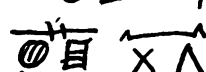
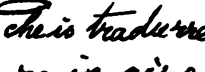
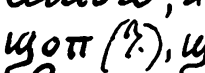
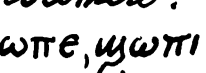
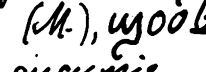
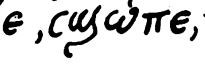
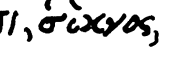
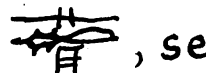
(Rit. 125, 34) (Stel. 41. Bul.) (Leida, 2, 6) (Var. al Rit. 125, 34) sexun, sexunen, sex=unnu, sembra un composto di sx (V.) e di un (analogo ai comp. sx-kr e sx-ūa, V. sotto il predetto sx), col signif. di: distornare, frastornare, allontanare, rimuovere, ributtare, rimandare, rigettare, ricusare, rifiutare; e simili: — Ed i sost. corrisp.: rifiuto, protesta (Bil. dello scriba Ramses, Torin.).

2) — Esser furioso, pronto all'ira, accendersi d'ira o di furore, mettersi in collera, adirarsi, irritarsi (Pierr. al Rit. l. c.).

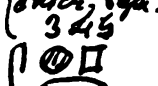
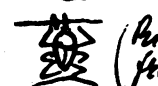
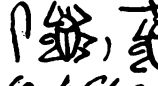
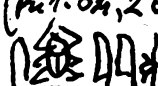
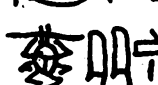
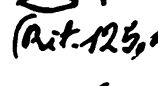
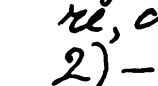
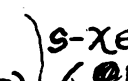
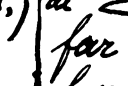
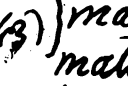
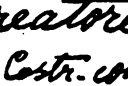
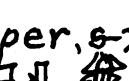
Brugsch confr. con ϣⲱⲥⲙ irasci, ira ardescere, ⲥⲱϣⲡ animo despondere. Confr. anche שִׁגָּעוֹן frenesia, pazzia, insania, smania, furia, שׁגע adirarsi, sdegnarsi. שׁגע furore, ira, sdegno, מְשֻׁגָּע furioso.

, sex-ut (Dend. Mar.), un luogo, in cui si trova un'abbondanza (V. sx) di persone, di animali o di cose; quindi: magazzino, deposito, arsenale; stalla; abitazione, dimora, soggiorno, casa. סֹךְ, סֻכָּה, tugurio, tenda, capanna, tabernacolo; שִׁכֵּן domicilio, abitazione; שׁוּק borgo, foro, piazza.

sexu-t (Rit. 145, 81; Atti del IV Congresso degli Orientalisti, 39). V. sxu; nel l. c. del Rit. signif. consacrare.

, sex-ut (Sloyt. Et. pl. V, 2. l. 2 e 3) acceleramento(?), accelerazione(?) prontezza(?). V. sx.

, sex-ūa (P. di Bol. N. 1094), nella frase che Brugsch trad. interrompere o troncare il discorso (V. sotto sx); e Chabas (Mél. III, 226, 244) fa var. di sx e trad. fare il sordo,

disobbedire.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (Nav. M. d. K. VI; Rec. IV, 44, 15) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.; E, 54, 11) sexeb, bere, succhiare, succiare; trincare; — ubbriacarsi.

[hieroglyphs], s-xebex, forma causativa di [hieroglyphs] xab, col signif. di curvarsi, piegarsi per trovare un'entrata, entrare, insinuarsi, introdursi, strisciare (ϫⲱⲃ); — immergersi.

[hieroglyphs], s-xebxeb (Rit. 17, 88), caus. di [hieroglyphs] xbxb; atterrare, abbattere. (Birch) to avoid; (De Roug.) repousser; (Pierr.) renverser.

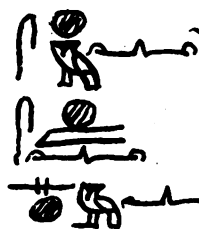
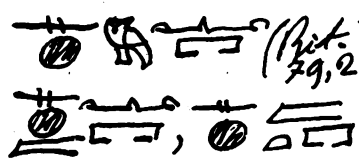
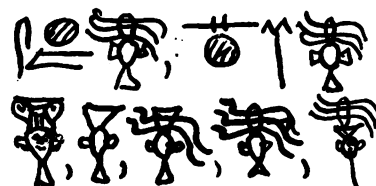
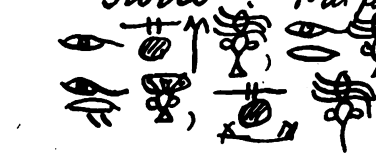
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] s-xep (D. H. T. II, 52, a, 11; Rit. 149, 26), Caus. di [hieroglyphs] xp e di [hieroglyphs] xpr, e variante di [hieroglyphs] s-xpr.

[hieroglyphs], sxep (J. de Roug. Edf. 64, XVI, c), verosimilm. sost. deriv. dal prec., col signif. di prodotto (detto dei cereali).

[hieroglyphs], s-xep (Saqqar.; Z. 1879, 2), caus. di [hieroglyphs] xp (V.); porre in moto, far avanzare, portare; [hieroglyphs] (Brug. Gräberw. 89, 98), (Erman, Z. 1881, 55) das Herbeischaffen der Statue, il trasporto della statua.
— (Brugsch, Z. 1879, 2) trovar adito, accesso.

[hieroglyphs], sxep (Rit. 147, 6), probabilm. [hieroglyphs] equiv. al prec. — Birch e Pierret invece le considerano come equiv. a [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs]. Quindi l'espress.: [hieroglyphs] che io tradurrei condurre in giro, è tradotta da Birch: I have succeeded in crossing; e da Pierr.: faciliter la marche.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 147) [hieroglyphs] (Lista delle off., Berl.) sexep, (Brug.) un frutto succoso molto impiegato nelle offerte funerarie, il cetriolo, il cocomero. ϣⲟⲡ (T.), ϣⲱⲡⲉ, ϣⲱⲡⲓ (M.), ϣⲟⲟⲃⲉ, ϭϣⲱⲡⲉ, ⲡⲓ, σίκυος, cucumis.

[hieroglyphs], sexep (Dend. Mar.), (Brug.) deriv. dal prec.; una terra, un campo appropriato alla coltura dei cocomeri o cetrioli; cucumerarium; — sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] bandī, ⲃⲁⲛⲧⲉ, ⲃⲟⲛⲧⲉ.

[hieroglyphs] s-xep (Champ. Mon., pl. 392), forma caus. deriv. da [hieroglyphs] xp (V.); figurare, modellare, formare (detto per es. del vasaio). Affine con [hieroglyphs] sxp.

[hieroglyphs] (E. Z. 10; 24, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Trans. II, 259; Bul., Inno ad Ammon) s-xep, forma derivata da [hieroglyphs] xp, palato, ed anche ad esso equiv. — Ma più comunemente come verbo: gustare, assaggiare, assaporare; mangiare, prendere come cibo od alimento.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Egg. I, 345) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. freq.) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 26) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 43) s-xeper, s-xeperi, caus. di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], xpr (V.); far diventare, far essere, fare esistere; creare, fare, produrre, generare, procreare, formare. [hieroglyphs] (Egg. I, l. c.) dice ciò che è e fa esistere ciò che non è. [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 140, 9 e 10) (Rā) forma le trasformazioni di Xepra; (Birch) Kheper makes his transformations; (Pierr.) (Rā) devient en Khepra.
— Generatore, autore, produttore, creatore.
2) — Costr. con [hieroglyph]: ridurre, mutare, cambiare, trasformare in.... (Stela di Masxuta).
3) — Esser o diventare suddito, servo, schiavo (Harr. I, 59, 5; 60, 2); — servo, schiavo (ib. 5, 9); — servitù, schiavitù (ib. 4, 5; An. IV, 3, 6).
4) — (Masp., Z. 1881, 118) educare, educatore.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (Denkm. II, 92; 69, 70) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (D. M. T. 35;) sexep-t, V. [hieroglyphs] sxp.

[hieroglyphs], s-xep-t, V. [hieroglyphs] sxp.

[hieroglyphs], sexef (Rit. 148, 9), rara metatesi di [hieroglyphs] sfx, il numero sette.

[hieroglyphs], sexef, V. [hieroglyphs] sfx.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 22, b) [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) sexef, inscrivere, registrare, scrivere a libro, comporre per iscritto, stendere in iscritto.

[hieroglyphs], sexem, porre in moto, agitare (per es. il sistro [hieroglyph], Dict. géog. 743), nel senso di suonare questo strumento, Confr. [hieroglyphs] sx (Br.).
2) — (Leps. Aelt. Text. 28), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sxm.
3) — Equiv. al seg.

s-xem, caus. di xm (V.); fare che non si sappia, che non si conosca; esser cagione che uno non sappia o non conosca una cosa; far ignorare, lasciar ignorare. — Non far sapere, non lasciar conoscere, non dare a conoscere.

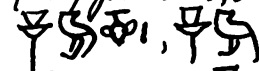
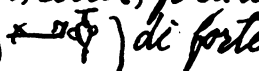
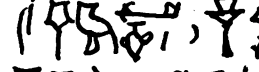
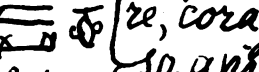
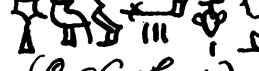
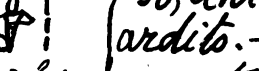
(Rit. 79, 2) sexem, deriv. dal prec.; la località che non è conosciuta e che non deve essere conosciuta, il luogo chiuso, il santuario, il Sancta-sanctorum. — L'Adytum, non conosciuto dai profani, nei templi dell'antico Egitto.

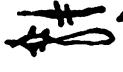
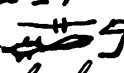
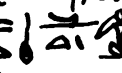
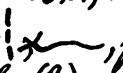
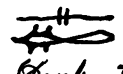
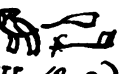
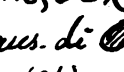
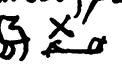
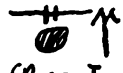
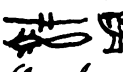
sexem (Rit. I, 7, 8), deriv. dal prec.; designa la metropoli del 2º Nômo del Basso Egitto, la Latopoli dell'epoca greca. Confr. l'ebr. שְׁכֶם.

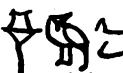
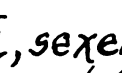
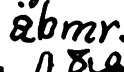
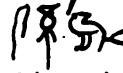
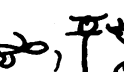
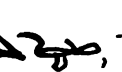
sexem (Dend.; Denkm IV, 62, e; Géogr. I, p. 204; Liste dei Nômi, e freq. altrove), (Stel. Pianxi, sin., 24), il sistro. V. al fonetico sss.

suonare, agitare il sistro.

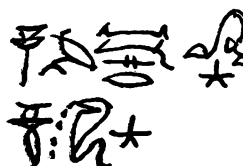
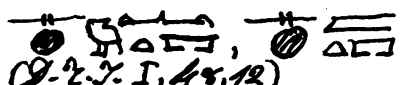
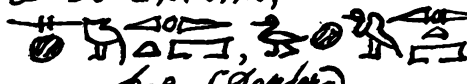
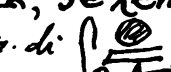
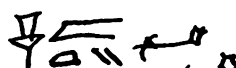
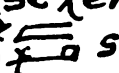
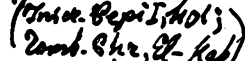
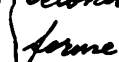
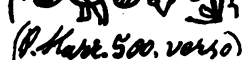
2) — Una specie di specchio nella forma del predetto sistro; — e quindi lo specchio in genere.
3) — Equiv. a sxm, nel senso di forma, figura, simulacro, ecc. (Dender. Mar.; Canop. 31; Edfu, Lista dei Nômi); Onde il titolo di certe sacerdotesse ..... (Edfu, l. c.)

(L. dell. test. 33) (L. Inscr. 12, 38) (Inscr. Beni I, 459) (Stel. Metter.) (Rit. 17, 57) (C, 26, Louvr.) (Inscr. a Phila) (b. e.) sexem, impadronirsi, appropriarsi; aver potere, potenza, potestà, autorità su.... — Potere, aver la facoltà di, esser padrone di; — Possedere, tenere, avere; aver il possesso di, essere in completo possesso di (....., ...). — Dominare, signoreggiare, padroneggiare. — Sost.: potere, potestà, potenza, autorità, forza, padronanza, possesso. — Colui che ha il potere, l'autorità, ecc., cioè: padrone, possessore (V. sotto xrp). ϭⲟⲙ, ϣϭⲟⲙ (T.), ϫⲟⲙ, ϣϫⲟⲙ (M.) potestas, vis, robur, fortitudo.

(C, 26, Louvr.) plur. di forte cuore, coraggioso, animoso, ardito. — Arrogante, inso-

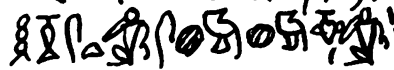
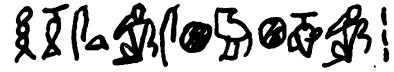
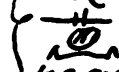
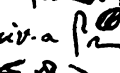
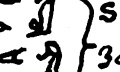
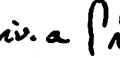
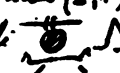
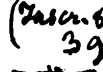
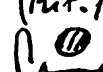
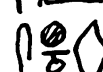
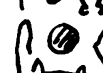
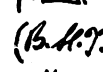
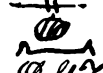
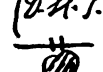
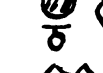
lente, albagioso, prepotente, protervo (Inno ad Ammone, Bul.).
2) — I gruppi e segni, privi del determinativo, designano un bastone od una mazza, simile ad uno scettro, od uno scettro speciale (V. la figura qui accanto).

, sexem (Inscr. Pepi I, 112, 113) Var. del prec.
— (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 175) forma (V. sxm).

, sexem (ib. 409), (Masp.) javeline. — g. m.

(Rit. freq.; Mar. Ab. I, 30) (Mar. Abyd. p. 38) (Mar. Dend.; Düm. Edfu) sexem, forma, immagine, effigie, figura, simulacro, ritratto.
— Grébant (Hymne à Amon Rā, 112, 113, 114) traduce l'espressione (germe (degli dèi), germe divino; la facoltà misteriosa di generarsi e di rinnovarsi, il principio vitale che noi concepiamo essere contenuto nel germe; — embrione di un dio, uscito da un altro dio, e quindi il suo seme. — Titolo del sole rinascente; — e quindi del defunto che risuscita.
2) — (Rit. freq.) padrone, capo, V. sotto xrp.

, sexem (Rit. 155, 2) nell'espressione , proferendo le sue parole (?); (Pierr.) pétrifieur de ses paroles (V. il seg.); (Birch) turning a deaf ear (confr. sx) in the words.

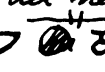
(Denkm. III, 13, e) (Edf.) (Rec. I, 15, 13) (Tombe a Gizeh) sexem, sexemu, probab. caus. di xm (V.) rompere, ecc.; signif.: spingere, cacciar via, battere, colpire, trebbiare (il grano), estrarre i grani battendo le biade, pestare, schiacciare.
ϭⲁϩⲉⲙⲉⲃⲟⲗ (M.) extrahere, ⲉϥϭⲁϩⲉⲙ, κεκομμένος, contusus.

, sexem-neser-t (Levi; Cassa funer. di Brera), nome della 8a ora della notte.

, Alcuni leggono questi segni sexmer, altri semer; noi leggiamo semer (V. ib.).
— Per gli ultimi due V. anche al fonetico ȧbmr. — Quindi
, , , , e varianti, V. sotto smr.
, , e varianti; V. sotto smr.
, , e varianti, V. sotto ȧbmr.

e varianti, V. sotto smr-nsr.

(D.-Z.-T. I, 48, 12) b.e. (Dendera) seχem-t, V.

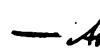
seχem-t, V. sχm.

seχemet (Z. 1868, 38 e seg.), Var. di sχm.

seχem-ti (Chab.), participio di sχm; dominante, dominatore, ecc..

(Inscr. Pepi I, 401; Tomb. Chr., El-Kab) (P. Harr. 500, verso) (ib.) seχemeχ, sχemχem, secondo Brugsch, propr. forme caus. di χm, col signif. fond. di: esser senza lavoro, esser nello stato di ozio, di scioperatezza, di poltroneria, far nulla; — quindi: svagarsi, distrarsi, divertirsi, sollazzarsi, passare il tempo.
— (Masp.) ricreare, svagare.
— Divertimento, sollazzo, piacere, distrazione, passatempo, ricreazione, spasso.
(V. De Horrack, Z. 1868, 3 e sg.).
— Spesso in parallelismo con

sχa-ḥr e varr. (V.).
(P. Harris 500, verso), (Masp.) chansons récréatives.
— In ebr. abbiamo שׂחק esser lieto, rallegrarsi, esilarare, sollazzare, rallegrare; [illegible] letizia, gaudio, allegria, allegrezza, gioia, ilarità.

seχen, 1) in connessione con sχn, significa regione (del cielo); onde (Inscr. Pepi I, 418) le due regioni dell'orizzonte. (Abyd. Mar. I, 50, 14) (Brugsch) le quattro regioni del cielo; (Masp.) i (quattro) punti cardinali del cielo. — Propr.: i quattro puntelli (V. sχn) del cielo.
2) — Equiv. a sχn nel nome seχen-ūr (Rit. 145, 39; 146, k) letteralm.: grande accerchiatore; (Birch) Great-Clasper; (Pierr.) le grand qui enferme; — nome del guardiano della 10ª Sebext (torre o pilone) della campagna di Aanru.
3) — Equiv. a sχn.

seχen, ḫne, ḫni, conditio, status.
— Nel Libro del Dūau (1, 1) pare sia adoperato come var. di sχn, stare, riposare, fermarsi, stazionare.

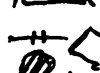
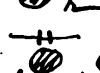
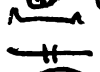
sexen (Descr. V, 40), ? Mettere insieme? piegare insieme? serrare?

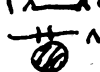
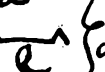
(Inscr. Pepi I, 392) (Inscr. Unas, 51) (Rit. 146, 40) (B. H. T. 81, 84) (D. H. T. 36, 22) (Decr. di Rosett.) (Rit. 59, 1)

sexen, abbracciare, cingere, circondare, accerchiare, attorniare, stringer col braccio: onde (Inscr. Pepi I, 459, (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) nelle braccia.

Serrare, rinchiudere (forma caus. di xn), abbracciare (detto dello spazio).

סכר, סגר, siriac skar, serrare, chiudere, rinchiudere.

2) — Accadere, avvenire casualmente, fortuitamente, accidentalmente; — onde

3) — Accadere, cadere, venire insieme, l'uno sull'altro; incontrarsi insieme casualmente; incontrarsi, cadere, arrivare, accadere nello stesso istante, coincidere (συμβαίνω, Canopo); — specialmente in senso astronomico e calendarico: coincidere; come per es. quando una data del mese lunare coincide colla stessa data del mese dell'anno solare; onde (Brug. 3 Festkal. Taf. IV, 23; II, 12), la festa della coincidenza, designazione appunto di questo giorno di coincidenza delle due date.

Confr. ϣⲁϣⲛⲓ (M.), ἐπιτυγχάνειν, assequi, consequi, incidere in aliquem; — adv. in ϣⲁⲛ, cum, quando, usquedum, donec; —

— Anche equiv. a ϣⲁⲛ, καιρός, τύχη, occasio.

— , acciocchè non arrivi il fatto.

— 4) — Intronizzazione di un re (B. H. T. 39, 11), di animali sacri in un tempio dopo la morte del loro predecessore (Stel. Mendes, l. 4):

5) — (D. H. T. l. c.) equiv. al seg.

6) — (Revill., Rev. égypt. 1883, 112 e seg.), la τράπεζα reale, l'ufficio del tesoriere: la cassa, l'esattoria.

(Denkm. II, 147) (ib. 92) (Lepsius Aelt. Text. 40) (ib. 10) (Inscr. Unas, 51)

sexen, una parte speciale delle vittime, degli olocausti, nelle offerte funerarie; forse pezzo del fianco, pezzo laterale (CKEN latus). — (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 186) poitrine.

— Il 3° gruppo trovasi anche equival. al prec..

sexen, (E.) morbus quidam cutis, abscessus?

שְׁחִין ulcera, postema, ascesso, da שחן, ..., ulcerare, riscaldarsi.
— Il 2° gruppo è probab. anche equiv. al prec.

sexen, puntello, appoggio, sostegno, pilastro, colonna (di legno). (Rec. I, 52, 10) (Edfu)
מִשְׁעָן, מַשְׁעֵן, bastone, appoggio, sostegno, puntello.
... V. sotto ... SXN.

s-xen, forme causative di ..., ... xn (V.); far che qualchecosa resti sospesa, far fermare, far librare sulle ali, fare stazionare; — fermare, arrestare, ritenere; — far cessare o tralasciare il moto. (Insch. Pepi I, 436) (Rit. 147, 13) (ib.) (Rit. 110, 10)
2) — Far cessare il proprio moto, fermarsi, arrestarsi, librarsi, far alto, stare, star ritto, pendere, librarsi sull'ali, posarsi, stazionare, far stazione. — Ritirarsi, rientrare.
3) — Sost.: stazione, stanza, fermata.
שָׁכַן, שְׁכֵן, fermarsi, risiedere, dimorare, posarsi, stanziare, ritirarsi in casa; שַׁכֵּן collocare, far stanziare; שָׁכֵן domicilio, abitazione.
4) — Caus. di ... xnnu.

sexen, b.e., g.m., la doppia corona dei re d'Egitto, la corona dei re dell'Alto e Basso Egitto, ἡ κχλουρκέρνη Βασιλεια ΨΧΕΝΤ (Rosetta). (Dend.) (Rosett. 26) (Philae, a, 12)

..., sexeni, V. ... SXN.

... V. sotto ... SXN.

sxenen, far vacillare, crollare, traballare, barcollare, precipitare, rovinare, cadere; rovesciare, atterrare, abbattere, gettar a terra, precipitare, capovolgere. — Distruggere, annientare, annichilare.
— I sost. corrisp.: barcollamento, crollo, vacillamento; tracollo, rovina, caduta, abbattimento, distruzione.
(C. 1, Louvre) (Esné) (Stel. Piânxi, retto, 7) (ib. 28) (Denkm. III, 2, 3, d) (Mythe d'Hor. Edfu, N. 2)
זָעַשׁ abbattere, atterrare, da שחח chinarsi, atterrare, deprimere; שקע affondarsi, sommergersi, esser represso.

(Serapeum) sxenen, sxennu, V. sxn.
(P. Rhind, 9,9)
(Rit. 64, 3)

(E.) sxenen, sxennu, V. sxn.
(Rit. 64, 9, 22, 26 e 28)

s-xenen, s-xennu, caus. di xnnu e varr. (V.); recar danno, affanno, male, dolore; esercitar violenze; tormentare.
Confr. malattia, infermità, languire di.

sxennu, causat. di xnnu (V.).
(P. Bul. N. 3, 12, 10 e seg.)
2) — Equiva sxnnu;
(An. V, 14, 4)
fermarsi; tenersi davanti al magistrato, comparire davanti il giudice (o governatore).
(An. I, 3, ult.; 4, 6)
3) — Il 1° anche equiva sxn.

sexennu (Gbg. I, N. 236 e seg.),

V. sxn.

sxennuitu (Sall. II, 7, 9), secondo Brugsch; secondo Maspero; designa un artefice od artigiano di bassa qualità; Maspero traduce tintore; Ma Brugsch dice che ciò non è provato.
Nel l. c. è dichiarata l'occupazione di questo individuo, ma i due egittologi traducono diversamente questo passo: (Brugsch) seine Beschäftigung ist das Abschneiden von Äsi-papyrus, (wobei) er ohne Kleider ist; — (Masp.) il passe son temps à couper des haillons, c'est son horreur que les vêtements.

, sexennu-t (oppure sexennu-xet) (Tomb. di Ramesse VI), Var. di sxn.

, s-xennemem (Rit. 64, 10), caus. di xnmm (V.); addormentare, addormentatore.
(Birch) Smeller; (Pierr.) le flaireur.

s-xenes' (Rit. 64, 35; Z. 1880, 77), caus. di xns' (V.);

, sexen-t, V. sxn.

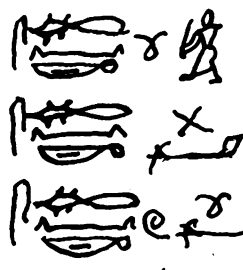
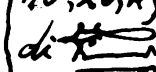
(Edfu) (Champ. Gram. 360) } sexen-t V. sxn.

, sexen-t (Stela 61, Bul.), V. sxn.

(Stel. C, 55, Louvre) (B. H. T. 8, 2) } s-xent, caus. di e varr. xnt (V.); porre, collocare, stabilire, ecc. sulla punta, sulla cima; porre davanti, innalzare al primo posto, portare al primo posto; — far avanzare, promuovere, elevare, innalzare. — Frequent. legato con , , se; onde procurare, fornire, far occupare il primo posto, il posto più avanzato, soprastante; far occupare la prima e più importante posizione; innalzare al primo grado; — innalzamento di grado. — (Masp., Z. 1879, 51) introduire à la place (V. all. 2).

} s-xent àu, promuovere qualcuno in ufficio, in dignità; conferire un grado più alto, più elevato; innalzamento, elevazione, aumento di grado (Stela 78, Bul.).
2) — דשוכין, שכן, collocare, stabilire, situare, porre, mettere; — ergere, rizzare.
3) — Equiv. al seg.

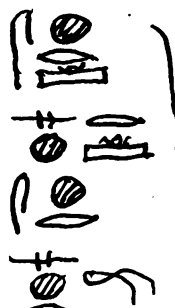
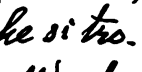
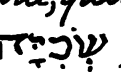
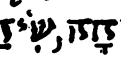
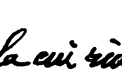
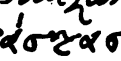
, s-xent (Prisse, VIII, 5), caus. di xnt (V.); far avanzare, far andare secondo la corrente. — Far avanzare, avanzare, promuovere, portar avanti (Conf. il prec., all. 1).

(Pit. 28, 4; 41, 3) (Z. 1879, 51) } s-xenti, V. sxnt.

, s-xenti (Abyd. Mar.) V. sxnt.

, sexen-dod (P. Mor. di Bul. 22, 10), var. capricciosa di sx; (Chab.) sordo.

, s-xendes (D. H. T. 109), caus. di xndś; mettersi in gioia, in allegria, in lieta ed allegra disposizione di animo.

, sexen-hon (Diebl. „Aeg. Denkm. 80), titolo sacerdotale, V. sotto hn-qa. Diebl. lo riferisce a sxn e traduce: sacerdote del cingimento;

sacerdote del recinto (sacro), del santuario.

[hieroglyphs] s-χenk, s-χenku (P. Med. Berl. 16,7; 18, 10; 20, 4, 5 a 9), caus. di [hieroglyphs] χnk (V.) ed equiv. a [hieroglyphs] s-χak (V.); far passare attraverso lo staccio, il filtro, il crivello; passare al crivello, allo staccio; far passare per pressione; colare, filtrare, vagliare, nella formola sχnk m-hbs ([hieroglyphs]) equival. a [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto sχak).

[hieroglyphs], sχenk-t, g. f., deriv. dal prec.: staccio, vaglio, crivello, passatoio, colatoio, filtro.
2) — Vaso da attingere, ramaiuolo, romaiolo, cucchiaio, cazzuola.
ϣλοκ (ϩαλ) cyathi libationum.

[hieroglyphs] seχer, g. m. (plur. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], che si trovano anche frequent. coll'art. sing. pa, come per es. nel P. D'Orbiney), 1) — Un piano formato con segni di scrittura; abbozzo, schizzo, progetto, disegno. — In generale: ogni documento in iscritto, atto di scrittura, istrumento, titolo, atto, χρηματισμός. (Rec. I, 84, 1)
2) — Scena, azione figurata, quadro, immagine, ritratto, שְׂכִיָּה, rappresentazione, composizione.
3) — Pensiero, idea, piano, progetto, disegno, intenzione, intento, volontà, volere, voglia, tendenza, vista, consiglio, שֵׂכֶל; — שִׂיחָה, שִׂיחַ, שִׂיחַ — meditazione, pensiero.
4) — In generale tutto ciò, la cui riuscita e il cui successo sono sottoposti alla riflessione, all'esame, che precede il fatto o l'azione.
5) — Stato, affare, maniera d'essere o di fare qualche cosa, forma, modo, maniera, proprietà, natura delle cose; amministrazione, posizione, situazione, κατάστασις.
6) — Proporzione, relazione, ragione, rapporto; ciò che si riferisce a...; — riferirsi a..., sich beziehen, to relate to, to refer, to concern.
7) — Fatto, storia, avventura, avvenimento, azione, circostanza.
8) — Uso, abitudine, consuetudine, usanza, costume, occupazione.
9) — Dogma, mito, fatto mitologico, folklore.
10) — Destino, fato.
11) — Manovra, esercizio.
12) — Potere, potenza, direzione, governo.
13) — Anche forma caus. di [hieroglyphs], χr; onde nel senso di aver cura di...; attenzione, sollecitudine, cura; sinon. di [hieroglyphs], mäχr (V.); e quindi la frase:

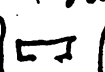
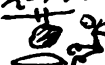
…, freq. nel senso di: aver attenzione, sollecitudine; esser sollecito, curante, attento; affannarsi intorno a qualche cosa, darsi pena per qualche cosa (Mar. Kara. pl. 41).
Perciò questo sexer è in opposizione a …, ciò che si neglige e trascura, su cui non si è messi in pena (V. Testo d'Abydos dato da Masp., p. 38 e 40).
— Si notino ancora le seguenti frasi ed espressioni:
…, occuparsi, impiegarsi in (…), metter un piano in esecuzione, eseguir un disegno.
— Detto delle truppe: fare esercizi od esercitazioni o manovre, conformi ad un piano, far gli esercizi militari.
…, fare i proprii affari, occuparsi dei proprii interessi.
…, appoggiarsi sull'azione, sul volere, sull'intervento.
…, tenace di proposito.
…, di intenzioni o di disposizioni benefiche.
… (D'Orb. freq.) … (P. Harr. 500. verso, 3, 3) secondo la forma e la maniera, come, nel modo, a guisa, a foggia, secondo il costume, l'abitudine, ecc.

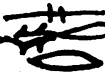
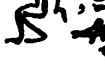
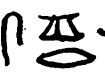
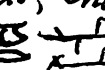
…, sexer; Var. delle b. e. del grec. Si trova questo gruppo anche nell'inscrizione funeraria di Ramesse V, ed in questo luogo Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1873, 140) lo fa equiv. a … ssxr.

… (Inscr. Sepi I, 432) … (Rit. 15, 26; 134, 2; freq.) … (Rit. 39, 3; 140, 9; Z. 1875, 91; 1880, 50) … (Rit. 31, Rit., 20, 1; 80, 8) … (ib. 39, 2; 130, 6) … (ib. 19, 12-13; 64, 13) s-xer, caus. di … xr (V.); abbattere, atterrare, precipitare, far cadere, gettar a terra, battere, sottomettere. — Ed i passivi. ϣⲁⲣ, ϣⲁⲁⲣⲉ, ϣⲟⲟⲣ (T.), ϣⲁⲣⲓ (M.), percuotere. ספר lapidare; שׂוּר, שׂוֹרֵר, abbattere, atterrare; שָׁלַךְ precipitare, gettare a basso, gettare.
— (Naville. Z. 1875, 91) coltivar la terra, lavorar la terra (colla zappa e colla vanga).

… (VI dinast.), sexer (Z. 1881, Tav. IV, 2), ?

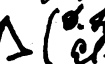
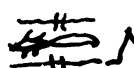
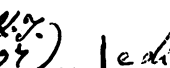
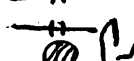
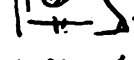
… (Brugs. 12, 7 e seg.; Z. 1872, 23) … (Rec. I, 43, 8) … (Pierr. Gloss.) sexer, tirare, trarre, estrarre, tirar fuori, cavare. … (Masp. Journ. As. 1880, 124) tirare la pezza di tela, sia per stirarla prima di piegarlo, sia per stenderla.

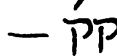
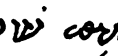
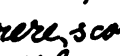
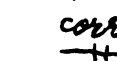
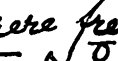
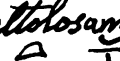
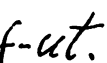
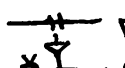
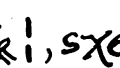
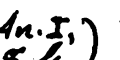
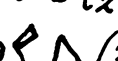
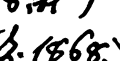
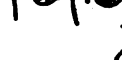
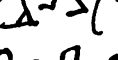
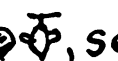
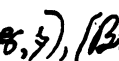
Da questo signif. fondamentale sono derivati i seguenti:
2) – Estrarre il latte, tirare il latte dalla poppa della vacca, mungere (Rec. l.c.).
3) – coprire, armare, rivestire; tempestare di –, spargere, cospergere, (Budw.-K. l.c.) to overlaid, [hieroglyphs], coprire di oro. (E, 97, 17).
4) – Smelmare, sfangare, nettare (Rit. 125, 67, Brug.).
5) – Distrarre, frastornare, allontanare, rimuovere (Rifse l.c.).
6) – l'ultimo gruppo si trova sul sarcof. Entef come variante di [hieroglyphs] ss'r (V. Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 217).

[hieroglyphs], sexer (Nav. M. d'H. VII, 3), specie di albero od arbusto.

[hieroglyphs], sexerī (Dend.), le mandibole, le mascelle.

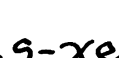
[hieroglyphs], sexerī (Rit. 125, 24), nome di uno dei 42 giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride, letter. dio dell'ipogeo. (Pierr.) dieu de la demeure de l'immolation; (Birch) Balace (Overthrower).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1868, 3) (An. I, 4, ult.) } V. [hieroglyphs] sxr.
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] frequenti

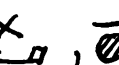
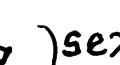
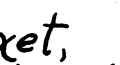
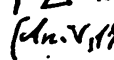
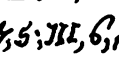
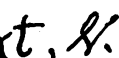
[hieroglyphs], sexeru (D. R. J. 101), V. [hieroglyphs] sxr, all. 2.

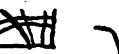
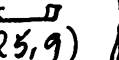
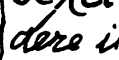
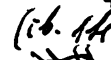
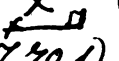
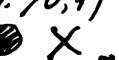
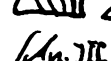
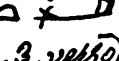
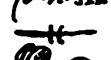
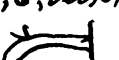
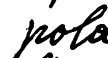
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Etiop. Bul.) } sexer-t, sexerī, ipogeo; (Birch)
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 24) } palace; (Pierr.) lieu de l'immolation.
– (Stel. at., Brug.). V. [hieroglyphs] srx.

[hieroglyphs], sexer-t (Z. 1881, tav. IV, b, 19; VI din.), V. [hieroglyphs] sxr.

[hieroglyphs], sxrd (C, 213, Louvre, epoca di Seti I), non si è trovato altrove; Brugsch trad. ipoteticamente: ributtare, respingere, rimandare.

[hieroglyphs], s-xrod (Karn.), caus. di [hieroglyphs] xrd (V.); ringiovanire, rinnovarsi, rinnovellarsi, ritornar giovane.

[hieroglyphs], s-xerdod (An. I, 8, ult.; Chab. Voy. 38), causativo di [hieroglyphs] xr-dd.

[hieroglyphs], s-xerheb (Z. 1872, 5), forma caus. di xrhb (V.); recitare cantando le sacre scritture; e in generale: cantare, canto.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 138, a) } s-xes, forma cau-
[hieroglyphs] (D. H. J. 4; El-Kab) } sativa di [hieroglyphs] xs,

(D. H. T. 107) (Stel. Mettern.) (P. Harr. 500, verso) (An. IV, 11, 8; O. Z. T. I, 4, 4, 12) (Tomb. Ramses III) e di xas, ed impuls. di SX (V.); significa: correre, correre precipitosamente, con impeto; cammi-nar rapidamente; — (Navill. Trans. VIII, 415) festinare, esser pronto, spedito, sollecito. 2) — Avverbio: rapidamente, precipitosamente, frettolosamente, speditamente, ecc.

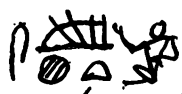
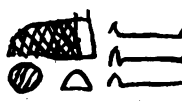
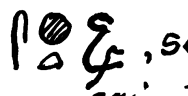
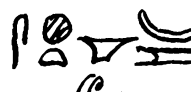
— שקק correre, scorrere, הִשְׁתַּקְשֵׁק correre frettolosamente.

(Denkm. l. c.) (Brug.) frettolosamente portante il desiderato titolo.

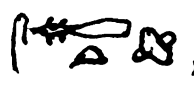
3) — (Brug.) rovesciare.

, s-xesef-ut. V. sotto xsf.

, sxesef-xerti-u (devi; Cassa funer. di Brera), nome dell'11ª ora della notte, lett.: respingitrice dei malvagi.

(An. I, 28, 4) (Z. 1868, 4) sexsex, forma radd. di SX ed equival. a SXS.

, sexsex (An. I, 8, 7), (Brug.) Var. di SXmX.

, s-xes' (Z. 1870, 77). Var. di SXrS'.

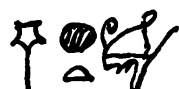
(An. V, 14, 5; III, 6, 10; Bul. 38) (Sall. I, 7, 12) sexet, V. SX.

, sext, V. SX.

, s-xet (Stel. Mettern.; Z. 1864, 46; Rev. ég. I, 26; Dend.), V. SXd.

(Rit. 125, 9) (ib. 148, 17) (B. H. T. 70, 1) (An. III, 3, verso) (Mar. Dend.) (Dend.) (Tomb. a Gurnah) (Champ. Mon. 68, 3) sexet, signif. fond.: stendere il congegno o l'apparecchio occorrente per la posa di una rete, di una pania, di un laccio. — onde 1) — prendere nella rete animali (spec. uccelli), stendere o tirare la rete; cacciare, uccellare colla rete, gettare la rete. , cacciar colla rete gli uccelli. 2) — In senso metaforico: tender agguati (P. Mor. di Bul. 9).

3) — Rete, laccio, pania, trappola, שְׂדִידִים.

4) — Intrecciare, tessere; tessitore (V. il seg.).

5) — Formare, plasmare, lavorar collo stampo, modellare; formare o spianar mattoni (An. III, 3, verso).

(Denkm. II, 126) (Dend. Mar.) sexet, intrecciare, tessere; il tessuto. cωϩ (M.), cωϩe (T.), texere, textura.
2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 3.

, sexet-u (Bierr. P. d. d. I, 53), deriv. dai prec.: cacciatori o tessitori.

sexet (liste del Nilo), una delle tante denominazioni dell'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo.

, sexet (E. 24, 12), ? — Epiteto aggiunto dopo hqt, birra.

, sexet (Inscr. Unas, 43), (Erman, Z. 1881, 42) nave, variante di usx.

(Denkm. II, 69, 70; 92, 1) (E) sexet, un frutto commestibile, di cui in Denkm. l. c. sono menzionate due specie: sexet bianco, sexet verde.

, sexet, (E.) cαω, plaga, vulnus, ulcus.
2) — (Brugsch, Rec. I, 89, 8) bottino, preda; Var. di sx (N.). שסה, שסס, שוש, שסש, saccheggiare, predare, rapire, rubare.

sexet (Z. 1868, 103). forme antiquate invece di sxnt.

sexet, nome di una dea, chiamata anche (alt. nero, torin.) sexet, amatissima di Ptah. Dea leontocefala.

(Z. 1876, 89) (An. III, 1) (Brugsch freq.) (Brug.) (Inscr. Pepi I, 373) (ib. 309) (ib. 323) sexet, propr.: l'umida pianura coperta di piante acquatiche e propria alla caccia degli uccelli (N. sxt). — Ma in generale: campagna, campo, campi; orto, prateria. cωϣe (M., T.) ager, campus. (Z. l. c.) far la sua dimora all'aperta campagna.
2) — (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 161, 162), regione, paese.
3) — Brugsch (Z. l. c.) traduce i primi tre gruppi: propr. essere in

campagna, sul campo; passare il tempo in aperta campagna; — e quindi: cacciare, caccia.
4) — Gli stessi gruppi sono anche equiv. a [hier.] sxti (o meglio sxt-ti, v.).

[hier.], sexet (Inscr. Egypt. I, 44), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) erbe.

[hier.] } sexet, 1) — ⲥⲁϩⲏⲧ (M.), ⲥⲁϩⲏⲧ (T.), Aegyptus inferior, septentrionalis, il Basso Egitto.
2) — (Rec. I, 52, 6) il re del Basso Egitto; ed anche re in generale.
— L'espressione così frequente sopra i cartelli reali, [hier.], significa propriamente Sud e Nord, Mezzodì e Settentrione; — e quindi: re dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto, re che regna su tutto l'Egitto, re del Sud e del Nord.

[hier.], sexet, equiv. al prec., all. 2.

[hier.], [hier.] (Z. 1867, 96; Denkm. III, 2, a) (Roug. Rech. p. 38) [hier.], [hier.] (Denkm. III, 71, a: Stel. Kahapi (Berl.) [hier.], [hier.], [hier.] plur. (Stel. V, 3, Leid, Roug. l. c. pl. 7.) [hier.], [hier.] (Z. 1874, 114; 1880, 42) } sexet (?), tesoriere, cancelliere o ciambellano (del re). ⲥⲁϩⲟⲧ, ⲥⲁϩⲱⲧ (M.), NI, gazophilacia.
— Sulle varie interpretazioni di questi gruppi v. l'articolo [hier.] āūa.
2) — Le Page Renouf (Z. 1867, 96) fa i primi gruppi anche equiv. al prec.
3) — Pel segno [hier.] v. sotto āūa ed il seg.

[hier.] (Torino, altare granit. C, 12) [hier.] (Denkm. II, 22, a) } sexet (opp. āūa, v.), cose, ricchezze, tesori.

[hier.], sexet (Renouf. Z. 1867, 96), ⲥⲁϥⲧⲉ (T.), ⲥⲁϥϯ (M.), ignem alere, accendere, comburere, combustio, flamma, ardor ignis. Conf. פִּיד, פִּידוֹד, favilla, scintilla, saetta, dardo che abbrucia; rabbinico פִּידוּד accendimento.
— Revillout (Z. 1880, 43) nega l'esistenza di questo vocabolo, e ritiene il gruppo erroneamente trascritto.

[hier.], sexeti (Rit. 112, 1), nome di un genio, letter.: cacciatore.

[hier.] (Abyd. Tempio di Rames. II) [hier.] (Dend. Mar.) } sexti, v. [hier.] sxt.

[hier.], sexetu (op. āūau?) (Z. 1874, 114) v. [hier.] al sost. āūa (op. sxt).

[hier.], [hier.], sost. } sexetui, sexet-t, v. [hier.] sxt.

, sexett (Masp. Gen. p. 40, 41), V. sxt, all. 2.

, sexett (Rec. II, 657), V. sxt.

, sexet-t (Z. 1868, 103), V. sxt.

, sexet-t (Inscr. V, 40), V. sxt.

(An. IV, 9, 9) (B. H. T. testi, p. 34) (Edfu) (Nav. M. d. H. I, 7) sexet-ti, agricola, agricoltore, campagnuolo, contadino, ortolano, campaio, lavoratore campestre; boscaiuolo, forestier. — Propr. uno che si aggira, che si muove per l'aperta campagna (V. sxt e confr. le espressioni ebraiche עובד, איש הָאֲדָמָה, איש שָׂדֶה אֲדָמָה, uomo o lavoratore della terra, della campagna, agricoltore, ecc.). — E quindi anche cacciatore.
2) — (Brug., Z. 1876, 94) guerriero o lanciere.

, , pl. , plur. sexet-ti, V. sxt, all. 2.

, sexetxet, (Chab.) frequentativo di sx (V.); sordità; — i sordi in generale.

, s-xetxet (P. Harris 500, verso), caus. di xtxt (V.). — (Masp.) chasser, scacciare.

(Inscr. Unas, 459) (Rit. 125, 42; 149, 31) (Rit. freq.) (Bon. 3) s-xed, causat. di xd; far discendere; — discendere, cader in basso, abbassarsi, scender giù, calar giù, lasciarsi cader in basso.
— Precipitare, atterrare, affondare, renverser, bouleverser, to turn over, to overthrow. — Ed i passivi.
— Abbassamento, affondamento, prosternazione.
— Tramontare, coricarsi, detto degli astri (Sala di Dend.).
— In oppos. a kā, ad ubn ad ānx e da fa-hr, (V.) (Rev. ég. I, 26).
— 2) — Infortunio, malanno, caso infelice, disastro, sinistro, sventura, sciagura, disgrazia, avversità.
3) — Equiv. a sxdi-u.
4) — Si possono questi gruppi considerare come metatesi di s-dxi caus. di dx, cogli stessi significati (Inscr. Unas, l. c.).
5) — Lo scorrere e il far scorrere del tempo (Rit. 42, 14; [Rosv.] évolution).
6) — Lo scorrere in giù dei fiumi.
— Quanto al 1° all., confr. שָׁחַד, שָׁדַד,

atterrare, deprimere, abbassare, declinare, incurvare; abbassarsi, chinarsi, piegarsi; umiliarsi, esser depresso; onde שחת fossa, perdizione, tomba.

, sexed (Z. 1866, 86), ? Probab. Var. di sxt (V.).

, s-xed (Rit. 33, 2), Caus. di xd.

(Stel. Pianxi, verso, 27) (Champ. Not. descr. I, 768, testo) (Pierr. V. d. I, 135) (Lanzone, Dom. dei Sp. IV, m) sexedi, sexedi-u, sexed-u, deriv. da sxd (V.). Il 1º gruppo è equiv. a questo sxd, all. 2 e 3. — Gli altri sono plurali e si possono tradurre: i precipitati giù, gli affondati, che profondano, che affondano giù.

Nel regno dei morti vi avea una regione chiamata , la valle dirupata dei sexdu, nella quale questi dovevano stare eternamente (Champ., Lanz. e Pierr. ll. cc.).

(Harr. I, 4, 7) s-xeker, caus. di , xkr (V.); ornare, fregiare — ed. i passiv. , oppure , ornato di oro.

, sxeker, deriv. dal preced.; operaio, artista, lavorante. , lavoranti in oro.

(D. T. I. I, 92, 10; 93, 23) (Champ. Gramm. 206) (Dend. Mar.) (Dend.) s-xex, forma causat. di xx (V.); eguagliare, render eguali, porre, metter al pari, ricondurre allo stato eguale, pareggiare, agguagliare, livellare, equilibrare. — Eguaglianza, parità, conformità, somiglianza, equilibrio. — E gli aggettivi corrisp.

2) — Distendere, stendere, allargare; — esser largo. — Larghezza, estensione; — largo (D. T. I. l. c.)

3) — (Z. 1870, 160) misurare; misura di lunghezza o di larghezza.

(Brug.) (Masp.) (Sall. II, 7, 6) sexex-ti. Masp. (Genr. ep. 60) trad. corriere. — Ma Brugsch non accetta questa traduzione, e ritiene il gruppo come var. della forma posteriore sxt-ti.

s', varianti di uno stesso segno alfabetico.
2) — s'e, equiv. al seg.

(Geog. I, 8.5) (Stela Mendes) (D. Bauwerk. Tav. 8) (Rit. freq.) s'e, g. m., ϢHI, ϢHEI, ϢHIE, lacus, cisterna, canalis, puteus, bacino, serbatoio, lago, pozzo, cisterna; palude. — E in generale qualunque recipiente o serbatoio d'acqua.
, s'e-ŭr (Stela di Mendes), il grande serbatoio, designazione del Nilo, verosimilmente nella sua piena.
2) — I tre ultimi gruppi significano anche: ogni spazio o superficie chiusa circoscritta; — ed anche
3) — g. f., termine, confine.
4) — (Masp.) l'Ouadi degli arabi odierni.

, s'e (Masp., Trans. 1880, 26), forse equiv. al prec., all. 2, e quindi: il tratto di terreno immediatamente circostante ad un pozzo, cioè un Wadi; — pozzo funerario.

(Rit. 99, 21), invece di s'ta (V.).

, s'e, V. st

, s'e (D. T. T. II, 41, 8), il phallus?

s'a (o. e. s'e), varianti di uno stesso segno alfabetico.
2) — Terra inondata; terreno o paese basso, umido, paludoso, acconcio soprattutto alla caccia degli uccelli, a cagione delle sue folte macchie di canne, di giunchi, di alghe, ecc.; — e quindi palude, padule, maremma, marais, pantano, stagno; — vivaio di papiri.
3) — Equiv. a s'a (B. H. T. 60, 1), specialmente in legame con un altro vocabolo, come
, s'a-menh (Dend. Mar.) la vigna.
4) — Equiv. a s'a.
5) — Equiv. a s'a (Champoll. Mon. pl. 378).
6) — Equiv. a s'a.

s'a, vigneto, vigna, vignoble, Weinberg, per lo più posto in alto e difeso da siepi

e da mura spesso provviste di torri. Freq. usato in opposiz. a laghi, stagni, giacenti in basso (B. Ll. T. 60, 1). Plur. [hierogl.] (freq.), [hierogl.] (Tomba a Gurnak).

[hierogl.] s'a, in conness. col preced.; vite, ceppo di vite; — pampino, sermento o pianta di vite. — Grappoli d'uva, uva. (Dend.) (D. H. T. 103) (Rong. T. Géog. 83) (Journ. As. 1883, 12 e 13) — (Masp. Journ. As. l. c.) feuillage, verger.
2) — V. [hierogl.] s'a, all. 2.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.], (Edfu) [hierogl.] (Dend. Mar.) s'a, deriv. dal prec.; il vino.

[hierogl.] s'a, equiv. a [hierogl.] s'a.
2) — (E.) herba olens. — Secondo Brugsch, piuttosto nome di una pianta crescente sulle sponde del Nilo, e forse identica con [hierogl.] s'atr, una specie di pianticella od erba.

[hierogl.], s'a. Il significato proprio di questo verbo non fu ancora determinato esattamente. Comunemente signif.: provvedere, disporre, ordinare, far disporre, assegnare, stabilire; — provvedimento, disposizione.
2) — (V. Masp. Journ. As. 1877, 240; 1878, 336 e seg.) prevedere, predisporre, prestabilire, prefissare, predestinare, destinare; fissare od attribuire un destino.
3) — I sost. corrisp.: destino, sorte, fato, provvidenza, predestinazione.
[hierogl.] (Stel. C, 55. Louvre, 13 e 14) destinar destini, sortir le sorti.
— Anche equiv. a [hierogl.] s'aī.
4) — In conness. coll'all. prec.; ciò che fatalmente arriva ad ognuno al termine della sua esistenza, cioè: la morte. — E quindi (Chab.) morire, sparire, perdersi, essere immolato (V. [hierogl.] s'aī).
5) — Il buon successo, risultato; utilità, utile, profitto, vantaggio, guadagno, fertilità, fecondità. — La speranza colmata e compita, ciò che corrisponde alla provvidenza.
— Usufrutto, interesse.
— I verbi corrisp.: guadagnare, arricchirsi, ecc....
— Gli aggett. corrisp.: fertile, fecondo, fruttifero, utile, profittevole, giovevole, buono, opportuno, conveniente, ordinato; provvisto.
ϣⲁⲩ (T.) utilitas; ⲣ-ϣⲁⲩ (M.), ⲉⲣϣⲁⲩ, utile, fertile esse; decere, decens esse; ⲉϥ-ⲉⲣ-ϣⲁⲩ (T. M.)

Καλός, pulcher, honestus; — שוה esser utile, giovevole, portare il frutto; שוה giovevole.

[hieroglyphs] (P. di Berl. I, l. 51 e 121; Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, p. 75 e 142) letter. che amano i guadagni su me, cioè: che pretendono, che vorrebbero arricchirsi a mie spese.

[hieroglyphs] } (An. IV, 9, 1; 16, 2; 17, 6; Sall. III, 5, 11) ad usum, in usum, a profitto di, per uso di, per..

6) — (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 150) aver l'abitudine di.., far sempre, frequentemente od assiduamente l'azione indicata da un verbo seguente; — e quindi ausiliare di questo verbo e formativo di un tempo corrispondente al tempo copto in ϣα.

[hieroglyphs] (P. di Berl. I, l. 156 e seg.) io mi rifugio sempre [hieroglyphs] (ib. 126), forse che Iddio dimenticherà qualcuno che egli ha favorito fino adesso?

[hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind. l. 5) [hieroglyphs] (Beni-Hass.) } s'a, Brugsch lo fa equival. al prec. all. 5. — (Chab., Z. 1873. 138) generazione maschile, creatura maschile; in opposiz. a [hieroglyphs] rnn. V. però su questa opposiz. all'art. [hieroglyphs] s'aī. — Il 2° gruppo trovasi anche come equiv. a [hieroglyphs] s'a.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1866, 21) } s'a, la stagione dell'inondazione, la stagione in cui il Nilo suole ingrossare ed inondare la contrada, il periodo dell'inondazione, la prima tetramenia dell'anno.

Si potrebbe anche riferire a [hieroglyphs] s'a, e tradurre la stagione della vendemmia o della vite.

Questa stagione corrispondeva, nell'anno normale sotiaco, all'intervallo dal 20 Luglio al 16 Novembre.

— V. sotto [hieroglyph] āb i nomi dei quattro mesi di questa stagione.

[hieroglyphs], sa, (E.) pellis? — Nel l. c. si parla del s'a di un cane.

[hieroglyphs] } s'a (Z. 1873, 12), artiglio, unghia o zampa di uccello.

2) — Palmo, spanna (forse in affinità con שטח, [copt.], distendere, stendere, allungare, dilatare, allargare), parte del braccio o cubito egizio: si distingueva in grande spanna e piccola spanna (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] mh).

3) — I due ultimi sono anche equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], s'a (Z. 1873, 12), propr. una terra distesa, שדה pianura, campagna piana, rasa; campo

(dal prec. שׁנער); — designazione comune della grande pianura della Mesopotamia.

s'a (*D.H.I. 19,30*), *identico ad* āas, *chiamare, invocare, invitare a, ecc.*

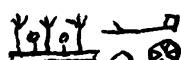
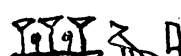
s'a (*Inscr. Regi I, 4 ko*). *Var. ant. di* s'a, *all. 2, stagno.*

(*P. Mag. Harr. V, 4*) (E) s'a, *una specie particolare di cane, opp. un animale simile al cane.*
In Champ. Not. Descr. 428, N. 20 ha questo nome la figura qui disegnata.
2) — Il 2° ed il 3° anche egizia al seg.
3) — Confr. as'.

(*Rit. 112,5*) (*Champ. Dict.*) (*Sall. II, 5, 7*) s'aà, s'aàu, *porco, maiale.* ⲉϣⲱ (*E.M., T*) *sus, scropha*; ⲉϣⲁⲩ (ϩⲛ) *porci.* — *Lauth è di opinione che questo vocabolo potrebbe esser affine con* שִׁקְרָא *fallo, menzogna, falsità, empietà, a cagione dell'impurità dell'animale dal vocabolo egizio designato.*

s'aàu (*P. Med. 4,3*), *una bevanda, la cui natura non è ancora determinata. — Forse identico od affine a* s'a, *vino. Confr.* סֹבֶא, *bevanda, vino.*

s'aàs (*Rit. 125,57*), *g.m., una parte speciale della porta egizia: la toppa? (Birch) the lock, (Pierr.) la clé. — Confr.* [illegible] *stipite.*

saàs (*Rit. 32,4; 48,1; 48,30, ecc.*), *affrettarsi a venire, venire in fretta, correre; percorrere, attraversare, passar oltre, passare, varcare, seguire; avanzarsi; venire.*
V. e, s'as.

(*P. Gnd. 2,3*) (*Rit. 164,7; 109,9*) (*b. e. freq.*) (*Rit. 17,12; 146,f; 163,6*) s'aā, *cominciare, principiare, intraprendere, cominciare con* (). — *Principio.* — *Primo.* — *Da prima, prima, innanzitutto.*
Σαχπηρις, *il primo generato.*
, far da prima, fare prima.
Confr. ϣⲁ *nei composti* ⲡϣⲁⲥⲱⲛⲧ *prima creatio*, ⲡϣⲁⲙⲓⲥⲉ *primogenitus.*

2) — ϣⲁ, usque, usque ad, ad; sino a, nelle freq. formole [hieroglyphs] sino all'eternità, eternamente; sinonimo di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], ecc.
— [hieroglyphs] ..... (Chab.) depuis...; da, dacchè, dopochè, da quando.
3) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyph], s'aā (Z. 1864, 39), ϣⲉ, centum, il numero cento, 100; — onde

[hieroglyph], s'aā, stoffa il cui filo era composto di cento fili torti insieme.

[hieroglyphs], s'aā, g. m. (Z. 1874, 148), (P. Mateni. di Londra) volume, capacità.
— (Eisenl., Z. 1875, 28) spazio; — casa, granaio, magazzino di frutti.

[hieroglyphs] (Chab.) [hieroglyphs] (Brug.) s'aāar (P. Bologna N. 1094, 2, 5). Brugsch lo ritiene una var. di [hieroglyphs] s'aār (V.).
— (Chab., P. Mag., p. 126) mascella. Ambedue le interpretazioni hanno ancor bisogno di più valide conferme. Confr. tuttavia demot. s'āl, copto ϣⲁⲗⲉⲧ, ebr. שֵׁן, dente.

[hieroglyphs], s'aāar (P. Amherst, IV, 3), ident. a שַׁעַר, entrata, porta (del campo, della città, della fortezza, del tempio); — e nello stesso tempo, secondo le idee degli Orientali, tribunale, palazzo di giustizia, sala d'udienza del tribunale.
— Chab. traduce prigione.
Confr. בֵּית הַסֹּהַר, אָסִיר, סֹהַר, carcere, prigione, torrione.

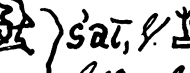
[hieroglyphs], s'aāī (Champ. Not. descr. 688), (Brug.) colui che accorda benedizioni, prosperità e un avvenire pieno di speranze (Confr. [hieroglyphs], s'aī), quasi l'Agathodemon. — Quindi frequente designazione (specialm. nelle invocazioni) di un dio o re benefico. — Ond'è che nel P. Rhind è tradotto [hieroglyphs] hon-f, Sua Maestà.

[hieroglyphs], s'aār (D. H. I. 4, 42), (Brug.) promessa, impegno.
Confr. ϣⲁⲣⲱ, ϣⲁⲣⲟ (M.), praecepit, vovit, promisit.
— (De Roug., Attaques etc. 10) sortilegio.

[hieroglyphs], s'aāsaā (A. Baillet, Rec. de trav. III, 39), passeggio, bastione, boulevard, stradone; — terrazzo, spianato.
— V. [hieroglyphs] s'asa-t.

[hieroglyphs], s'aā-t (Stel. C, 103, Louvre). Pierr. trad. città, שער.

[hieroglyphs], s'aātaāu (Chab. P. Mag. 121), una parte determinata di una nave, che Chab. trad. finestra, dal copto ϣⲁⲧⲥ.
— Lauth penserebbe a שית, שׁית, spino, vepre, siepe di spine; — oppure a שׁתיל, piantoncino, pianticella, verga, bacchetta, זמיר idem, ramicello.

[hieroglyphs], s'aī (An. III, 6, ult.; 8, 6), equiv. al seg.
2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] s'aī
3) — (Champ. Not. Descr. 428, N.° 20) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] s'a.

[hieroglyphs] (Rein. Chrest. 3, a, 13; Masp. g. ép., 23), [hieroglyphs] (Sall. V, 9, 6 e 7), [hieroglyphs] (Mél. d'Arch. III, 61) } s'aī, equivalente a [hieroglyphs] s'a in tutti i suoi significati; ma più freq. come sost., g. m.; onde il plur. [hieroglyphs] (Harris I, 12, a, 1; b, 9), ed anche [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 42, col. 10), utile, profitto, usufrutto, interessi, provviste; — forse anche per la produzione e pel nutrimento di altri (confr. [hieroglyphs] s'aī).
— Caus. [hieroglyphs] s-s'aī (Brug. Mon. IV, 1, a, 6), (Greb. Mél. l. c.) fare un destino.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Harr. 500, verso, I, 4, 3 e 12), [hieroglyphs] (P. di Bul. III, I, 20, 12), [hieroglyphs] (ib. l. 11) } s'aī, sost., g. m., equiv. al prec. (Masp. Journ. As. 1877, 240; 1878, 336 e seg.), sorte, destino, ecc.; specialm. cattivo destino, funesta sorte; — e quindi: morte, sparizione, perdita, immolazione; — (Chabas) anche verbo: morire, sparire, perdersi, essere immolato.
— (Masp.) achèvement de son sort.

[hieroglyphs] (Journ. As., ll. cc. all'art. prec.), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 1880, 399), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, d), [hieroglyphs] (1873, 138) } s'aī, deriv. dai prec.; il Destino, il Fato, divinità frequentemente associata alla dea [hieroglyphs] rnn, la Fortuna.
— V. Chab. all'art. [hieroglyphs] s'a.

[hieroglyphs], s'aī (Journ. As. 1880, 399), equiv. al prec.
— (Bergm., Buch v. Durchw. d. Ew., p. 46) equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], s'aī (Bergm. l. c. prec., p. 25), in conness. coi prec., e var. di [hieroglyphs] saāī.

[hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.), [hieroglyphs] } s'aī, V. [hieroglyphs] s'a; il 1.° relativamente alla produzione,

al nutrimento o mantenimento.

, s'aīu, forma plur. di s'aī (V.).

, s'airti (Chab. P. Mag. 8,1) far voti.

, s'a-īt (An. V, 17,2), sostant. equiv. a s'a (V.), provvedimento, disposizione, predestinazione, ecc.

, s'aīt, g. m. (Rec. I, 28, 10); V. s'aī.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

, s'aīt (Stela Apis N. 459), abbattere (bestie, uomini, ed anche alberi), uccidere, ammazzare, accoppare.
2) — Forse var. del prec.
3) — od anche equiv. a .
— Confr. שעט ammaccare; שׁאת, שׁאיה, devastazione, distruzione, rovina.

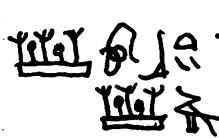
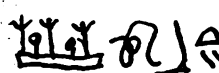
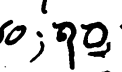
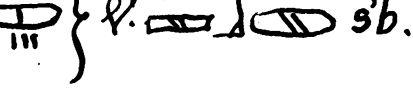
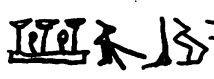
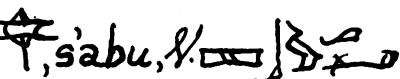
, , (Rit. 130, 4; 148, 5) , (P. di Berl. I, l. 126) , , (P. Rhind, I, 5; — E.) s'au, sost. equivalente a s'a, all. 5.

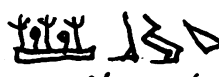
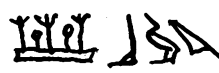
, s'au, (E.) morbus oculorum.

, s'au, (E.) calefacere.

, , (An. IV, 8, 11; Sall. II, 5, 4) , , (J. de Rougé; Edf. 49, V) s'au, s'aui, s'au-īt-u, V. s'a.

, s'aubu (Rit. 147, 15), fiamma, vampa, Confr. שבב, arabo شبّ, avvampare, ardere, accendere; שְׁבִיב fiamma, vampa, scintilla.

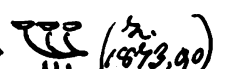
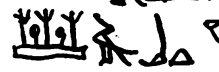
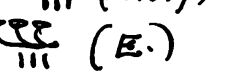
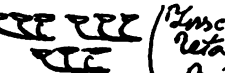
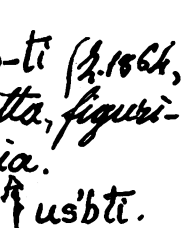
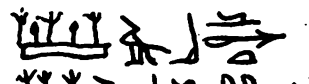
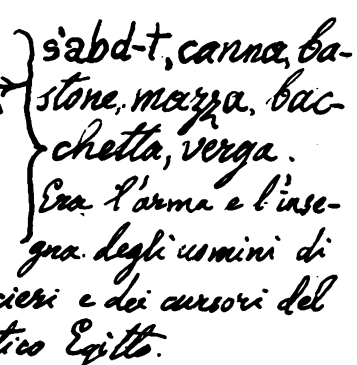
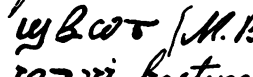
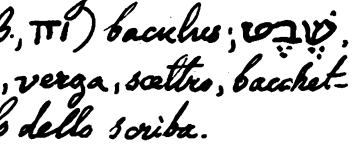
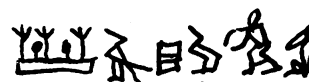
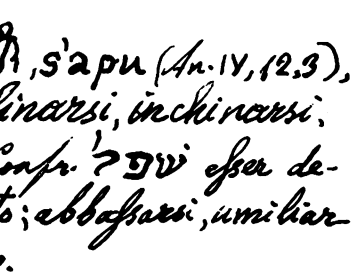
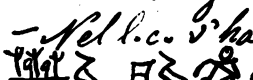
, s'a-ut (Inscr. Sepi I, 4 fil), stagno? V. s'a.

 (D'Orb. 16, 10; 17, 1) (P. Harr. I, 26, 6) (Z. 1873. 90) s'aūabu, ϣⲟⲩⲉ, ϣⲃⲉ, persea arbor, l'albero chiamato dai botanici Balanites aegyptiaca.
— (Masp.) anche fiori di persea.
 (Harr. l. a.), legno di persea, del qual legno si eseguivano statue.

, s'aūab-t (Z. 1864, 90, Birch), il fico del persea, il frutto dell'albero prec.

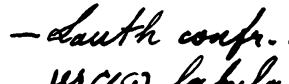
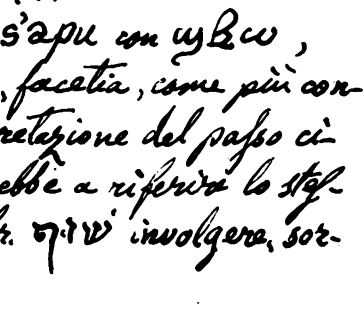
[hieroglyphs] s'aūabti, variante di [hieroglyphs] s'abti.

[hieroglyphs], s'aūab-ti (Lou. stat.), anfora, brocca, vaso; [Hebrew], coppa, bacino, vaso, nappo; [Hebrew] orciuolo, ampolla, fiasco, fiala.

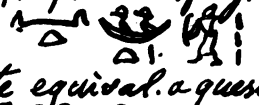
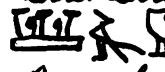
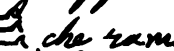
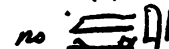
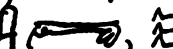
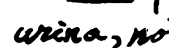
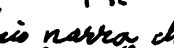
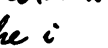
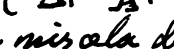
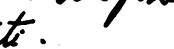
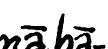
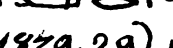
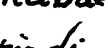
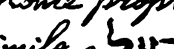
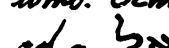
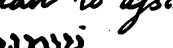
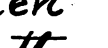
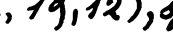
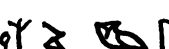
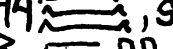
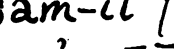
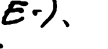
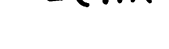
[hieroglyphs] s'ab, s'abu, [hieroglyphs] plur. V. [hieroglyphs] s'b.

[hieroglyphs], s'abu, V. [hieroglyphs] s'abti.

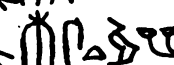
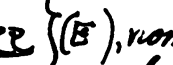
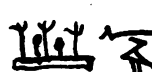
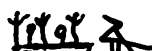
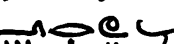
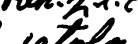
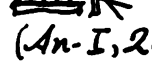
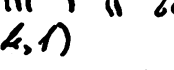
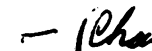
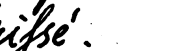
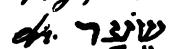
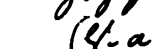
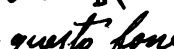
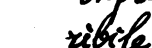
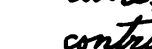
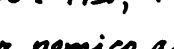
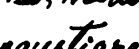
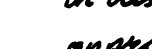
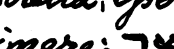
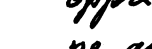
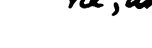
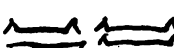
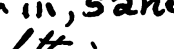
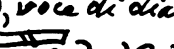
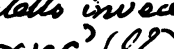
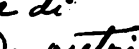
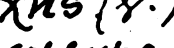
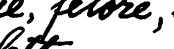
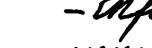
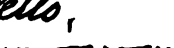
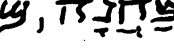
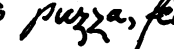
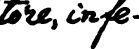
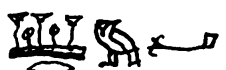
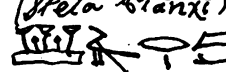
[hieroglyphs], s'abu, V. [hieroglyphs]

[hieroglyphs], s'abu, Var. di [hieroglyphs] s'b e di [hieroglyphs] xb.

[hieroglyphs], s'abu, deriv. dal prec.; un blocco di pietra da sgrossare, da squadrare.

[hieroglyphs] (L. 1873, 90), [hieroglyphs] (E.), [hieroglyphs] (Insc. Reta, 3), [hieroglyphs] (Insc. Bep. I, 367), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 373) s'abu, s'ab-t. Naville (L. l. c.) considera il 1º gruppo come una variante di s'aūabu.
— Il 2º gruppo è da Stern (E) identificato con ϣⲱⲟⲃⲉ foenum grecum. — Brugsch lo fa ident. a [hieroglyphs] s'b.
— Masp. traduce i tre ultimi: fiori di persea.

[hieroglyphs] s'ab-t, s'ab-ti (L. 1864, 28), statuetta, figurina funeraria. V. [hieroglyphs] us'bti.

[hieroglyphs] plur. [hieroglyphs] plur. s'abd-t, canna, bastone, mazza, bacchetta, verga. Era l'arma e l'insegna degli uomini di scorta, degli uscieri e dei cursori del fisco dell'antico Egitto.
ϣⲃⲱⲧ (M. B., ⲡⲓ) baculus; [Hebrew], [Hebrew], bastone, verga, scettro, bacchetta; penna, stilo dello scriba.

[hieroglyphs], s'apu (An. IV, 12, 3), (Brugsch) inclinarsi, inchinarsi, abbassarsi. Confr. [Hebrew] esser depresso, abbattuto; abbassarsi, umiliarsi; umile, basso.
— Nel l. c. v'ha la frase [hieroglyphs] che Masp. (Gen. ep. 33) trad.: dodeliner du cou; (Goodw., Cambr. Essay, 1858, 253) to play (?) and to be behind hand (?).
— Lauth confr. s'apu con ϣⲃⲱ, ϣϥⲱ, fabula, facetia, come più conveniente interpretazione del passo citato, e indicherebbe a riferire lo stesso s'apu all'ebr. [Hebrew] involgere, sorprendere.

[hieroglyphs], s'amā (An. IV, 11, 8;

v, 6, 1), ϣⲉⲙⲉⲓ, desiderare, bramare, volere, disiare, desiderar vivamente, agognare; aver desiderio, brama.

s'amāī (P. Med. Berl. 13, 9, 10) nell' espress. s'amāī ... che è evidentemente equival. a quest' altra (E.)

— Brugsch, osservando i gruppi ..., ... che rammentano ..., ... ⲙⲏ urina, nota che Plinio narra che i gualcherai o folloni (... e var.) si servivano di una miscela di acqua e urina per fregare e strofinare e lavare i panni portati.

s'amābāiru (Z. 1879, 29), nome proprio di uomo. Erman lo assimila a שׁמ־בעל od a שְׁמוּאֵל.

s'amāten (P. Harr. I, 19, 12), specie di frutto.

s'am-īt (E.). V. s'amāī.

s'ames, s'amestu (E), nome di una pianta medicinale.

s'anam, שׁוּנֵם città d'Issachar.

s'anas' (An. III, 5, 11). V. s'ans'.

s'anur, s'anurui. (Z. 1871, 133) (An. I, 24, 1) (Lepage Ren. l. c.) Bristle, setola, pelo.

— (Chab., Voy.) hérissé.

Confr. ebr. שֵׂעָר cald. שְׂעַר, pelo, capelli, chioma.

— Brugsch e Lauth trascrivono il 2º gruppo ... zaruna (4. a questo fonetico).

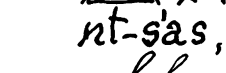
Confr. שָׂעַר aver orrore, שַׂעֲר orribile, orrendo, שׂרר esser avverso, contrario, nemico. צוּר, צרר, metter in distretta, esser nemico, angustiare, opprimere; צַר calamità, afflizione, angoscia.

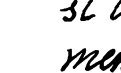
s'anes' (An. IV, 9, 10), voce di dialetto invece di ... ⲭⲛⲥ' (V.); putridume, fetore, sozzura, ecc. — infetto.

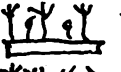
ϣⲛⲟⲩϣ, ?צַחֲנָה puzza, fetore, infezione.

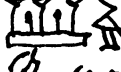
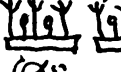
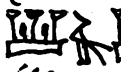
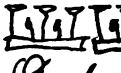
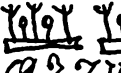
s'ariltà-t, s'arità.

Così legge Lauth i gruppi che Chab. legge s'atiltà e s'atità (V.).

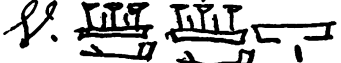
s'arem, s'armā, ϣⲉⲗⲉⲙ, שָׁלַף, evaginare; tirare, cavar fuori, sguainare, estrarre, fare uscire, torre, levare, sfoderare. (Stela Piānxi) (Harr. I, 78, 11)
2) — V. il seg.

s'armā (Chab. Rocher. 72) riposare, mettersi in riposo. — Posare, riposare intatto, illeso.
שָׁלַם aver pace, rappacificarsi; שָׁלוֹם pace; שָׁלֵם compiuto, perfetto, intiero, sano e salvo.

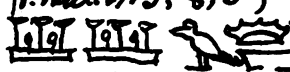
s'armā, identico all'ebr. שָׁלַם, assiro salmu, s'alām (sost.), arab. سلم, salutare, augurare salute e felicità, fare auguri di felicità. — Ringraziare, render grazie, esprimere il ringraziamento con un segno esterno, presentare umilmente i suoi ringraziamenti, i suoi rispetti. Attestare la sua sottomissione ringraziando, prestare omaggio a.. — Saluto, rispetto, omaggio, inchino, riverenza, ringraziamento. (Chab. Ant. hist. 241) (D. H. T. 14) (Harr. I, 42, 7) (Med. Abu) (Géog. II. N. 174)

s'armātà oppure s'armatà-t (An. I, 17, 5), designa i viveri che si davano come imposte di contribuzione o di multe, o come retribuzione. Le contribuzioni in natura, le quali, sebbene imposte, avevano tuttavia il nome di offerte, doni. (B.) (Chab. Voy. 70)
Conf. il prec. e l'ebr. שָׁלוֹם, שִׁלּוּם, costr. שִׁלֻּמִים, שִׁלֻּמָה, retribuzione, ricompensa; contribuzione, multa, punizione.

s'ares' (An. I, 18, 5), affrettarsi, aver fretta; rifugiarsi, affrettarsi a, correre a, recarsi in fretta a. — Rapido, svelto, lesto, spedito, frettoloso, premuroso.
Secondo Brugsch, derivato da un radicale s'ar o s'er, che si è conservato nel copto ϣⲉⲣ (ⲉⲃⲟⲗ) effugere.

s'as (P. Med. Berl. 9, 8), nell'espressione mnt-nt-s'as, che forse forma un solo vocabolo per designare una pianta speciale.

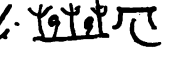
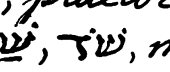
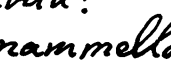
s'as (E), fendere? tagliare?

(Inscr. Pepi I, 332, 516) (Inscr. Unas, 223) (Brug.) (D. 2. T. Lit, 14) s'as, voce del dialetto invece di xas (B.), שוּר, avanzarsi, avvicinarsi in fretta, rapidamente, velocemente; accorrere; affrettarsi ad avvicinarsi, a venire.
2) — (Inscr. Pepi I, 332) percorrere.
V. il seg.

(Stel. Metter.) (Chab.) (Benfan. II, 142, c) s'as, forse equival. al prec.; viaggiare, correre, camminare, percorrere, attraversare, passare, passare davanti.
— Sinon. di sūa.
— (Chab.) far avanzare, spingere avanti.
— Equiv. al seg.?

(Z. 1871, 65) (Düm., Edfu) (Harr. I, 79, 3) s'as', s'asa, ϣⲁϣ, ϣⲉϣ, dispergere, dissipare, aspergere, ; — coprir di..; — (Z. l. c.) seguire. — Forse equiv. al prec.?

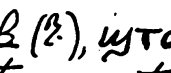
(Dend. Mar.) (D. 2. T. II, 2, 11) (ib. 13, 7) s'as', s'as'a, שוּר, fondare, gettare le fondamenta, stabilire il fondamento, fabbricare, edificare, costruire, innalzare, erigere; — fortificare, assodare, affermare, rafforzare.
2) — Far giusto, diritto; ϣⲁϣ, ϣⲱϣ, aequare, parem reddere; ϣⲏϣ, aequale, rectum, par esse.

s'as'a (Chab. Mél. III, 188), g. m., ϣⲱϣ, ignominia, abjectio, turpitudo; ϣⲁϣⲓ (M.) amaritudo.
2) — Equiv. al seg..

, s'as'a (Chab.) derivato dal prec.; scellerato, infame.

, s'as'a (P. Med. 9, 10; 10, 2), (E) deriv. dal seg.; focacce di uva passa compressa.
— Nel P. Harr. I, 20, a, 15, si trova il gruppo s'as'a, che Brug. trad.: palle di cristallo o di vetro.
— Forse è equiv. al seg., o frutto dello pianta seg..

s'as'a (P. Med. Eb. 9, 12; 10, 2), uva passa? zibibbo?
plur.
— appare ident. a ϣⲁϣⲓ (M., π), myrrha?

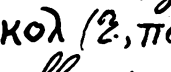
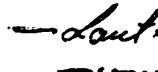
[hieroglyphs], s'as'aā (Sal demot.), V. [hieroglyphs] s'aās'aā.

[hieroglyphs], s'as'a-īt, (E) guttur? — (Brug.) secondo ogni apparenza, var. di dialetto invece di [hieroglyphs], collum, cervix.

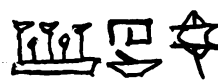
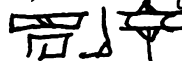
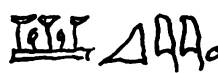
[hieroglyphs], s'as'a-t (P. Bul. N. 3, 8, 5) / [hieroglyphs] s'as'a-ti, h.e. (Stela Horma-Xi, Vien.) — nicchia, nicchia di finestra; Varr. invece di [hieroglyphs] e varr. s's'd. — V. anche s'aās'aā [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], s'a-t, V. [hieroglyphs] s'a.

[hieroglyphs], s'a-t (Stel. Metter.), cagna, femm. di [hieroglyphs] s'a (V.).

[hieroglyphs], s'at, (E) intestinum quoddam, praecordia? — Confr. שד, שׁד, mammella.

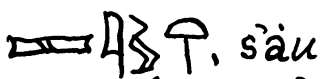
[hieroglyphs] s'a-t, V. [hieroglyphs] s'a.

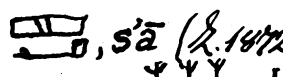
[hieroglyphs], s'at, V. [hieroglyphs] s'a.

[hieroglyphs], s'atābu (Chab. Ét. Mag., p. 133) museler; confr. con ϣⲧⲟⲃ (T.), ϣⲧⲟϥ (M.), obturare os capistro; capistrum, camus, κημὸς, كمامة.

[hieroglyphs] s'atiltā-t, sa= titā-t (An. I, 24, 3; 23, 3) secondo la lettura di Chabas (Lauth legge s'ariltā-t e s'aritā, V.). Chab. (Voy.) trad. gouffre, précipice, abisso, baratro, golo, precipizio. Confr. ϣⲕⲟⲗ (T., ⲡⲉ), ὀπή, foramen, hiatus, ocellus, specus, שׁאול. — Lauth riferisce anche a שְׁאֵרִית, שְׁרִיד, resto, rimanente. Ma egli dà la sua lettura solamente come verosimile.

[hieroglyphs], s'a-tu (P. Med. 9, 11), ceppo di vite; V. [hieroglyphs] s'a.

[hieroglyphs] (Louvre, C, 3) / [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 45; Roug. Rech. 141) s'ad, antica scrittura invece della posteriore [hieroglyphs] s'd (V.); ϣⲁⲧ, exscindere, secare, fendere, spaccare; — in particolare fendere il suolo per scavare una tomba, un canale; e più di: scavare una tomba od un canale (l. c.).

2) — Forse anche equivalente a [hieroglyphs] s'a-īt, all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], s'aheb (Sarc. Pank. mist. Vien.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] s'hb.

[hieroglyphs], s'aqi (Stel. Piānxi, verso, 36), anello, orecchino, pendente; ϭⲁⲗϫⲉ, ἐνώτια, inaures; נזם anello, orecchino, fibbia.

[hieroglyphs], s'aqu (Harr. I, 13, 8), sembra un ornamento a forma di scanalature nelle colonne, che, come risulta dal l. c., poteva esser fatto di oro e di pietre preziose; — scanalatura in generale.

[hieroglyphs], s'aqu (Tav. stat.), ? Lauth riferisce a שוק, שקק, correre, scorrere quà e là, od a שוק gamba, coscia.

[hieroglyphs], s'ak (Inscr. Pepi I, 369) ?.

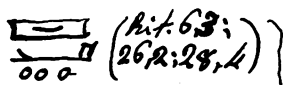
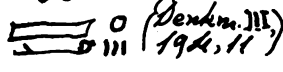
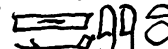
[hieroglyphs], s'aker (Tav. Stat.), antica forma del più recente [hieroglyphs] sqr.

[hieroglyphs], s'au (Inscr. Unas, 558; Inscr. Pepi I, 282), forma antiquata di [hieroglyphs] su, ombra, ec. (V.).

[hieroglyphs], s'ak (Inscr. Unas, 29), (Maspero, Rec. de trav. III, 183) boutons de la mamelle ou sur la mamelle.

[hieroglyphs], s'ā (Z. 1872, 9), Var. delle b. e. di [hieroglyphs] s'aā.
2) — (Philae) equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], s'ā, costruire, fabbricare, edificare, creare, formare. — Formare per mezzo di taglio, d'intaglio, d'incisione. V. il seg.

[hieroglyphs], s'ā (D. Z. T. I, 48, 86), tagliare, recidere, segare, troncare, tagliare in pezzi, tagliuzzare.
2) — sost.: taglio, fetta, ritaglio, sezione, segmento, pezzo. — Od anche: il tagliatore, il fendente, cioè il coltello, la spada.
ϣⲁⲧ, portio, fragmentum, truncus; ϣⲁⲧϣⲁⲧ varia frusta, fragmenta.
— (E.) sectio, ictus, plaga.
3) — (Chab.) immolare; immolazione, morte.

[hieroglyphs], s'ā (a., Doppia Statua di Meidan), guerriero; verosim. deriv. dal prec.

[hieroglyphs], s'ā, (E) petere? rogare? esaminare?

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 63; 26, R. 28, 4), [hieroglyphs] (Abusimbel), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 194, 11), [hieroglyphs] (plur.) — s'ā, g. m., sabbia, sabbia della terra o della riva del mare, arena, ϣⲱ (T. M.), ϣⲟ (T.), ⲡ; — grani di sabbia.

2) — (Rit. 26, 2; 28, 4) cibi, vivande. V. s'āīt.

s'ā, g. m., equiv. al prec., all. 1.
2) — regione sabbiosa, terreno sabbioso.
b. e. (Edfu)
3) — Suolo, pavimento, in generale.

s'ā, g. f. (plur. ,), trattato, libro, capitolo, lettera, scritto, scrittura, papiro. , il gran libro, il libro mastro.
(Rit. 23, 2) , scriba di lettere.
(Rit. I, 22) (Liebl. N. 1344) (Stel. 1486, Bul.) (Liebl. N. 78) particolari impiegati regi, cui era affidata la redazione di scritture ufficiali. Essi avevano un mer, chiamato , capo o direttore degli affari regi di redazione.
a. (Denkm. II, 7)
(Tomba delle piramidi, N. 75) capo redattore.
(a.)
(k. 1875, 118), biblioteca, archivio; onde , segretario d'archivio.
— V. anche sotto ḥtp.

, s'ā (Inscr. Sepi I; 1, 25), (Masp.) percer, bucare, forare. Confr. il seg.

s'ā opp. hotep? Noi li abbiamo messi al fonetico ḥtp (V.).

s'āāu, s'āī, s'āi. V. s'ā.

(Rit. 140, 15; 142, 2, k; 151, d; 6, 1, var.) (Harr. I, 39, seg.; freq.) (E.) (Dend.) s'āī, V. il più freq. s'āīt.
2) — (Rit. 142, 24, 151, d) le sabbie, la sabbia. V. s'ā, all. 1.

, s'āī, V. s'ā.

, s'ā-īt (D. H. T. II, 35, b, 5). sost. corrisp. al prec.

(P. Med. Berl. 13, 12) (E.; Journ. As. 1883, 34) s'āīt, cibo, vivanda, alimento; (E.) cibus quidam seu puls; (Chab.) cibi, vivande offerte ai templi. Brugsch riferisce a ϣⲱⲧⲉ, ϣⲱⲧ, ϣⲟⲧ, farinae subactae massa, e lo fa affine a s'zt, con eguale o simile significato; pasta.
— Lo stesso vocabolo si trova equival. a sāt, a bnr-t ed a dqu (ⲧⲱⲕ, βῶλος, massa), e quindi: pane, focaccia e simile.
— , (Chab.) cuocitore di vivande, cuoco.

[hieroglyphs], s'āu, plur. di [hieroglyphs] s'ā.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 92) [hieroglyphs] (Pap. Anast. Ra. 10 e 40) } s'āu, s'āu-ti, V. [hieroglyphs] s'āt.

[hieroglyphs], s'āfu (An. IV, 15, 9). (Brug.) Var. di [hieroglyphs] sfā.

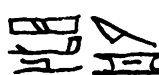
[hieroglyphs], s'āmu (Rit. Nebseni), Nav. (Z. 1873, 82) trad. ipotet. orner.

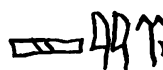
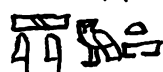
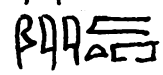
[hieroglyphs], s'ām-roχet (Rec. IV, 87, 13), soprannome di [hieroglyphs] māsā-ruu. V. s'mrχt.

[hieroglyphs], s'ās-t (Düm., Edf.) terra o polvere colorata, che adoperavasi come materia colorante; materia colorante in genere. ϣⲱⲓϣ (M.), ϣⲟⲉⲓϣ (T.), ϣⲁϣ, pulvis; — שׁשׁר, שָׁשֵׁר, minio, sinopia.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Sepi I, freq.) } s'ā-t (Rit. 129, 4 e var.; Chab. Voy. 136 e seg.), V. [hieroglyphs] s'ā.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] D. E. T. 99, 26; Stel. 74, Bul.) [hieroglyphs] (E), [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (plur.); [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 59) } s'ā-t, cost. di [hieroglyphs] s'ā. 2) — Verbo equiv. allo stesso s'ā, e quindi anche a [hieroglyphs] s'ād. — Chab. trad. [hieroglyphs] ferite.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Mon. I, 4, 4) [hieroglyphs] (E.; Stel. 39, Torino) [hieroglyphs] (Abyd.) } s'āt, V. [hieroglyphs] s'ā e [hieroglyphs] s'ā. 2) — Il 2° e 3° nei ll. cc. sono equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Geo. III. 115; D. H. T. 35) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. II. 35, 4; Brug. Dict.) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Calend. di Med.-Abû) } s'āt, una specie di focaccia o torta, che si potrebbe tradurre letter. col vocabolo tedesco equivel. Sand-torte (confr. il prec.), che è la tourte fondante dei francesi. — Torta succosa che si scioglie in bocca, una specie di sfogliata. — V. [hieroglyphs] s'āit.

[hieroglyphs], s'āti, equiv. al prec.. 2) — Nel St. Mettern. di Londra si trova questo vocabolo col significato, secondo Revillout (Rev. égypt. II, 314, nota) di spartimento, divisione, partage. V. [hieroglyphs] s'ā e [hieroglyphs] s'ād.

[hieroglyphs], s'ātd (Rit. 144, Lit.), Var. del seg..

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. freq.; Sall. II, 8, 1) [hieroglyphs] (Roug. I. H. 157, 9) [hieroglyphs] (Stela Mettern.) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Edf.) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 71, 12) [hieroglyphs] (Collez. Clot Bey) } s'ād, troncare, tagliare, recidere, segare, mozzare, tagliuzzare, fare a pezzi (con arma tagliente); — immolare. — Togliere, levare.

Affine con [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], (V.). ϣⲉⲧ, ϣⲁⲧ (T. M.), ϣⲱⲧ (M.), ϣⲉⲉⲧ,

ϣⲱⲱⲧ (T.M.), exscindere, secare, amputare, concidere, abscindere; — שׁוּד, שָׁדַד, distruggere, far strage; שׂוֹרֵט incidere, far taglio, lacerare, tagliare; שׁחט ammaccare; שׁחט scannare, macellare; שׁסע spezzare, fendere, spaccare.

, s'ād (Géog. I, N. 739), il taglio del canale, parte del canale tagliata fuori. — ϣⲉⲧ, canalis Nili, pars quae exscinditur a Nilo.

, s'ī (Dict. géog. 1234), V. s'āāī.

, s'īm, s'īm-t (Z. 1875, 144), varr. del dialetto delle l. e. di χīm-t.

, s'īd, Var. a. di s'u.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 311), (ib. 306, 463; Z. 1876, 77), s'u, avv.: certamente, veramente, sì, in verità; יֵשׁ, יֵשׁ, ed anche אִישׁ, יֵשׁ, è, vi è, è per verità, sì è.
2) — Equiv. a , , (Inscr. Pepi I, 306), (Denkm. IV, 6, b; Sarc. Pankmis, Vienna; Z. 1876, 77; Ins. Pepi I, 311), (Z. 1876, 3), (Z. 1870, 67), (Inscr. Pepi I, 463, 464), , .

s'u (Z. 1878, 49), aver caldo, essere diseccato, seccato, inaridito, asciugato, asciutto, secco. Inoppos. a uaz. fresco.
— Seccare, torrefare, essere torrefatto; esser bruciante.
— Ed i sost. corrisp..
ϣⲟⲟⲩⲉ, ϣⲟⲟⲩⲟⲩ (T.), ϣⲱⲟⲩⲓ, ϣⲟⲩϣⲱⲟⲩ (M.), arescere, aridum esse; siccus; exsiccari; ⲉϥϣⲟⲟⲩⲉ aridus.
יָבֵשׁ essere o divenir secco, asciugarsi, seccarsi, inaridirsi; arido, secco; שָׁרָב ardere, esser arido, secco; ardore, arsura, aridità, siccità.
2) — Equiv. a s'u.
3) — Ombra, V. sotto qb.

(Inscr. Unas, 538) (Rec. I, 68) s'u, ombra. V. il prec., al. 3.

(An. III, 10) s'u, Σῶς, il sole, il sole all'occidente, al tramonto, la luce solare. — Luce, chiarore, splendore (צָהַר divenir lucido, splendente; זֹהַר, צֹהַר, splendore).
2) — aria, vento leggero e fresco; vento in generale; — e talora anche fresco, freschezza (Nav. Z. 1882, 187).
(Tomba di Seti I e di Ramesse III; Nav., Trans. VIII, 415) ventus ventris.
3) — Equiv. al sey..

, , (Z. 1871, 93) s'u, il dio Shu, figlio

β (Stel. Metter.) (Champ.) di Rā, il dio dell'aria; l'elemento Aria divinizzato.
2) — Si trova anche impiegato per il prec..

β (Rec. IV, 90, 2) (ib. 20, 119, a) (E) s'u, capelli; lunghi capelli;
2) — peli degli animali.
3) — lunghi filamenti, fibra.
ϢⲎⲞⲨ (M.) comatum esse, promissos capillos habere; ⲈϤϢⲎⲞⲨ comatus, longus comatus.
(Rec. l. c.) ϣⲟⲩ-ⲂⲈⲚⲈ (T., π), filamentum seu fibra palmae; scorza, corteccia di palma, fibra di palma. Var. di
4) — Equiv. al seg..
5) — Equiv. a β s'u.

βe (D. H. T. 104) (Düm., Photog. 28) s'u, penna, piuma. Plur. β (Z. 1870, 67) (Denkm. III, 234, a) (Birch, Dict. p. 560, 6) le penne di un uccello.
2) — Penna, piuma, ornamento sul capo di certe divinità; — per lo più al duale β (Har. al Brit. 17, 14). V. il seg..
3) — Ala, una lunga ala, pennacchio (Z. 1870, 20).

β (Z. 1870, 64) s'u, equiv. al prec. special. all. 2; duale β e var., s'u-ti (T.).
2) — Equiv. al prec., spec. all. 3.

β (An. IV, 11; Dict. géo. 405) βe (An. V, 24, 8) (freq.) (D. Z. T. II, 33, 13) (D. H. T. II, 34, d, 4) (Z. 1876, 77) (ib.) s'u, vuotare, essere vuotato, privo di, vuoto di, privato di, vacuo. — Mancare, non avere, esser senza, difettare, deficere, to want, falloir, faire faute. Costruito con (o) di ciò di cui si manca, si è privi, ecc.
— Sost.: vuoto, mancanza, privazione, difetto; — prep. e cong.: senza, senza che.
ϢⲞⲨⲞ (M.), ϢⲞⲨⲞ (T.), evacuare, vacuum reddere; ⲈⲦϢⲞⲞⲨⲈ (T.) inanis.
(Louvre, P. 3079, 2, 28), letter.: non v'ha mancanza su te di loro, (Pierr. Et. I. 36) ils ne te font pas faute.
β, letter. senza coprire la faccia, signif.: franco, sincero.
β, s'u-dod (Sarc. Pankmist. Vien.) di mano vuota, cioè bisognoso, necessitoso. — Bergm. traduce: spossato, debole; ma Brugsch non ammette questa interpretazione.
β, s'u-àb (op. — hāt). V. il seguente, all. 2.

β[hieroglyph], s'u, esser paziente, aver pazienza, attendere pazientemente, sopportare, resistere, reggere a, tollerare, soffrire, שׂוא.
2) — Oppure s'u-hāt, mancante cuore (V. il prec.), cioè: cuore senza energia, che sopporta tutto senza opposizione; ϣⲱⲟⲩⲛϩⲏⲧ, sustinere, pati.

β[hieroglyph], s'u (Rec. I, 72, 3, l. 4), l'asino, il somaro, l'asinella; — asina, asina da latte.
Alcuni egittologi lo connettono al prec.; altri a β[hieroglyph], ϣⲏⲟⲩ, comatus.

β[hieroglyph], s'u (D. T. I, 2, A. 3; Z. 1870, Taf. I, l. 13 e 14; Inscr. Pepi I, 463, 464), distendersi, estendersi, stendersi; allungarsi, espandersi, dilatarsi, allargarsi, crescere; — elevare, elevarsi (Pepi I, 463); sublime (ib. 464; Masp. Rec. de trav. VII).
ϣⲓⲁⲓ (M.), ϣⲓⲏ (M.), ϣⲓⲁⲉⲓ, ϣⲓⲉ (T.), produci, protendi, crescere; longitudo; ϥϣⲓⲁⲓ longus. — שׂגא esser largo, ampio; שׂגא, onde שׂגט stendere, distendere, distendersi.
2) — estensione, larghezza, altezza; riferito a certe dimensioni di costruzioni di templi.

β[hieroglyph], s'u (Harr. I, 44, 4 e 5), riferito al prec. od a β[hieroglyph], e quindi: l'elevazione, l'estensione, oppure il vano, lo spazio del cielo; il cielo, la regione dell'aria e delle nubi, il cielo delle nubi.

β[hieroglyph], β[hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph] (D. 11, Louvre), β[hieroglyph] (D. H. T. II, 35, b, 2, 15) — s'u, in connessione con β[hieroglyph], signif.: l'espansione, lo stendimento, la grandezza, l'estensione, ecc. di una terra o di una regione. (H. Z. 1876, 3).
2) — (De Roug. Chrest., p. 128), derivato da β[hieroglyph]; lo spazio vuoto, cioè inutile, superfluo, che non si calcola nelle misurazioni di terreni.
3) — g. f. (Z. l. c.), terreno o campo nudo, non coltivato, vuoto, incolto, infruttifero, il ψιλὸς τόπος o ψιλότοπος dei papiri greci.
[hieroglyph] luogo arido, regione arida, deserta.

β[hieroglyph], s'u (Rit. 129, 5) [plur. β[hieroglyph] ib. 100, 5], una lunga lista o striscia di bisso o di papiro, che serviva come fondo per disegnarvi e scrivervi sopra.

β[hieroglyph], s'uā (Inscr. Pepi I, 464), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) sublime. V. β[hieroglyph] s'u.

β[hieroglyph] (Var. al Rit. 72, 1), β[hieroglyph] (Harr. I, 75, 4) — s'uī, sostant. di β[hieroglyph] s'u; privazione,

mancanza, carestia, ecc.
[hieroglyphs] anni di carestia, anni vuoti.
— Il 1° gruppo è anche equiv. al predetto s'u, come verbo e come aggett.

[hieroglyphs], s'uī (Rit. 31, 1), coccodrillo, Var. di [hieroglyphs] su.

[hieroglyphs] } s'uī (An. IV, 8, 12; Sall. II, 1, 6; Harr. I, 40, 7), una specie di pianta, il cui frutto era buono a mangiare; verosimilm. la pianta del mellone (V. il seg.).
Plur. [hieroglyphs] (Prisse I, 5) che Erman (Z. 1881, 55) trad. Kräutern?.
Confr. עֵשֶׂב erba.

[hieroglyphs], s'u-īt (P. Leyd. I, 344, VII, 11), mellone, frutto della pianta prec.

[hieroglyphs], s'u-īt, V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], su.

[hieroglyphs], s'u-īt (Prisse, Mon. pl. 17, 4) Budge (Trans. VIII, 307) trad. ombra, ritenendolo identico al prec.
— (Brugsch) ident. a [hieroglyphs] s'u-īt.

[hieroglyphs] secondo Chab. / [hieroglyphs] secondo Brugsch } s'uīt, s'uīti (Mar. Abyd., epoca di Ramesse II), esercitar la mercatura, il commercio; far traffico, esser mercante, negoziare, trafficare, mercanteggiare.
ϣⲱⲧ (T. M.) negotiari.
— Commercio, traffico, mercatura.
[hieroglyphs] s'uīt (op. s'uīti), ⲣ-ⲉϣⲱⲧ (T.), mercari, mercaturae operam dare (V. Masp. Gen. ép. 34).

[hieroglyphs] secondo Chab. / [hieroglyphs] secondo Brug. } s'uīt, s'uī-ti (Harris I, 46, 1 e 2), deriv. dal prec.; negoziante, mercante, merciaio, bottegaio.
ⲉϣⲱⲧ (T. M.), ⲉϣⲟⲧ (T.), ϣⲟⲧ (M.), mercator, negotiator.

[hieroglyphs], s'uu, equiv. a [hieroglyphs], su, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 101, 8) / [hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] } s'uu, V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], su.
— (Masp. Journ. As. 1863, 14), g. f., ombra

[hieroglyphs], s'uu (Z. 1868, 11), Var. di [hieroglyphs] χu (V.), spiriti, ecc.

[hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] } s'uu, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] su.

[hieroglyphs], s'uu (Prisse I, 5), (Erman, Z. 1881, 55) plur. di [hieroglyphs] s'uī (V.).

— (Brug.) equiv. al predetto s'uī.

s'uu (Rit. 100, 5), plur. di s'u.

s'uu (Denkm. III, 234, a), plur. di s'u.

(An. VIII) s'uu, V. s'u.
(Rit. 149, 24)

s'uu, s'uu-t (Z. 1876, 3), V. s'u.
(P. Mor. di Bul., 7, seg.)

s'uuī (Rit. 24, 4), V. ⊙.

s'ub (Z. 1863, 29), Var. di s'b.

V. sotto qbuī, qbuu.

s'u-nezem (Rec. I, 42, 1), Var. delle b. e. di s-nzm.

s'u-t (op. qbu-t ?, V.) ombra. — V. s'u.

s'u-t (opp. qbu-t), V. ⊙
s'u (Nav. Z. 1882, 187).

s'u-t, forma femm. di s'u; l'elemento Aria, femmina. — Scrittura rara invece del predetto s'u.

s'u-t (D. H. I. II, 55, 2) V. s'u.

s'u-t (El Kab), g. f., V.

(D. H. I. II, 38, c. 5) s'u-t, s'u-ti,
duale V. s'u.

s'uti, duali di s'u. (Rit. 163, 15; 80, 4) Questo duale è freq. impiegato in relazione al cielo, le due penne del cielo, la doppia penna del cielo (Dend., A, 66, Louvre), che designa forse una determinata regione dello spazio aereo.

s'ūa, s'ūaāu, s'ūau, s'ūauu, secondo l'eccellente interpretazione di Goodw. (Z. l. c.), identico a ϣⲟⲟⲣⲉ, vilis, futile, vano, basso, povero, debole, depresso, umile, inferiore, misero, miserabile, mendico. — Equiv. ed affine a nmmhu; e quindi: (Harr. I, 75, 3) (Z. 1872, 23)
— Un uomo ordinario, mediocre, basso, povero, inferiore; uno che sta sugli ultimi ed infimi gradini della scala sociale; in opposizione ad ūr ed a būa.
(Harr. I, l. c.) per ambizione e per frivoli motivi.
— Confr. e tūa.

, sūab (Rec. I, 36, 1), V. sāūabu.

s'eb, signif. fond.: congiungersi, unirsi, mischiarsi, mescolarsi (con..., ..., ..., ..., ..., od anche coll'accus.); — mescolare insieme alla rinfusa; — impacciarsi con.. (Harr. I, 3, 5) (Philae) (Rit. 154, 10) (Rit. 125, 4)
2) — Cambiare, cangiare, variare, mutare, alternare, avvicendare.
3) — Mescolato, mischiato, vario, diverso, variegato, variato, variopinto, screziato, molteplice, di diverse specie, differente, diverso.
4) — Mescolanza, miscuglio, mistura, varietà; — variazione, vicenda.
5) — Equiv. al seg.
— ϣⲃ, ϣⲁⲃⲓ, ϣⲓⲃⲉ, permutare, mutare, mutari, converti, varium esse: varietas, diversus, varius; ϣⲃⲧ, mutare, permutare. — צבע tingere, colorire con vari colori, onde צבוע variegato, screziato, vaiolato, colorato; צֶבַע colore variato, diversi colori. סבב mutare o cambiare l'aspetto, trasformare, render differente; שפך (arabo-cald.) esser coperto di macchie.
6) — Congiungere, raggiungere, riunire, nantir; associare, onde
7) — famigliarità, intimità, associazione, società (Harr. l. c.); amico, socio, collega, compagno.
ספח, ספח, aggregare, associare, unire; ϣⲃⲉⲉⲣ (T.), ϣⲫⲏⲣ, amicus, socius, sodalis.

s'eb [plur. anche ... Rit. 17, 24], deriv. dal prec., propriam.: mescolanza, mistura, ogni sorta di prodotti; diversi o vari prodotti. (R. Edf. 64, XXII) (ib. 28, XXII) (Rec. III, 97) (Z. 1873, 87) (Rit. 125, 4)
2) — Specialm. mistura composta di diverse specie di commestibili, particolarm. di parti di carne (V. gli ultimi gr.).
3) — I primi quattro significano anche pane.
4) — Tutti poi signif. in generale: alimento, nutrimento, cibo; alimentazione, nutrizione; refezione, pasto; — (Magg.) provvigioni. Confr. l'ebr. שֶׁבֶר cibo, vettuaglia, cald. ספא cibare.
5) — Il gruppo ... è tradotto da Navil. carne, pezzo di carne אֶשְׁפָּר; — muscolo (N. l. c.)
6) — Lo stesso gruppo, in Myth. d'Hor. 9, 4; 11, 2, è tradotto dallo stesso Navill.: gola, fauci, ⲙⲟⲩⲟⲃⲉ, ⲧ, guttur, faux. V. s'bb.

s'eb, propr.: la pianta variegata, screziata, variopinta; designa una pianta chiamata anche ... fd (V. lista del Kyphi, Rec. IV, 82 col. 83, 89, 90 e 91); od equiv. a ... zā, (R. Edf. 62, XI)

ϫⲏ, festuca; - oppure ident. a [hieroglyphs] s'bb, il cui determinativo richiama ad una specie di calamo.
Confr. ⲱⲱⲃⲉ foenum graecum, la trigonella, il Bockshorn dei tedeschi (V. Ebers, Z. 1874, 109).
Confr. anche עֵשֶׂב עֵשֶׂב erba.
— Questa pianta era un ingrediente del Kyphi (V. [hieroglyphs] s'bn).
2) — Gli ultimi quattro gruppi sono anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs] s'b.

[hieroglyphs], s'eb (Karn.; Champ. Not. desc. p. 361), la clessidra, che era sovente presentata dai re agli dèi come offerta di conservazione.

[hieroglyphs], s'eb, monile, collana, vezzo da collo, ornato di pietre variegate (Confr. [hieroglyphs] s'b).

[hieroglyphs], s'eb (P. 24, Leida; Var. al Rit. 125, 8), voce del dialetto della b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] o [hieroglyphs], ϫb (V.). aprire, sventrare, scucire, distaccare, amputare, ecc.
ספה distruggere, troncare; far perire, consumare; שׁוּף ferire, opprimere.
2) - V. [hieroglyphs] s'bu.

[hieroglyphs], s'ebau (Rit. 73, 1), umore (?); (Birch) food or devices; (Pierr.) formules.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Stel. C, 14, Louvre) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 5) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 41, a, 14) s'ebī, s'ebīu, s'ebu, V. [hieroglyphs] s'b.

[hieroglyphs], s'ebu, V. [hieroglyphs] s'b.

[hieroglyphs], s'ebu (D. R. T. 35, col. 48 e seg.), portar via, torre, ritirare, staccare, prendere; in oppos. a [hieroglyphs] rāu, dare, ecc. שׁוּב, שׁוֹבָב, שׁוֹבֵב, ritrarre, ritirare, far retrocedere; esser rimosso; הֵשִׁיב ritrarre, ritirare, rimuovere, rigettare.
— V. [hieroglyphs] s'btu.
— Togliere la vela, serrar le vele, staccare le antenne, per discendere un fiume.

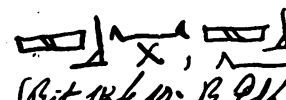
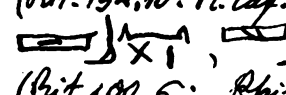
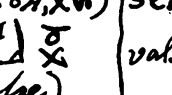
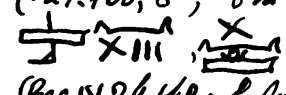
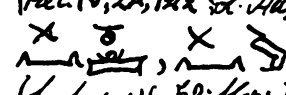
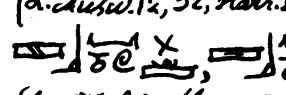
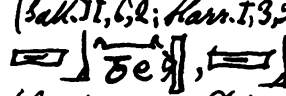
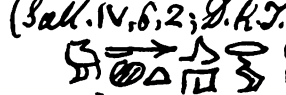
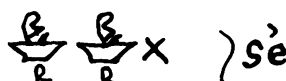
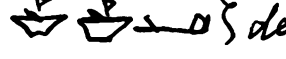
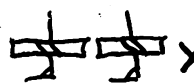
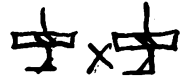
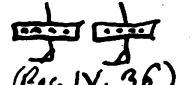
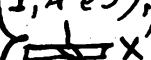
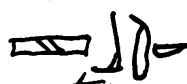
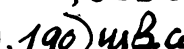
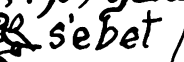
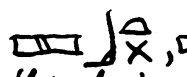
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 4, 9) [hieroglyphs] sost. (P. Mor. di Bul.) s'ebunu, Var. di [hieroglyphs] s'b e di [hieroglyphs] s'bn, in tutti i loro significati; ma spec. congiungere, congiungersi, ecc. con — (in Sall. l. c. costr. coll' accus.); ed i sost. corrisp.
Confr. חבר unire, unirsi, congiungere, congiungersi, associarsi; חֶבְרָה, חָבֵר, compagnia, società.
— Nel P. di Bul. è equiv. a [hieroglyphs] s'b; (Chab.) refezione.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (E.) s'ebeb, equival. a [hieroglyphs] — (P. Pleyte e Rossi) equiv. al seg..
(Sall. II, 8, 6; An. VII; P. Pleyte e Rossi)

[hieroglyphs] s'ebeb (Chab. Voy.), Varr. di [hieroglyphs] s'b. 2) — Brugsch fa il 2º equival. al seg.

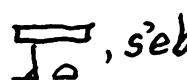
[hieroglyphs], s'ebeb (Edfu, Mar.), V. [hieroglyphs] s'b.

[hieroglyphs], s'ebeb (D. H. I. 101), Var. dialet. invece di [hieroglyphs] xbb.

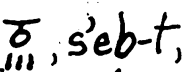
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 87) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 99, 13) (Chab.) s'ebeb, equival. a [hieroglyphs] s'b. all. 6, ϣⲃⲱⲃⲓ (M., ꝑ), ϣⲟⲩⲱⲃⲉ (T., Ϯ), ϫⲉⲡⲟⲩⲝ, guttur, faux.
— Chab. fa l'ultimo equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Trans. 1876, 7) [hieroglyphs] (B. H. I. 76, 15) s'ebeb-t, V. [hieroglyphs]. — Il 2º nel l.c. pare signif. le variazioni, le vicende (della notte). Confr. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] all. 4, fine.

[hieroglyphs], s'ebpu (Rit. 110, 3), (Brug.) vegetabilische Nahrung, il grano o le biade come mezzo di nutrimento; alimenti, cibi vegetali. ϣⲃⲓⲛ (M.) bacca, granum alimento serviens, praesertim ex frumenti et leguminum genere. — Cald. שׂפא cibare, onde מִסְפּוֹא biada, pascolo, foraggio. — ebr. שֶׁבֶר cibo, vettuaglia, frumento, grano.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] s'eben (Rec. IV, 82, 83, 89, 90 e 91), olezzante ingrediente che era impiegato nella preparazione dell'olio hkn.
— V. [hieroglyphs] s'b.

[hieroglyphs], s'eben o besen (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXII, 5) apparently glass, ⲂⲀϪⲎⲚⲒ, ⲂⲀϢⲈⲒⲚ.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 134, 10: R. Edf. 64, XVI) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 100, 6; Philae) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 24, 142 e L. Ausw. 12, 6) [hieroglyphs] (L. Ausw. 12, 52; Harr. I, 14, b. 1) [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 6, 2; Harr. I, 35), sost. [hieroglyphs] (Sall. IV, 6, 2; D. H. I. 26) s'eben, s'ebenu, s'ebennu, equival. a [hieroglyphs] e varr., s'b (V.); mischiare, frammischiare, ecc. (Harr. I, 64, b; Masp. Gen. ep. 66). — Insieme; compagno; — misto, vario (Z. 1873, 37).
[hieroglyphs], dopo vari giorni.

[hieroglyphs] s'ebs'eb (Brug.), Varr. del seg..

[hier] s'ebs'eb (V. Nav., M. d'H., I, 4 e 5), forma raddop. di [hier] s'b; esser mischiato, mescolato, cioè composto, connesso. (Rec. IV, 36)

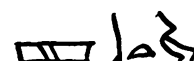
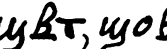
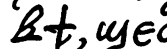
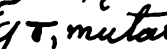
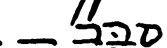
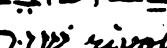
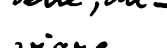
— Voci di dialet. invece di [hier] e [hier], χbχb (V.).

[hier], s'ebet (Bergm., Rec. de trav. VII, 190) ϣⲃⲱⲧ, mazza, nel titolo [hier] s'ebet (Stel. in Vienna).

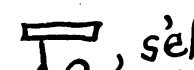
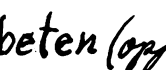
[hier], [hier] (Sarc. Taspχons, Louvre) [hier] (Sall. IV, 6, 3) s'ebt, ϣⲃⲧ, V. [hier] s'b.

[hier], s'ebt (Karn.), V. [hier].

[hier], s'ebt, V. [hier]. (Brug.) equiv. al prec.
— Forse equiv. al seg.

[hier] [hier] s'eb-t, (E) cibi genus. Equiv. a [hier] s'b.

[hier], s'eb-t (Karn.), V. [hier] s'b.

[hier], s'eb-t, deriv. da [hier]; letter. bevanda mescolata, mescolanza di diversi liquidi (come per es. di vino ed acqua); mistura medicinale.
— (E) liquor.

— (E) ϣⲟⲟⲩ thus, ϣⲟⲟⲩⲉ thus, suffimentum, ϣⲟⲟⲩ unguentum; profumo, incenso.
— (Ebers) ϣⲱⲃⲉ foenum graecum.

[hier] [hier] s'eb-t (Z. 1874, 109), Vars. di [hier] s'b.

[hier], s'ebet (P. ier. 3226, Louvre), metatesi di [hier] s'tb-t.

[hier], s'ebta (P. Rhind, 23, 56). (Brug.) Var. di [hier] s'b.

[hier], [hier], [hier], [hier] s'ebti, Vars. di [hier] us'bti.

[hier], s'ebtu (Leps. Ausw. 12, col. 1), cangiarsi, mutarsi, voltarsi, rivoltarsi; — abbandonare il partito di qualcuno, rinnegare, disertare, apostatare, allontanarsi (da .... [hier] .... op. [hier] ....), ribellarsi.
— Ribellione, rivolta; — ribelle. ϣⲉⲃⲧ, ϣⲃⲧ, ϣⲟⲃⲧ, ϣⲱⲃⲧ, ϣⲓⲃⲧ, ϣⲉϥⲧ, mutare, permutare, transmutare, transformare; — et passiva; — differentia, discrimen, discretio. — סָבַב mutare, cambiare (l'aspetto), trasformarsi; הֵסֵב far volgere, rimuovere, rivolgere (la faccia), שׁוֹבָב, שׁוֹבֵב, disertare, ribelle, da שׁוּב rivoltarsi, שׁוֹבָב traviare. — V. [hier] s'bu.

[hier], s'ebeten (opp. s'eben-t) (Karn.) V. [hier] s'b.

, s'eb-tt (Karn.), V. il prec. s'btu.

, s'ebzaī (P. Med. 11, 2), nome di una pianta medicinale.

, s'ep, 1) — Var. dialet. di xp. 2) — Tema dei vocaboli seguenti, col signif. fondam. di ϣⲱⲡ, amovere, ributtare, scartare; — oppure di ϣⲓⲡⲉ, ϣⲡⲓⲧ, ϣⲫⲓⲧ, erubescere, detto tanto relativamente a certe macchie rosse o rossastre, erubescenze che sogliono spuntare nel volto nel sentimento della vergogna — quanto delle macchie del capo o dell'urina in certe malattie (Brug.). 2) — Var. di s'ps, (V.), ornare, fregiare, ecc.

s'ep, propr. spegnersi, esser spento, perduto, detto dell'occhio; non poter vedere; in oppos. a ma. Onde: esser cieco, essere acciecato, cieco. (Tomba di Ti) (Rit. 26, 4) (Stela Berl.)
— (E) morbus oculorum, glaucoma.
— Masp. trad. il 2° gruppo: nascosto nell'Inscr. Unas, 319.

, s'ep (Stela Piānxi), voce del dialetto della b. e. invece di xpti, xp, e varr., ident. a ϣⲓⲡⲉ, ϣⲓⲡⲓ, g. m., verecundia, pudor, turpitudo; ϣⲡⲓⲧ, ϣⲫⲓⲧ, pudor, opprobrium, confusio, vergogna (V. sopra, s'p).

, s'ep (Stel. Mettern.; Pleyt. Et. 39), Var. dialett. di xp (V.), rimuovere, levar di mezzo, gettar fuori, rigettare, sputare, vomitare, evacuare, vuotare; gettare o versare un liquido.
ϣⲱⲡ amovere; שָׁדַף rigettare; שָׁפַךְ spargere, versare, effondere, gettare, שׁפך vuotare, scaricare.

, s'ep (Rit. 17, 15), Variante di xp e sinonimo di xt (V.). — propr. la turpitudine, la vergogna, (Birch) the corruption, (De Roug.) la honte, (Pierr.) le mauvais principe; designa probabilm. nel l. c. il prepuzio: e (l. c.), la recisione del prepuzio, la circoncisione.
— L'ombellico, onde l'espress.: (D. H. T. 36, col 18, 6) equiv. a , (V. sotto àm), le interiora, le viscere, gli intestini.

s'ep (Brugsch ha proposto la lettura ss'p; V. sotto questo fonetico le ragioni che ci hanno indotto a mantenere

(Descr. V, 40) (Rit. 111, 2) (Turr. Eta, 220) (L. Königsb. N. 7220. B) (Stel. Mjf. II, 3) la nostra lettura), prendere, pigliare, cogliere, afferrare, impugnare, abbrancare, ricevere, accogliere; prender possesso, assumere, accettare, ecc. (da ..., ..., ..., propr. dalla mano o dalle mani di ...). — Ed i passivi. ϣⲱⲡ (T. M. B.), ϣⲡ, ϣⲟⲡ, ϣⲉⲡ (T.), ϣⲁⲡ (B.), accipere, suscipere, recipere, excipere, sumere.

(Prisse XII, 10) s'ep-dod, ϣⲉⲡⲧⲟⲧ (M.) accipere, capere manum, prender la mano di alcuno come segno di riverente saluto, di omaggio; salutare; — Ed anche ricevere il saluto; ricevere aiuto, soccorso, in opposizione a ... dare manum, juvare; dispensare, porger aiuto, soccorso. — Però nell'inscr. della Piram. di Pepi I, l. 442, v'ha l'espressione ..., che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) trad.: conduis-le par la main vers....

(Denkm. III, 255, i) (P. 3079 demot.) prendere la via (verso ..., ...) (Denkm. l. c.) — Pierret (Et. I, 27) trad. il 2° gruppo: la sphère d'action (d'un individu).

(D'Orb. 18), ricevere concepimento, esser ingravidata, diventar incinta.

(Dend. Harr.) (Sall. II, 1; IV, 16, 2) sumere cor, capere animum; appagarsi, contentarsi, esser contento; sentir piacere, aggradimento; aggradire, abbandonarsi alle proprie aggradevoli sensazioni. — piacere, aggradimento, contentezza (Dict. géog. 650).

..., suonare, far musica (V. sotto tχn).

2) — Cominciare, incominciare, intraprendere (D'Orb. 13, 5), scritto anche ... sumere caput, capere initium, incipere, cominciare, intraprendere per es. un viaggio, una via (Prisse, Mon. XIII, XIV).

... (Dend. Zetto), cominciare un (nuovo) felice anno, principio del felice anno nuovo.

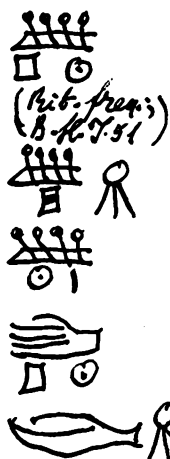
..., suscipere pugnam, pugnare, bellare.

3) — Raggiungere, arrivare a.

..., raggiunger la vecchiaia.

4) — Il segno ... ha anche il valore ϣⲟⲡ, palma, palmo, spanna, טפח, טפח. V. al fonetico kp.

s'ep (plur. ...) (E. 70, 1; 96, 19), affine con שפה lisciare, lustrare, brunire, spianare, detto relativam. a stoffe; q. m., pezzo di stoffa lisciata, stirata.

— Oppure, in connes. col seg., veste o stoffa splendida, lucente, festiva (D. Z. T. I, 5, 1).

(Rit. freq.; B. H. T. 51) s'ep, v. ss'p. La luce che abbaglia, che acceca, che raggia; il chiarore, lo splendore della luce. — ϣⲉⲡϣⲱⲧⲡ illuminari. שבב, דשיב, arrampare, ardere, accendere; שְׁבִיב, שָׁבִיב, שְׁבִיבָא fiamma, vampa, favilla, scintilla; צהב essere lucido, splendente, צבה risplendere, צְבִי splendore.

s'ep-hru (op.-rā) (Rit. fu. 24 e 25) il chiaror del giorno, opp. il chiarore, lo splendore del sole.

2) — Disco, disco solare, v.

3) — (Brug.) ora, tempo.

(Dend.) s'ep, immagine, effigie, simulacro, figura, ritratto, sembianza, statua, impronta (Stel. 101, Vienn. Green, Fouil. 10, 5). — Sfinge. — Oppure, in connes. col prec., immagine o figura lucente, splendente.

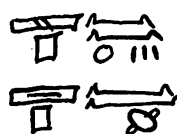
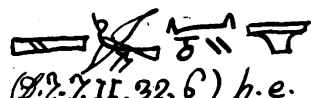
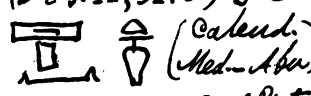
, s'ep (op. s'epes) (D. Z. T. II, 25, 5), v. sps.

, s'ep (Z. 1866, 86), v. s'p.

(Edfu) (Rec. IV, 82, 5) (16. 43) s'ep, uno degli ingredienti vegetali del Kyphi. — Confr. סוף canna palustre, alga, giunco.

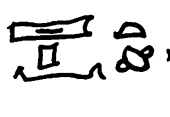
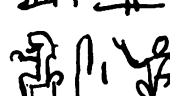
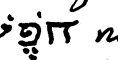
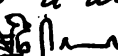
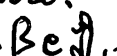
(Inscr. Pep. I, 361) s'epā, s'epi, s'epu, varianti di s'p.

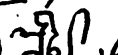
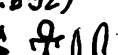
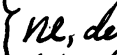
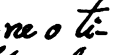
, s'epu (Sall. II, 9, 1; L. 12), v. s'p.

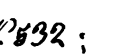
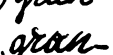
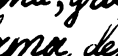
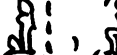
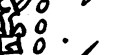
, s'epu (E.) pl. di

, s'epui, v.

, s'epep (Stela Harr.), (Brug.) ricco, rara var. di sps.

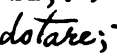
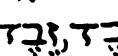
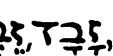
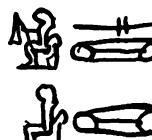
, s'epen (P. Med. 19, 5 e seg.), designa una malattia, che pare sia in correlazione coll'urina e che era guarita con clisteri. (E) ϣϥⲱⲛⲓ, impetigo, scabies. — (Brug.) risipola, erubescenza, confr. ϣⲓⲡⲉ, ϣⲡⲓⲧ, ϣϥⲓⲧ, erubescere.

2) — (Prisse, XIV, 6) rossore (della vergogna).

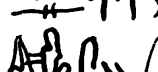
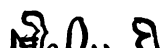
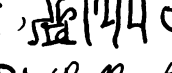
3) — Frutto della pianta seg. (E).

, s'epen, un erba od una pianta; ed il suo frutto.

} s'epenen (E), frutto della pianta prec.

} s'epenni, s'epen-t, misura speciale per la birra. Brugsch assimila a אֶשְׁפָּר misura (da שׁפר misurare). Ma in II Sam. 6, 19; I Cron. 16, 3, questo vocabolo designa una misura speciale per la carne. — Io assimilerei piuttosto con סֵפֶל coppa, bacile.
(D. E. T. II, 32, 6) b. e. (Calend. Med.-Abu) (Pietra delle offert.)

s'epen-t, q. f. (Prisse XIV, 6), V. spn, all. 2.

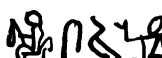
} s'epes, far ricco, bello, prezioso; arricchire, abbellire, adornare, fregiare, ornare, acconciare. 2) — Nobilitare, illustrare; render vistoso, splendido, riguardevole, rispettabile, nobile, signore, magnifico, illustre, distinto, onorevole, venerabile, venerato. 3) — I passivi corrisp. 4) — Gli aggett. corrisp. prec. 5) — I sost. corrisp.: ricchezza, dovizie, abbondanza, bellezza, nobiltà, onore, gloria, magnificenza, distinzione, ecc. Confr. שׁפּ nobile, prezioso.
(Zend. Urk. 469) (D. T. T. II, 25, 5) (B. Edf. 67, XXI; Z. 1867, 84 e 97) (b. e., Dend.)

s'epes (Mar. Abyd. I, 8, 83), arricchire il tesoro.

, l'anima venerata di Shu (V. anche Dict. géo. 795).

pietra preziosa.

, una magnifica arpa.

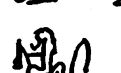
6) — Gentiluomo, cavaliere, nobile, grande, magnate, principe, favorito.

} gentiluomo regio, gentiluomo del faraone, designazione o titolo di un ufficiale di corte, appartenente alla nobiltà.
(Mar. Fouill. d'Abyd. N. 532) (Lieбl. Dict. N. 928)

7) — femm. del prec.: gentildonna, nobildonna, dama, dama d'onore, specialm. alla corte, nell'Harem del re; — principessa, favorita.

} (Mar. Fouill. N. 532; Denkm. II, 114, k) grande nobildonna, grande dama, grande principessa; reale dama, designa la prima moglie del faraone.

— — Plur., m. (Abyd., gioventù di Ramesse II; Masp. gen. ép. 21); pl. f. .

8) — Ornar di doni, fare un dono, regalare, donare; — ricco di doni. — Dono, donativo, presente, regalo (D. T. T. II, 25, 5). זבד donare, dotare; זֶבֶד, זֵבֵד dono, dote.

[hierogl.] s'epes (R. Edf. 67 e 28, XXI), ricchezza, dovizia, abbondanza. — Dono, presente. V. il prec. all. 5 e 8.

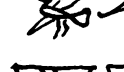
[hierogl.], s'epes opp. às (Stel. Firenze, 2590, XII Din.), Var. di [hierogl.] às.

[hierogl.] s'epes, (E) Edelkraut, pianta od erba nobile. — Ed il suo frutto.

[hierogl.] (Lep. Aelt. Text, pl. 14, l. 42), [hierogl.] (Liebl. Dict. des Noms, N. 928) s'epesà, s'epesī, s'epesi, Varr. di [hierogl.] s'ps. — L'ultimo nel l.c. nel senso dell'all. 6.

[hierogl.], s'epesi (C, 66, Louvre), brocca magnifica, ricco bicchiere o calice.

[hierogl.] (P. Nomt, Louvre) pl. s'epesi, s'epes-it, V. [hierogl.] s'ps, all. 7. — L'ultimo, nel Dict. géog. 1113, è anche plur. del seg.

[hierogl.], s'epes-īt (D. H. T. 7, 7). V. [hierogl.], all. 3.

[hierogl.], s'epes-u, plur. di [hierogl.] s'ps, all. 6; i magnati, i gentiluomini, ecc.

[hierogl.] s'epeses (Mar. Abyd. I, 8, 83), rare varr. di [hierogl.] s'ps, in tutti i suoi significati.

[hierogl.] s'epes-t, 1) equival. a [hierogl.] s'ps, all. 7. 2) — La nobile, nome di una sacerdotessa di una classe particolare (Ossiut, Tomba di Tef-A6). 3) — la nobil dea, la dea di primo grado: specialm. i tre ultimi gruppi. Var. [hierogl.] (D. H. T. 7, 7).

[hierogl.], s'epes-t, brocca, V. [hierogl.]. — Duale [hierogl.] (Ara trovata a Pompei; Z. 1868, 85).

[hierogl.] s'epes', frequenti voci del dialetto delle b. e. invece di [hierogl.] s'ps.

[hierogl.], s'epes' (Edfu), b. e., invece di [hierogl.] xps'.

[hierogl.] (D. Z. T. II, 32) [hierogl.] (Mél. d'Arch. I, 4) s'epes', s'epes'-t, b. e. invece di [hierogl.] xps'.

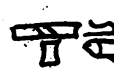
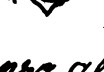
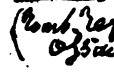
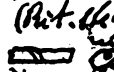
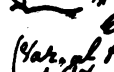
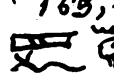
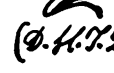
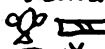
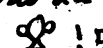
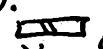
[hierogl.] s'epes'-t (Dict. géogr. 781), b. e., invece di [hierogl.] s'ps-t.

[hierogl.], s'epet, 1) — (Masp. Gen. ep. 33),

forma deriv. da s'p, all. 3; adornare, fregiare.
2) — Equiv. a s'pt.

, s'ep-t (E.), V. s'p.

, s'ep-t, V. s'p. —(E.) morbus quidam; fistula urinalis?

, s'ep-t (Dend. Mar.), albergo, osteria, locanda, luogo ospitale, casa d'ospitalità, ospizio; deriv. da s'p, all. 1, letter.: luogo dove si viene accolto ospitalmente. ϣⲟⲡⲥ, convivium, quo hospites excipiuntur.
2) — V. kp.

, s'ep o kep (Inscr. Unas). Masp. lo ritiene equiv. al prec. — De Rougé trova più probabile la lettura kp (V.).

(Sarc. Huber. Vienna) (Prisse, Mon. I, XIII, XIV) (Chab.) s'ept, V. s'p. , cominciare, intraprendere; onde , intraprendere un viaggio (V. ibid.).

s'ep-t, g. f., affine con שׁפה lisciare; propr.: ciò che è fatto liscio, onde: tutto ciò che è arrotondato, sferico, globoso; palla, globo; — detto di frutta: bacca, ϣⲃⲓⲛ; (E. 6, 7, 8); Confr. ss'p. o , bacche di gallina (ϭⲁⲗⲙⲉ gallina); designa una specie particolare di frutta (E. 41, 17).
2) — Disco, disco solare (Mar. Abyd. 54).

, s'ep-t, deriv. dal prec.; palla o disco, nome di una costellazione di questa forma ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ (Tomba di Ramesse II).

, s'ep-t, V. s'p.

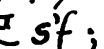
(Rit. 14, 1, 2, 3; Dic. géo. 39, 3), , (Dict. géo. 39, 3), , (Rit. 14, 4) s'ept, s'epti, V. s'p; ϣⲡⲓⲧ, ϣϥⲓⲧ, pudor, opprobrium, confusio, vergogna. — Var. dialet. di xpti.

s'epti (E.) affine al rad. s'p, ϣⲱⲡ, amovere, collo stesso o con un simile significato di s'p.

(Rit. 17, 15) (E.) s'ep-ti, s'ept-it, V. s'pt.

, s'ept-ui (Inscr. Pepi I, 348), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) i due divoranti.

(D. T. I, 40, 2) (C, 2, 32, Louvre) (L. Acorv. 2.31, 35) s'eped, s'epedu, varr. dialet. di … e di …, ed equiv. a ….

… senza abbominio, libero da ciò che merita esecrazione, detestazione.

…, a. (Todt. ref. ab. 03 bis) (Rit. 149, 39) (Var. al Rit. 165, 13) (D. H. T. 24, 38) s'ef, g. f., esprime quanto il latino virtus; la forza maschia, virile, robustezza, vigore, bravura, valore; — l'ardor guerriero, l'ardore. In parallel. con … e varr.

2) — Il rispetto, la riverenza, la stima, la considerazione, la venerazione, ed anche il timore, la paura, il terrore, che inspirano e infondono le virtù dell'all. prec.; il terrore dei nemici. — Il rispetto agli dêi, il timor di Dio. — E gli aggett. corrisp.: terribile, formidabile, ecc.

…, āa-s'ef, e varr., V. all'art. … āa.

3) — La testa d'ariete era considerata come un simbolo speciale della forza, designando quasi la forza per eccellenza. Quindi gli ultimi gruppi significano anche ariete, specialm. nell'espressione

…, viso di ariete, col significato secondario di forza prima, Urstark, trascritti Ἀρσαφης in greco e tradotto da Plutarco τὸ ἀνδρεῖον. — Plur. … (P. Harr. I, 7, 6).

4) — Equiv. a … s'f.

…, s'ef (Champ.) ariete. Confr. il prec., all. 3.

… s'ef (R. Edf., 67 e 28, XXI), deriv. da … s'f; ciò che è forte, la forza, cioè il meglio, il più degno di stima o considerazione di una cosa o di un'azione (Brug.).

… (Dend.) … (D. H. T. 68) s'efā, varr. dialett. di … xfā.

…, s'efā (D. H. T. 15, 19), ? Brug. traduce con dubbio: attaccare un paese, marciare verso un paese per devastarlo, invadere, fare irruzioni, incursioni, devastando (ϣϭⲟϭ, T. M., vastare).

…, s'efī, ariete.

(Dend. Mar.; D. H. T. 22, 28) (Rit. 9, 2, Var.; Harr. I, 7, 6) (Rit. 15, 40) (Chab.) (P. Leo, I) pl. s'efī, s'ef-īt, V. … s'f, e … s'f.

, s'efu, (E) nomen herbae.

s'efu, (E) sedimentum? È il plur. di un vocabolo s'f, di cui non si è conservato che la forma àsf (81).

s'efu, s'ef-ut, (E) scabies. Propr. ciò che si fa forte, grosso (V. s'f); onde gonfiezza, tumore, nelle malattie. ϣⲁϥⲉ tumescere.

s'ef-bet, letter.: la forza della spelta, la spelta in tutta la sua forza; designazione eponima del mese Tybi nell'anno normale sotiaco. (Edfu) (Calend. di Dend.) Secondo il Calend. di Dend. (Rec. IV, 11, 67), il 20° giorno di questo mese è il giorno della mietitura.

, s'efen (Z. 1871, 3 e 5), piccolo uccello, piccione? — Confr. צִפּוֹר, cald. צִפַּר, volatile, uccello, uccelletto.

, s'efs'ef (Nav. M. d'Fl. IV, col. 10), var. dialett. di xfxf.

, s'es'ef-t, (E) grana quaedam.

s'efs'ef, s'efs'ef-t, forme raddoppiate di s'f, con gli stessi significati. (Inscr. Lepi I, 2 67)

s'eft, V. s'f. (D. H. 7, 18, 5), signore della forza, cioè il forte. (B. H. T. 119) (Rit. 146, 1) ... i terrori tuoi entrano nei loro ventri; cioè il terrore per te si impossessa di loro.

s'eft (Sarc. Hub. sr., Vienn.) voce del dialetto, invece di xft.

s'eft, g. m., libro, rotolo, rotolo di papiro, papiro, scritto. (Rit. 13, 47 e 48; 109, 8; 163, ?) (Canop. 34)

s'eft, s'ef-ti, s'ef-tt, V. s'fu. (E) scabies. (Rit. 145, 38) (E) (P. Med. 11, 1 e 11)

, s'ef-t-bet (?) (Lepsius), V. sft-bt.

, s'efed (Düm. Res. 47, 2), prender col pugno, afferrare, impugnare. ϣⲱϥⲑ, pugillus.

, s'efd (P.Z.T. I, 97, 9), V. s'ft.

, s'efd (Dend. Mar.), voce del dialetto invece di xft.

, s'efd-it, il letto funerario.

(An. V, 18, 4) (Z. 1875, 40) s'efdu, V. s'ft.

(P.Z.T. I, 95, 17) (Edfu) s'efd-bet, V. s'fbt.

, s'efd-t (P. Leyd. I, 344, VII, 2), il letto funerario.

(St. Pianxi, verso, 23) (Stel. Mottern.) (Rit. 125, 33) (Chab.) s'em, andare, camminare, fare una strada, partire, incamminarsi al viaggio, viaggiare; rendersi, condursi, recarsi, andare a.... (...., op. ....); andar dietro.... (....), seguire; — andare per ( ) terra, per acqua. — Sost., g. m. (Bauwrk. pl. 18), andamento, andata, ec. (Rec. I, 70) fare una strada, percorrere un cammino. (Tomb. di Ti) far andare, esser cagione, occasionare che uno vada; condurre, spingere, incitare. , camminare, partir dietro, dopo; seguire, perseguitare, inseguire.

, camminare, avanzarsi sull'acqua (di alcuno), signif.: guadagnarsi, cattivarsi la sua grazia, il suo favore, la sua benevolenza; in oppos. ad un-mu.

(C. 25, Louvr.) (Rit. 125, 33 e var.) sciogliere il freno alla bocca, lasciarla correre, signif. esser ciarliero, parlare o discorrere precipitato; alzar la voce. — Pierret dichiara non poter decidere se questa espressione si riferisca alla chiacchera od alla ghiottoneria. — Onde

, chiaccherone, ciarliero.

(Rec. IV, 87, 16 e seg.; 86, 4), una specie d'incenso (ant). — Fragranza, profumo.

, Brugsch (Z. 1874, 145) dà questa espressione come designazione del numero 110.

(P. Mor. di Bul.) di una partenza sola, insieme in partenza

, àp-t-sem (Inscr. Pepi I, 470, sost. g. m. (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) ménager.

, s'em (Pronaos del Tempio di Dend.), Var. dialett. della b. e. di xm e di àxm. — Nel l. c. = àxmu-ùrd-u (V.).

, s'em (Birch, Coffin of

Amamu, XVIII, 2ª 6), spleen or kidneys, milza o rognoni.

[hieroglyphs], s'em (E), Var. dialett. invece di [hieroglyphs] xm (V.), ed equivalente a [hieroglyphs], s'mm (V.).
Aver caldo; esser caldo, cocente, rovente, ardente, infuocato; — bruciare, scottare, ardere. — Calore, ardore, caldo.
— Anche usato per l'ardore, il calore della febbre o d'altra malattia.
ϢⲎⲘ calidus; חֹם, חוֹם, חָם, calore, caldo, חַמָּה idem; da חמם scaldarsi; riscaldare, aver caldo.
[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 37, 12), legno da bruciare.

[hieroglyphs] } s'em (Brugs., Nouv. Rech.), Varr. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] s'mu.

[hieroglyphs] } s'em (D. E. T. I, 59, 3; Edf.), Varr. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] s'mu.

[hieroglyphs], s'em (D. E. T. I, 69, 2), ϢⲞⲘ, ϢⲰⲘ, socer, gener; חָם suocero.
2) — Una certa classe di servitori o seguaci di una divinità.

[hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 56, 8) [hieroglyphs] (Ries.) [hieroglyphs] (Edf.) } s'em, s'ema, s'emaīu, s'emau, ϢⲘⲀ, comminuere, comminui, comminutio. — Identico a שָׁמֵם, יָשַׁם, אָשַׁם:

[hieroglyphs] (Karn., Tav. Stat.) [hieroglyphs] (Calend. d'Edf.) [hieroglyphs] (E. 39, 8) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Bentres't) }
1) — Stupire; essere irrigidito, attonito, ecc. di terrore, orrore o spavento; raccapricciare.
2) — Essere deserto, vuoto, desolato, devastato, rovinato.
3) — Più raro l'attivo: desolare, devastare, rovinare.
4) — L'aggett. ed il participio corrisp. שָׁמֵם, deserto, desolato, devastato, rovinato.
5) — שָׁמֵם, essere intirizzito, irrigidito, stordito, sbalordito, attonito, stupefatto.
6) — Sost.: שְׁמָמָה, terrore, orrore, spavento, stordimento, sbalordimento; desolazione, devastazione; — deserto, solitudine.
[hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) } il giorno dello stordimento, dello sbigottimento, designazione eponima del 25° giorno del mese.
7) — Desolatore, devastatore, nemico (Karn. l. c.); — demone, genio.
[hieroglyphs], plur.: cattivi genii, genii malefici, animali demoniaci, tifonici.
8) — (B. H. T. l. c.) Suscitare od infonder terrore, orrore, spavento.
9) — (E. 39, 8) detto del corpo sofferente di una persona malata di stomaco: essere irrigidito, stordito, sbalordito; opp. essere desolato, rovinato.

10) — (E, 92, 3) detto delle orecchie: diventare od esser diventato sordo.

[hieroglyphs], s'ema (Liste del Nilo), inondare (שׁמם), innaffiare; שׁמם inondazione, piena d'acqua.

[hieroglyphs], s'emam, V. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (E. 92, 3) [hieroglyphs] plur. (Dict. géo. 1070) [hieroglyphs] (Stabel-Antar) } s'emam, s'emamī, s'emamu, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] s'm in tutti i suoi significati. — Stern (E) connette il 2° gruppo a ϢϢЄⲘⲈⲚ incantatio, e poi traduce consacrare, benedire, benedetto. — Ebers però (Z. 1880, 56) traduce ammaliare, incantare; ammaliato, incantato.
— Golenischeff (Rec. de trav. III, 3) paragona l'ultimo gruppo col copto ϢⲈⲘⲘⲞ alienus, peregrinus, e traduce orde straniere.

[hieroglyphs], s'emā (Champ. Not. descr., I, 688, Esneh), Var. dialett. di [hieroglyphs] χm (V.), passare, trascorrere, andare, partire, ecc.
— Confr. il seg.

[hieroglyphs] } s'emi, V. [hieroglyphs] s'm, ubi exemplum.

[hieroglyphs], s'emu (Stel. di Bul., XII din.), forma plur. di [hieroglyphs] s'm, all. 6.

[hieroglyphs], s'emu (Dict. géo. 263), V. [hieroglyphs] s'mm.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 5, 1; 8, 5; Harr. I, 37, 12) [hieroglyphs] (Champ. Not. descr. 192) } s'emu, V. [hieroglyphs] s'm.

[hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 10, 2) } s'emu, ϢⲰⲘ (Z. M.) aestas, l'estate. Nome della terza stagione o tetramenia dell'anno egizio; la stagione del ricolto (V. il seg.). — V. sotto [hieroglyphs] àb, il nome di ciascuno dei quattro mesi di questa tetramenia.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 46) [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Ausw. 12, 36) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. J. 1, 59, 8) [hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 4, 11; 5, 3) } s'emu, g. m., messe, raccolta, raccolto, il ricolto del grano ed il suo risultato. [hieroglyphs] le primizie della messe.
2) — Anche il tributo che consisteva nella presentazione della messe. ϢⲰⲘ (Z, π) tributum; ⲢⲈϤϪⲒϢⲰⲘ, φορολόγος, exactor tributi.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind, 12, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Géog. I, 26, 20) } s'emem, fiore. Confr. סמד.

esalar odore, onde [hier.] aroma.
— (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 77) canapa?

[hier.], s̀emem (Liste del Nilo), V. [hier.] s̀ma.

[hier.], s̀emem, var. di [hier.]. — (Chab.) grano.

[hier.] (An. IV, 3) [hier.] (Stel. Piānxi; Pier. S.H. II, 88) s̀emem, mandria, monta, haras, — scuderia, box. Un [hier.] soprintendente di cavalli è anche chiamato [hier.] (Chab. Antiq. 422) [hier.] (Pier. l.c.) ispettore, capo della mandria, della monta o della scuderia. — Alcuni egittologi traducono magazzino.

[hier.] (Rit. 135, 4; 145, 66) (P. Med. 7, 7) [hier.], [hier.] (Stel. Metter.) [hier.], sost. s̀emem, equival. a [hier.] s̀m, è voce di dialetto invece di [hier.] χmm (H.).
[hier.], letter. vento caldo, infuocato, designa il notissimo [copt.] samum, vento caldo del Sud.

[hier.] (Rit. 149, 27 e 28) [hier.] (Var. data da Birch) s̀emem, s̀emem-t, [copt.], pl. [copt.], veleno. Confr. [hebr.] infettar con veleno.

[hier.], s̀emem-t-u (Iscr. Pepi I, 402), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) les routes, le strade.

[hier.] (Champ. Not. Man. 149) [hier.] (Philae) [hier.] (Z. 1872, 86) [hier.] s̀emer, g. f., l'arco. Plur. [hier.] (Harr. 1). [hier.] (Pierr. Ét. I, 125) bander un arc, tender l'arco.
2) — Gli ultimi tre sono anche equiv. al seg. — È frequentissimi i gruppi:
[hier.] (Z. 1872, 85) [hier.] (Stel. Mett.) (3 rappres. il numero 9) [hier.] i nove popoli stranieri soggetti allo scettro egizio (Géog. III, N. 111, 127, 133, 151). — (Z. 1872, 85) i Libii. — (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1873, 93) i Barbari od i Basmurici. — (Id., ib. 1877, 128) le tribù negre, berbere e semitiche, stabilite nel deserto, nelle pianure del Sennaar, o nelle montagne dell'Abissinia.

[hier.] (An. III, 7, 6) [hier.] (D. H. T. IV, 33) s̀emer (Brugsch vuole che questi gruppi si leggano pd, riferendo egli i seguenti vocaboli copti al radicale [hier.] o [hier.]. Noi però riteniamo la lettura s̀mr a cagione dei complementi fonetici espliciti nei gruppi prec.). lo straniero, il soldato straniero.

— Al plur., coll'art. femm. collettivo (D. H. T. e An., ll. cc.), il popolo straniero, la gente straniera, gli stranieri; gli stranieri ausiliarii nell'esercito egizio, le truppe ausiliarie, fra cui si arrolava la ciurma delle navi: (An. l. c.) la ciurma, i marinai di una nave. , i nove popoli stranieri (V. art. prec., all. 2).
— ϣⲙⲙⲟ, ϣⲙ̄ⲙⲟ (T.), ϣⲉⲙⲙⲟ (T. M.), ϣⲉⲙⲙⲁ (B.), alienigena, peregrinus, hospes; ⲡϣⲙ̄ⲙⲟ terra aliena, peregrina.

(Philae), (Journ. As. 1867, 428), (Geogr. III, 127) — s'emer, s'emer-t, equiv. al prec. — L'ultimo anche equiv. al seg.

, (D. H. T. 19, 18; P. Harr. I), (Denkm. IV, 30. c; D. H. T. 14) — s'emer-t, V. — s'mr.

— s'em-roxet (Rec. IV, 86, 4; 87, 16 e seg.), fragranza, olezzo [Brugsch confr. con ... odorare, sentire, fiutare, e ..., ..., odore]. Detto sopratutto relativ. a profumi o incensi; — quindi anche: specie di profumo o incenso (ant).

(L. 1873, 16), , , — s'emes, s'emesu, Varr. del dialetto invece di , , xms.

, s'emes (L. 1879, 136). Pierret lo fa identico a [s's], che egli, come Deveria, legge s'ms, confrontando con ϣⲉⲙϣⲉ, ϣⲙ̄ϣⲉ (T.), ϣⲁⲙϣⲉ, ϣⲉⲙϣⲓ (M.), ϣⲏⲙϣⲓ (B.), servire, ministrare, ministerium, ritus, cultus, liturgia. — Confr. anche il cald. שמש ministravit, servivit.

, s'ems'em (Pietra in Bul.); soffiare il vetro.

(P. Med. 7, 8), (D. H. T. 26, 46) — s'ems'em-t, nome di una pianta che era impiegata come cibo e per uso medicinale. ⲥⲉⲙⲛⲏⲙ (T.), ⲥⲟⲩⲥⲁⲙⲉⲛ, susaman, il simsim degli Arabi.

, s'emet, 1) — Voce del dialetto invece di xmt, la feccia. 2) — Una specie di bibita inebriante, inventrice della quale era chiamata in Dendera la dea Hathor, , inventrice del s'emet.

— s'em-t, (Dend. Mar.), Var. dialett. di xm-t o di sxm (V.)

[hieroglyphs], s'em-t, V. [hieroglyphs] s'm.

[hieroglyphs], s'em-t (Inscr. Unas, 640), Var. a di [hieroglyphs] s'mm. — (Maspero, Rec. de trav. IV, 77) canapa?..

[hieroglyphs], s'en (Inscr. Pepi I, 433), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) infester.

[hieroglyphs], s'en (ib. 306), (id. ib.) renverser.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Piānxi, retto, 23), [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1875, 6), [hieroglyphs] (ibi, Bet. in Bul. IV Din.) (Stel. Metternich), [hieroglyphs] (Insc. Unas, 294), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Derr-el-Bahri), [hieroglyphs] (De Rougé, Géog. 49), [hieroglyphs] (epoca saitica) (Louvre, Stele 421, 334), [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1872, 94) — s'en, voltare, volgere, rivoltare, voltolare, avvolgere; - volgersi, ripiegarsi, ritornare; — avvolgersi, contorcersi, attorcigliarsi, avvilupparsi. — Piegare, curvare (spec. rotondo, in cerchio), torcere in cerchio, attorcigliare. — Circondare, accerchiare, attorniare, serrare, rinserrare, cingere, abbracciare. — E gli aggettivi participiali corrisp.

2) — Giro, circuito, circonferenza, contorno, periferia, circolazione, cerchio, orbita, moto circolare, — sfera, globo, orbe.

— Recinto, abbracciamento.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — m-s'en, intorno, attorno, d'intorno, in giro, in cerchio, attorno a; equival. a ϩⲙⲡⲕⲱⲧⲉ, circa, in circuito; equiv. ed in parallel con [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]... (Goodw. Z. 1872, 20 e 22) entro il circuito, il contorno, la periferia (per es. di una piramide), nel recinto di....

[hieroglyphs] — s'en-hep, cop. s'en-χaīb, (Brugsch) il giro o cerchio dell'ombra, designa il tropico, il solstizio o l'equinozio. Per lo più al duale [hieroglyphs] (Karn.), [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] hp).

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 1255), il giro del sole, l'orbita del sole, designa il tropico, o l'eclittica.

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. I. II, 47, e, 5) il grande globo o circolo, designa il globo terrestre, l'orbe della terra.

[hieroglyphs] (J. de Roug. Edf. 47, 1), il grande giro o circolo d'acqua, equivalente a [hieroglyphs] (ib. 18, 1), designa il mare, e per traslato il Nilo ed anche l'Eufrate.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — tutto ciò che il sole abbraccia, cinge nel suo giro circolare.

3) — Cerchio, circolo, nel senso di brigata, compagnia, società, legione, schiera, truppa.

4) — Identico all'ebr. שנה ripetere, ripetizione, ritorno;

[hieroglyphs] — nem-s'en, rinnovare il ritorno, cioè diventar come nuovo; — ed anche la lunghezza ripetuta, raddoppiata (D. E. I. 92, 7; Dict. géog. 1395, fine).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], hefennu-s'en, lett.

centomila ripetuti, signif. molte centomigliaia, centomigliaia e centomigliaia (confr. l'espressione ebraica analoga אלפי שנאן migliaia ripetute, cioè migliaia e migliaia). — Onde il geroglifico renp-ḥefennu-s'en, centomigliaia e centomigliaia d'anni.

V. s'nt e s'nti.

5) — (L. 1873, 6) contendere, disputare, pugnare; recar lite, rissa, questione o contesa; recar pregiudizio (Masp.); סאן; — impedire, proibire. — Ed i corrisp. sost. — V. i predetti s'nt e s'nti.

6) — (Stela Metter.) equiv. a s'n.

7) — Il gruppo (Brug. l. c.) è equival. a s'n. V. anche s'n, all. 4.

8) — Identico all'ebr. שנה, cald. שנא; essere altrimenti, diverso, differente, vario; cambiare, mutare, variare; — cambiare in male, pervertire, alterare — Cambiarsi, mutarsi, variare; voltarsi, girare; cambiar (strada, pensiero). In questo senso traduce il Brugsch (Rit. 31, 2) es wechselt der Weg (die Strasse), che noi tradurremmo piuttosto ammaliatore delle vie. (Birch) turner back of the Paths; (Pierr.) parcourir.

9) — Il gruppo è anche equival. a s'n, capigliatura, ecc. (Museo dell'Accad. delle Scienze di Pietroburgo, Sarcof. di una donna).

(Edfu, Lotta di Hor.) s'en, in connes. col prec. all. 4, signif. propr.: ripetere coll'aiuto del discorso o della memoria, con molte modificazioni che ha conservato il copto ϣⲓⲛⲓ, ϣⲓⲛⲉ, quaerere, inquirere, interrogare; visitare, recognoscere, recensere; quaestio, inquisitio, divinatio, nuncium, fama; — sebbene parecchi di questi significati si possano o si debbano riferire a xn (V.). — I significati più comuni sono: gridare ad alta voce, gridare, invocare, chiamare, invitare; esclamare qualche cosa, fare acclamazione; — recitare (Edfu l. c.) — Incantare, ammaliare, incantesimo, malia. — Maledire, esecrare, esorcizzare, — ed i sost. corrisp. V. s'nti. Confr. שאל chiedere, accattare, ricercare, richiedere: שוע gridare, esclamare; clamore, invocazione, grido, orazione; סאן tumultuare.

2) — Consentire, assentire ad una cosa, dar per sua parte (Brug.).

3) — (Brug.) Equiv. al prec. all. 8. (Brug.) cambiano i miei pensieri.

4) — Equiv. a s'nn-t.

(Edfu) (Rit. geog.) s'en (V. anche L. 1863, 41; Geog. I, 888, 889), albero coperto di foglie e frondi; — albero in genere. ϣⲏⲛ (M. L., π), ϣϣⲏⲛ (M., π), arbor.

2) — Equiv. a s'nti,

all. 2: [hieroglyph] (Harr. I, 27, 11), corteccia di palma; ϣⲟⲟⲃⲉⲛⲉ filamentum seu fibra palmae.
3) — V. [hieroglyph] s'nt.

[hieroglyph] (Dict. géog. 1333) [hieroglyph] s'en, g. f., granaio, magazzino; magazzino o deposito di grano.
[hieroglyph], capo o sovrintendente del granaio.
[hieroglyph] forme duali, preced. dal l'art. femm. [hieroglyph], il granaio pubblico, il deposito governativo del grano.
— Brugsch confr. ϣⲉⲧⲛⲓ (M. +) fenile.

[hieroglyph], s'en (Liste del Nilo), designa l'acqua del Nilo, specialm. nell'epoca dell'inondazione; propriam.: l'acqua che si avvolge o che travolge (V. [hieroglyph] s'n).

[hieroglyph], s'en, contorno, lineamenti, profilo; צוּרָה figura, effigie, immagine, forma.

[hieroglyph], s'en (D. Z. T. I, 87, 4), ordine, regolamento, regola, modello, esemplare, צוּרָה.

[hieroglyph], s'en (Karn. Camp. di Thotmes III) equiv. a [hieroglyph] s'n, all. 3; una schiera o legione di soldati serrata in circolo, accampamento di soldati.
Confr. חנה porre l'accampamento, accamparsi; onde מחנה esercito, legione, schiera, campo d'armata.

[hieroglyph], s'en (L. 1867, 21), una specie di airone od ardea.

[hieroglyph], s'en, (Brug.) sguardo. — (De Rougé) approvazione.

[hieroglyph] s'en (L. 1874, 41), Varianti di [hieroglyph] s'nā.
[hieroglyph] s'en-f s'enā (L. l. c., Brug.) egli (il sole) respinge le nubi.

[hieroglyph], s'en, significa tutto ciò che è nocivo e male; che riduca gli esseri, vivi e morti, dal loro buono stato in uno cattivo; e quindi: dolore, contrarietà, tristezza, chagrin, miseria, male, impotenza, debolezza, piccolezza; avversità; — inimicizia. — Ed i verbi corrisp.; specialmente: tormentarsi, affliggersi, addolorarsi. — Tormentare il cuore, affliggere, opprimere; — commuovere — Quindi anche

2) — solo o seguito da , identico al copto ϢЄΝϨΗΤ (M.), ϢΝϨΗΤ (T.), ϢΑΝϨΗΤ, ϢΑΝϨΤΗϤ, misereri, misericordia, misericors; pietà, compassione, commiserazione.
— ϢΩΝЄ (T.), ϢΩΝΙ (M.B.), infirmum esse, aegrotare; infirmitas, morbus; צַר, צָר, avversario, nemico, calamità, afflizione, oppressione, angoscia, angustia; צָעַר essere piccolo, vile, basso, misero; ed i sost. corrisp.; שׂוֹנֵא, שֹׂנֵא, nemico, odiatore; שִׂנְאָה odio, inimicizia. — חֵן, חֲנִינָה, חֶנֶן, grazia, misericordia, compassione, pietà.
— 3) — Questione, rissa, contesa, litigio. —
s'n, cagionare o produrre questione, ecc. — Specialmente riferito a Tifone, il litigatore per eccellenza, ai suoi compagni ed agli animali tifonici.

(Rit. 17, 27, 28 e seg.) (Z. 1878, 49; Rit. 17, 93) (C. 100; Louvre) (Chab.) (Br. 3 Kal. Inr. VIII, 33 plur.) (Denkm. III, 25, a) sen, g. m., propriam.: il crespo, ricciuto, arricciato, increspato; 1) — riccio, capelli, capigliatura, chioma, specialm. delle donne; e propr. i capelli arricciati, attorcigliati. (Inscr. Sepi I, 302), abbondanza di capelli, capelli abbondanti, capigliatura abbondante, ricca. (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XV, 13), nome di un dio, letter.: conduttore o apritore di due ricci di capelli.
, àr-sen, titolo: colui che ha cura del lavoro di capelli; parrucchiere (di corte)? — Onde la carica capo dei parrucchieri di corte.
(Rit. 13, 2; 121, 1; 122, 3), rizzare i capelli; rizzamento, rizzatore di capelli; (Br.) die Haare sträuben machen; (Wied.) das Haar sich sträuben; (Lepage Ren.) the hair to be greatly agitated; (Pierr.) la chevelure être tressée; — Il 3º gruppo è tradotto da Birch: Curler of Locks; da Brugs.: Haar-Starre; da Pierr.: hérissement de la chevelure.
2) — (Chab.; Brug. Z. 1878, 49) il crine, il pelo, la chioma di certi quadrupedi.
(E., 95, 10 e 13), peli della testa di vitello, peli di vitello, nome di una specie di pianta che era impiegata in scongiuri per certe malattie. — V. all. 4.
— שֵׂעָר pelo, chioma, capelli.
— 3) — (Br., 3 Kal. Inr. VIII, 33) piume, penne di un uccello.
4) — Designazione di una pianta; — equiv. al seg. nell'espressione
, χe-n-sen (Rec. I, 36, 1) per designare una determinata specie

di albero. Confr. ϣϣⲏⲛ, δρῦς, quercus.

[hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (Esneh), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (P. Med. 13, 10), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 29), [hieroglyphs] (P. Med. 12, 4; 13, 10) — s'en-ta, capelli o peli della terra, designa una pianta particolare od il suo frutto. Brugsch confr. con ϣⲉⲛⲧⲥ, ἄγνος, vitex, agnus castus. — Pierret (Rit. l.c.) la végétation terrestre. Ma noi crediamo che qui il gruppo s'en-ta significhi fibra, filamento, ecc. (V. l'all. seg.), valore che esso ha anche altrove; così [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) è equivalente a [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 65, c, 10) corteccia di palma (V. sotto [hieroglyphs]).

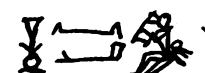
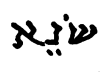
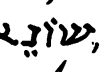
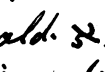
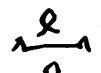
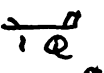
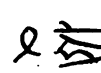
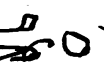
5) — Fibra, fibrilla, filamento, corteccia, scorza di determinate piante (V. il predetto s'nti).

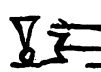
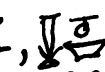
6) — Per altri significati del segno [hieroglyph], V. al fonetico us'.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] s'en, (E.) bacca juniperi. Propr. frutto-capelli; verosimilm. lo stesso che il copto ϣⲛⲏ, σεῦτλον, bietola, bieta, Mangold, spinaccio selvatico.
— V. anche il prec., all. 4.

[hieroglyphs], s'en (Σ 1872. 38), sinon. di [hieroglyphs] hā, tempo. — Il suo signif. fondam. è però quello di [hieroglyphs] s'n; eseguire un moto circolare, e quindi: giro, cerchio, orbita.

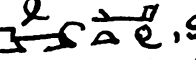
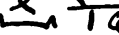
[hieroglyphs], s'en (Rit. 153, 4), affine con [hieroglyphs] s'n e con [hieroglyphs] us'; signif.: lamentare, piangere, (costr. con [hieroglyph], su...); lamento, pianto.

[hieroglyphs], s'enā (Denkm. III, 146, 18), Var. di [hieroglyphs] s'nā.

[hieroglyphs], s'enā, (E. 93, 17) intestinum quoddam, seu fetuscor piscis. Putredine, putrescenza, putrefazione, (Brug.) Fäulniss di un pesce.

[hieroglyphs], s'enāu (P. Mor. di Bul.), commovere, opprimere; [Hebrew] essere commosso, agitato, turbato, [Hebrew] agitare.
2) — Var. di [hieroglyphs] s'rāu

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Sepulc., 356), [hieroglyphs] plur. (Insc. Ulnos., 470), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Zetā, 223) — s'enā-t Varr. di [hieroglyphs] s'nā.
— Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 26) traduce il 3° gruppo: gragnuola.

[hieroglyphs] (Chonsu, Tebe), [hieroglyphs] (D. E. Z. I, 39, 3), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Sarc., Vienna), [hieroglyphs] (D. E. Z. 34, 4; Edfu), [hieroglyphs] — s'enā, il leone. ϣⲟⲩⲣⲛⲓⲥ leones.
2) — Tutti questi gruppi, eccettuato il primo, sono frequentem. nelle b. e. usati invece del seg.

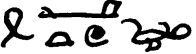
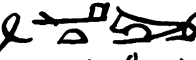
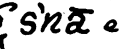
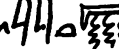
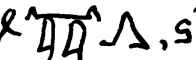
(Rit. 1,15 e 18; 15,6) (ib. 130,23; 1,20) (Rit. 1,23; 130,6) (Pleyt. Et. 93) (Stel. Mett.) (Ber. Hosp.) (P. 1425 di Berl.) s'enā, *obbligare, costringere al ritorno, far ritornare, far tornar indietro.* — *Escludere, non lasciar entrare, respingere, ritenere, impedire, tener lontano, scacciar fuori* (da ... opp. ...); *rimandare, rigettare;* — *impedire di passare* (P. Rhind). — *Arrestare, deviare il nemico, l'avversario, gli ostacoli, le tempeste, ecc.*
— I passivi corrisp.
— I sost. corrisp.: *ostacolo, impedimento, respingimento, deviazione, ecc.*
רחק abbandonare, scacciare, allontanare, far allontanare, rimuovere.

(D. H. T. II, 35, c) (Bir. T. d. L. I, 14) s'enā, *deriv. dal prec.; uno che si deve tener lontano, che si deve ributtare da se; un abborrito, un detestato; scellerato, infame, ribaldo, malvagio.* — *Ciò che noi diciam la schiuma, la feccia* (ted. Abschaum) *della società.*
2) — *Nemico,* plur. ... (Louvr, Stat. A. 88; Pierr. T. d. L. 17).
שׂוֹנֵא, שׂנָא, (cald. שְׂנָא), odiatore, nemico, da שְׂנָא odio.

(D. H. T. II, 35, e, 12) s'enā, *pare significhi la piegatura* (...) *del braccio, cioè il gomito; oppure il membro che si piega, cioè il braccio.* (Birch) *elbows;* (Pierr.) *épaule.*

s'enā, (E.) *obturatio, alvus restricta.*

s'enā (Sarc. Haber, Vienna), *nome di un serpente sacro.*

(P. Med. 7, 12) (Philae) (Géogr. I, 23, N. 18) (E.) s'enā, *il loto od una specie di loto.*

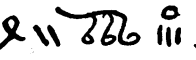
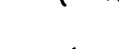
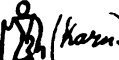
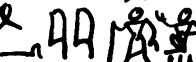
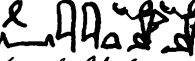
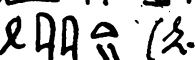
(D. H. T. 118, col. 10) (Denkm. III, 146, 30) s'enā, s'enāu, *tempesta, procella, burrasca, uragano, temporale; vento impetuoso, nubi tempestose, intemperie; tempo burrascoso, tempestoso, impetuoso, furioso.* — *Grandine, gragnuola.*
שַׂעַר, סַעַר, turbine, tem-

pesta, uragano, burrasca, procella. — Sovversione, grande disordine, cataclisma.

[hieroglyphs], s'enāu (Inscr. Pepi I, 422), Var. di [hieroglyphs] s'n. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) naos.

[hieroglyphs], s'enā-t (Rit. 42, 6), V. [hieroglyphs] s'nā.

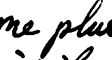
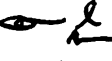
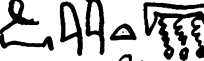
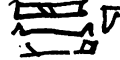
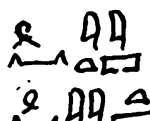
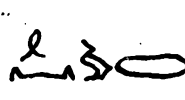
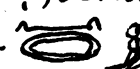
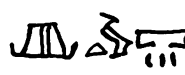
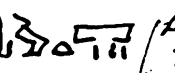
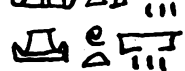
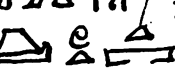
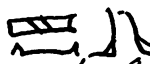
[hieroglyphs], s'enā-t (Rit. 130, 13), V. [hieroglyphs] s'nā.

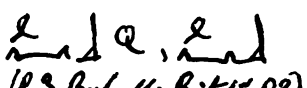
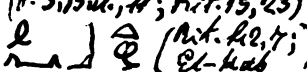
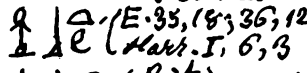
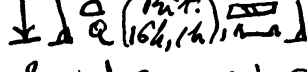
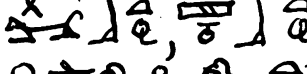
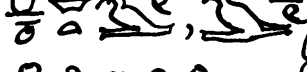
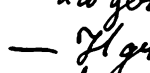
[hieroglyphs], s'enā-tu, Var. di [hieroglyphs] s'n.

[hieroglyphs], s'enā-t-tà, V. [hieroglyphs] s'nā e [hieroglyphs] s'n-īt.

[hieroglyphs], s'eni (Chab.) contrariare, respingere, opporsi a, attraversare, contrecarrer. V. [hieroglyphs] s'nā.

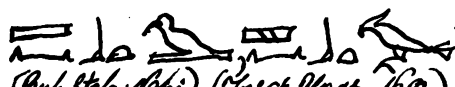
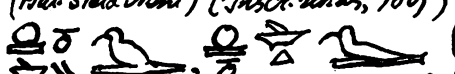
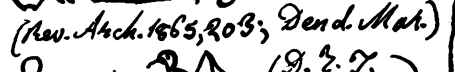
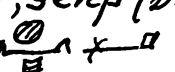
[hieroglyphs], s'enī, Var. di [hieroglyphs] s'nā.

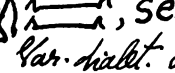
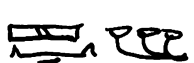
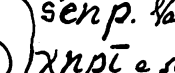
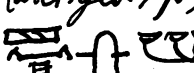
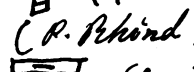
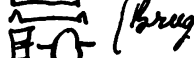
[hieroglyphs], s'eni (E.), V. [hieroglyphs] s'n.

[hieroglyphs], s'eni (Harr. I, 27, 11), V. [hieroglyphs] s'n, ubi exemplum.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Karn.), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] plur. (Z. 1870, 77), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] plur. (Rit. 78, 37; 125, 68), [hieroglyphs] (Abido), [hieroglyphs] (Bul. Stel. Mentuhotep), [hieroglyphs] (ib. Stel. Shtpabra), [hieroglyphs] (l. c.) — s'enī, s'enīt, cortigiano, una persona del seguito (di un re o di un principe). — Amico, compagno, collega. — Al plur.: il circolo, il seguito, la corte di un personaggio illustre (re, principe, od altri).

— Birch (Z. 1868, 10) traduce questi plurali: crowds, folla; milioni, numero infinito di persone; ma al Rit. 125, 68 trad. l'espress. [hieroglyphs] the royal relatives. — (Pierr.) ceux qui entourent une personne, les proches. — Brugsch fa derivare le forme plur. da [hieroglyphs] s'n e traduce: i rissosi, querelanti, disputanti, litiganti, litigiosi, accattabrighe. Onde l'espressione [hieroglyphs] (Mél. d'Arch. 1875, 215) è da Brugsch letta àr s'enen-t e tradotta schaffen hadernde Leute; mentre Masp. legge àr-s'en nt-neb e traduce porter préjudice à tout le monde.

— È evidente che mentre la traduzione seguito, corteggio, principi, capi..... può convenire al Rit. 125, 68; 130, 24; 144, 3: il senso, folla, moltitudine, ecc. è più verosimile in Rit. 64, 35; 78, 37 e può anche applicarsi a 130, 24; 144, 5. Ma in nessuno di questi luoghi ci pare possa convenire l'interpretazione di Brugsch.

[hieroglyphs], s'en-īt (P. Murray), Var. di [hieroglyphs] s'nā.

[hieroglyphs] s'en-īt (Rit. 17, 62, 63 e 66), nome di una regione o località mistica: (Birch) the place of turning back, the place of Rejection.

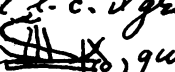
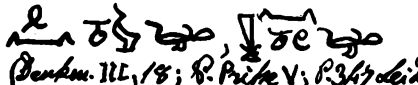
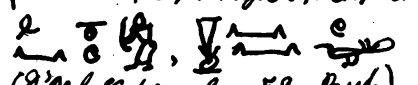
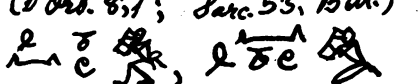
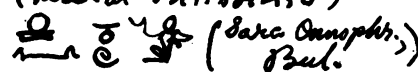
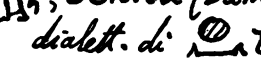
[hieroglyphs], s'enu (Collez. Maunier), V. [hieroglyphs] s'n.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 7, 2) s'en-ut. (V. [hieroglyphs] s'n.

[hieroglyphs], s'enb (Birch Z. 1873, 152) a toole? chisel? adze? scalpello, trapano, cesello, pialla, ascia da bottaio ??.

[hieroglyphs] (P. 3, Bul. 11; Rit. 15, 23) (Rit. 42, 7; El-Kab) (E. 35, 18; 36, 12; Harr. I, 6, 3) (Rit. 164, 14) (Dend. e Philae) s'enb, s'enb-t, corpo, busto, torso o ventre. (Birch) legs; (Leps.) Ruckgrat; (Chab.) genou. — Stern (E.) identifica con ϣⲛⲃⲉ corium vel cutis. Ma Brug. non ammette questa interpretazione, ritenendo il vocabolo copto corrispondente all'antico geroglifico ⲭnfī (V.).

— Il gruppo [hieroglyphs] del Rit. 15, 23 è tradotto da Birch: to kneel, to bend; da Pierr. s'agenouiller; da Lefébure lo stesso; da Gensler: umkreisen; da Devéria: tourner; da Chab.: s'associer (à —).

Ma noi traduciamo corpo anche in questo luogo.

[hieroglyphs] (Bul. Stela Nebi) (Inscr. Unas, 769) (Rev. Arch. 1865, 203; Dend. Mat.) (D. Z. T. I, 59, 3) s'enb-t, Brugsch li considera come varr. del prec.. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 195) forma mistica, forme mistiche.

[hieroglyphs], s'enp (D. Z. T. 101, 12), Var. dialet. di [hieroglyphs] ⲭnp.

[hieroglyphs], s'enp, Var. dialet. invece di [hieroglyphs] ⲭnp.

[hieroglyphs], s'enp (Liste del Nilo), Var. dialet. di [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 790) (P. Rhind) (Brug.) s'enp. Var. di [hieroglyphs] ⲭnpī e sinon. di [hieroglyphs] sq; paniera, cesto, cestello, sporta, canestro, corba, ϣⲛⲟⲩϥ. corbis, canistrum.

2) — Stuoia, coperta, ecc., intrecciata di giunchi.

[hieroglyphs], s'enp-ti (Bul. Stel. Mentuhotep. N. 78), ?

Nel l. c. il gruppo è seguito dal segno [hieroglyphs], quindi verosimilmente esso designa una classe di marinai o soldati di marina.

s'enf, s'enf-t (P. Med. 3,7; 4,4), medicamenti ancora indeterminati. Stern (E.) traduce gli ultimi: grana quaedam sacrificalia.

s'enem (Géog. III, Tav. 10, 8), Var. dialet. (b.e.) di ... .

s'enem, s'enemi, Varr. (Insc. Pepi I, 112) (Berg., H. v. D. p. 9) dialett. di ... xnm, in tutti i suoi significati. Secondo Brugsch, s'nm è la più antica lettura del segno ... . Confr. il copto equiv. ϣⲱⲛϥ, ϣⲱⲛⲃ, conjungere, etc..

s'enen (Rit. 121, 1), V. ... .

s'enen (P. di Bul. IV), V. ..., ϣⲱⲛⲉⲁⲟⲩ, mal di capo, vertigine, disordine cerebrale.

s'ennī (L. 1670, 77), V. ... s'nī.

s'ennīu (Harr. I, 31, 3), V. ... s'nnu.

s'ennu, V. ... (Rit. 31, 2; 152, 2) (Roug. Chrest. 106) e varr. s'n. — Chabas dà al gruppo ... anche il significato di נַעַר, garzone, giovane; — celibe.

s'ennu, V. ... s'n. (Rit. 31, 2 e 3) (D'Orb. 3, 4; L. Ny, Berl.)

s'ennu, specie particolare di biade; forse l'orzo (spinoso). (P. Med. 13, 10) (P. 3226, Louvre) ... s'ennu-ta (P. Med. l.c.) equiv. a ... s'n-ta (V. sotto ... s'n, all. 4).

s'ennu (Rit. 145, 73 e varr.), V. ... s'n, albero. (plur. P. Harr. 500, verso) (Stel. etiop. Bul. (*)) (Sall. III, 2) ... (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 15) capo giardiniere.

(*) Nel l.c. si trova veramente ... e non ...; ma Brugsch ritiene che ciò è dovuto ad un errore dell'incisore egiziano.

s'ennu (Harr. I, 27, 11), deriv. dal prec. e identico a ϣⲛⲏ, ϣⲛⲉ, hortus; giardino, orto, albereto, frutteto.

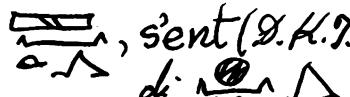
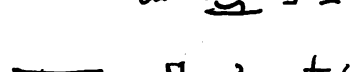
s'ennu (L. 1872, 21), ϣⲛⲱⲟⲩ, ϭⲛⲱⲟⲩ, propr. aia; — ma usato per superficie, area in genere (An. I, 15, 4).

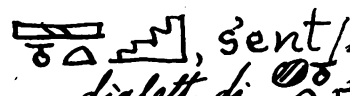
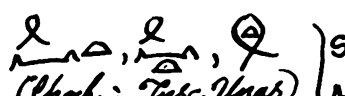
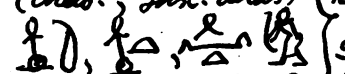
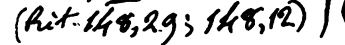
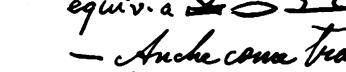
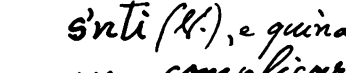
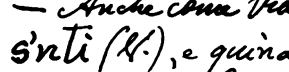
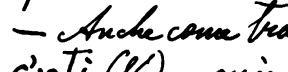
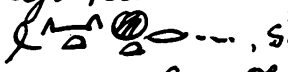
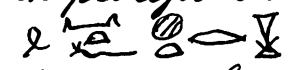
s'ennu (Rec. III, 70), prodotto, produzione di una terra, di un

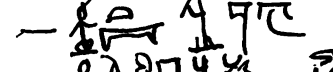
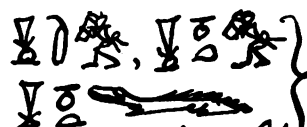
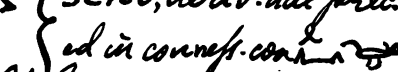
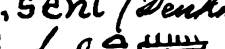
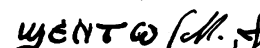
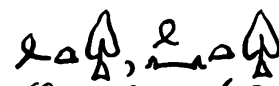
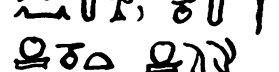
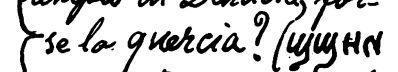
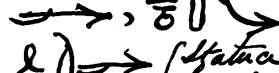
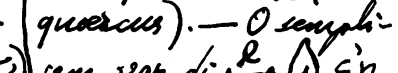
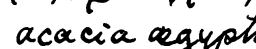
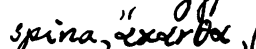
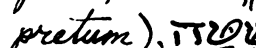
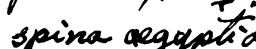
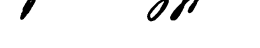
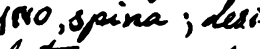
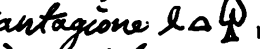
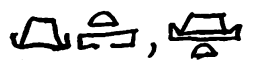
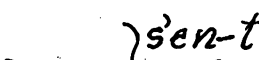
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 98,7; 154,29; 155,3) [hieroglyphs] (Var. del prec.) (Denkm. II, 146, 147) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 69,70, 154) [hieroglyphs] (Varr. al Rit. l. c.) [hieroglyphs] (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVIII, 1ª 2) — s'enes, nome di una specie di pane, focaccia o pasticcio, che non manca mai nelle liste delle offerte funerarie. — L'ultimo è tradotto da Birch (l. c.) una bevanda.

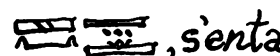
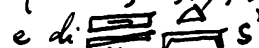
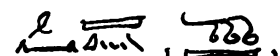
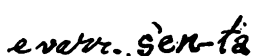
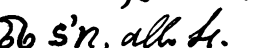
[hieroglyphs], s'enes (Dend. Mar.), Var. dialett. di [hieroglyphs] χns.

[hieroglyphs] (V din.) [hieroglyphs] (De Rougé) s'ens (E. de Rougé, Stèle Bianchi, p. 28), una specie di gazzella con corna liriformi. (Sulla lettura del 2º gruppo, V. l'art. seg.).

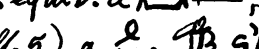
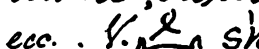
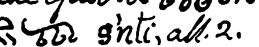
[hieroglyphs], s'enes (Roug. l. c. prec.), De Rougé confr. ϣⲛⲥ, ϣⲉⲛⲥ, byssus, byssina vestis.
— Nel l. c. questo gruppo è preceduto da [hieroglyphs], e Brugsch dichiara che [hieroglyphs] forma un vocabolo che si deve leggere mks (V. ibid. la traduzione).

[hieroglyphs], s'ensu (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 2ª 8), V. [hieroglyphs] s'ns.

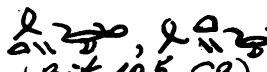
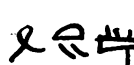
[hieroglyphs], s'ens'en (Var. al Rit. 84, tit.), V. [hieroglyphs] s'n.

[hieroglyphs], s'ent (Inscr. Pepi I, 405), Var. di [hieroglyphs] χnt.
— Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) trad. nel l. c.: passeur, celui qui passe (sulla barca).

[hieroglyphs], s'ent (D. H. T. 94), Var. dialett. di [hieroglyphs] χnd.

[hieroglyphs], s'ent (Dend. Mar.), Var. dialett. di [hieroglyphs] χnt.

[hieroglyphs] (Chab.; Insc. Unas) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 148, 29; 148, 12) s'ent, equivalente a [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], s'n.
[hieroglyphs] s'ent-ūr equiv. a [hieroglyphs] (V. [hieroglyphs] s'n, all. 2).
— Anche come traslato di [hieroglyphs] s'nti (V.), e quindi: intralciare una cosa, complicarla e con ciò produrre, suscitar questione, lite, contese (contro... [hieroglyphs]...); — ed i sost. corrisp.: rissa, contesa, litigio, processo, ecc.
[hieroglyphs] ..., s'ent χet r.. (Insc. Unas, 10; Roug. I. H. I), Erman (Z. 1882, 10) trad.: processo contro..., essere in processo contro....;
[hieroglyphs] (R. H. I. I) egli è in processo contro l'altro.
2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] s'nti.
— ϣⲉⲛⲧ, ϣⲱⲛⲧ, ϣⲛⲧ, plectere, implectere, implexum opus, reticulum; — manus conserere, rixari, rixa, pugna, complicatio, contentio.
3) — Equiv. al seg.
— [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 148, 12 e 29), [hieroglyphs] nome di una delle

sette vacche mistiche, letter. circolo celeste, risurrezione; (Pierr.) circuit du ciel, résurrection; (Birch) turn of heaven, conductor of the God.

s'ent, deriv. dal prec. ed in connes. con s'n (V.); il tifonico (uomo o animale) avversario, nemico, eccitatore di contesa. — Ma anche solo equiv. a s'n, all. 5.

s'ent (Denkm. N, 4, 6), derivato da s'nti (V.); grembiale, busto, gonna, giustacuore, tunica, sottana, perizoma (pagne). ϣⲉⲛⲧⲱ (M., T.), sindon, vestis, pallium. — V. s'nzt.

s'ent (Liste dei Nomi) (Brug. Géog. 49) (Matica, Louvre) uno degli alberi sacri del tempio di Dendera; forse la quercia? (ϣⲉϣⲏⲛ quercus). — O semplicem. var. di s'n albero?

— Probabilmente una specie di acacia, (Loret, Rec. de trav. II, 61) acacia nilotica o farnesiana; ϣⲟⲛⲧⲉ (T.), ϣⲟⲛϯ (M.), ϣⲁⲛϯ (B.) (ⲡⲓ, ⲡ), acacia aegyptiaca, silva acaciarum; spina, ἄκανθα, (onde ⲙⲁⲛ̄ϣⲱⲛⲧⲉ vepretum). [illegible], [illegible], acacia, spina aegyptia, acacia nilotica.

s'ent, verosimilm. in connes. col preced. o con ϣⲟⲛ, ϣⲛⲟ, spina; designa una porzione di terreno coperta di piantagione, e questa piantagione stessa.

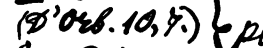
s'en-t, (Sall. I, 9, 9; Z. 1880, 12) (Inscr. Pepi I, 395; Denkm. II, 97, a) V. s'n.

s'ent, var. dialett. di xnt.

s'enta (Rec. I, 33, 1), var. di s'ta e di s'ta-t.

e varr., s'en-ta, V. sotto s'n, all. 4.

s'entai, forma della dea Hathor.

(P. Mor. di Bul.) s'enti, equiv. a s'n (specialm. all. 5), a s'n (spec. all. 4) ed a s'nti, all. 1. — Quindi propr.: ripetere, rinnovare frequentemente, raddoppiare, moltiplicare (per es. le maglie di una rete), onde: intrecciare, trecciare, far lavori a maglia, in treccie, in intreccio; il lacciare, intralciare, implicare; — intreccio, intrecciatura, rete. — Ed in senso traslato, intralciare, complicare; — produrre, suscitare liti, questione, ecc. V. s'nt.

2) — Il 1° anche equiv. a s'n, all. 4. V. s'nti, all. 2.

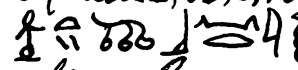
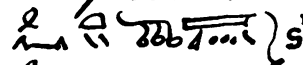
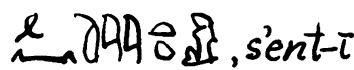
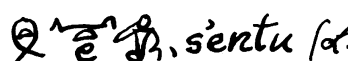
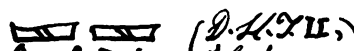
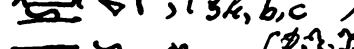
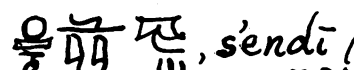
s'enti (Rit. 313; 125, 20, 24 e 30), equivalente a s'n ed al prec.

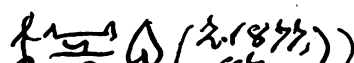
s'enti, v. s'nt. (D'Orb. 16, 5)

plur. (Rit. 125, 63) (D. H. T. 35, 6, 5, 7) (D. H. T. 114) s'enti, v. s'n e s'nt. avversario, nemico.

s'enti (Rit. 145, 48), intrecciare, trecciare, far lavori a maglia; intreccio, intrecciatura, rete. ϣⲉⲛⲧ, ϣⲱⲛⲧ, ϣⲛⲧ (v. sotto s'nt.)
2) — Equiv. a s'nt, grembiale, falda, gonna, ecc.
— Freq. usato per veste, vestito in generale (Rit. l. c.).
Lauth confr. con סָדִין pannolino, velo, lenzuolo, e con כְּתֹנֶת, כֻּתֹּנֶת, χιτών, tunica.

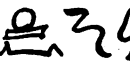
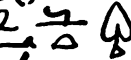
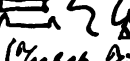
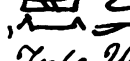
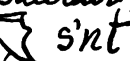
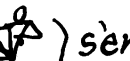
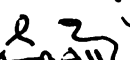
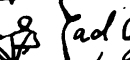
s'enti (Rit. 84, 2 et.), v. s'n.

s'en-ti, duale di s'n (v.).

(Rec. IV, 91) s'enti, v. s'nt.

(D'Orb. 10, 7) s'enti, equiv. a s'n, capelli, ec. (v.). (D'Orb. 10, 9; 11, 2 e 3) treccia o ciocca di capelli.
2) — fibra, fibrilla, filamento, corteccia, scorza di determinate piante (Harr. I, 63, c, 10).
..., corteccia di palme.

s'enti-ta (P. Med. Berl. 12, 4; 13, 10), v. s'n-ta, sotto s'n, all. 4.

s'ent-it (Rit. 142, 14), nome di una dea.

s'entu (L. Ausw. 12. 14), v. s'nti.

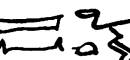
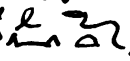
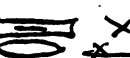
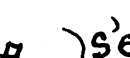
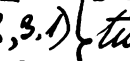
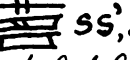
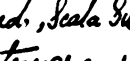
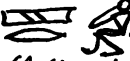
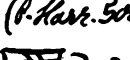
s'entbet, v. s'nbt.
— H 2° (Bul. Stel. Vostan. III) v. s'nb-t.

(D. H. T. II, 34, b, c) (D. H. T. II, 103, 29) s'end (op. s'endes) var. dialett. di χnd e χnd (op. χnds).

s'endi (Dict. géog. 371) (Brug.) var. di snti.

s'endi, s'end-it (L. delle Ent. 7, 22 e 24; L. 1842, 22), varr. di ... e ... snti.

(L. 1877, 87) (Karn.) s'end-t, varr. di snt.

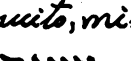
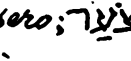
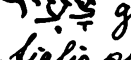
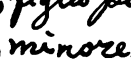
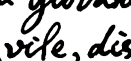
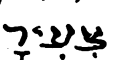
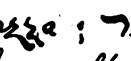
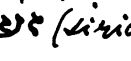
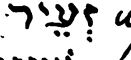
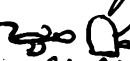
s'end-t, (E) rima seu

scissura in cute.

(R. Géo. 47; Stat. Louvre) (Inscr. Ti; Insc. Unas) s'enz, Varianti di s'nd.

(R. J. H. 283) s'enz-t, una parte del paramento degli alti sacerdoti; il grembiale. Var. di s'nt.

s'enzet, s'enz-ti, (a., tomb. ad Ossiut), deriv. dal prec.; designa una determinata classe di sacerdoti (V. art. qnbt. N. 4), che sembra appartenesse al tempio di Anubi in Lycopoli. Questi sacerdoti aveano forse l'ispettorato o l'amministrazione delle vestimenta del tempio.

, s'enz-tu (Inscr. Zeta; 43), V. s'nzt.

, s'er, freq. var. dialett. di xr.
2) – Equiv. al seg.

(P. Med. Berl. 3, 1) s'er, chiudere, serrare, turare, chiudersi. In oppos. a ss, aprire, sciogliere, liberare (Dend., Scala Sud, sopra). ϣⲱⲣ (M.), obturare, obstruere; ϣⲏⲣ (T.) obturari. – צרר serrare, legare, rinchiudere; angustiare, opprimere; עצר chiudere, serrare; trattenere, ritenere, frenare, impedire, arrestare.
– V. srà.

(Karn.) (P. Harr. 500, 3, 7 e seg.) (Prisse, 15) (freq.) s'er, piccolo, breve, detto dello spazio e del tempo: in opposizione ad āa.
2) – Fanciullo, giovane, ragazzo, figlio; ed i femm. corrisp. (Harr. l. c.)
3) – Novizio, mozzo, garzone; stadio inferiore della gerarchia degli impieghi domestici.
4) – Il segno è il determinativo di tutti i vocaboli esprimenti una delle idee: piccolezza, insufficienza, mancanza, deficienza, poco, meschinità, spregievolezza. – E queste idee sono pure espresse da ciascuno dei tre vocaboli posti in testa di questo articolo.
Confr. צָעַר esser piccolo, vile, abbassato, disprezzato, diminuito, misero; צָעִיר, צְעוֹר piccolezza; צָעִיר giovane cadetto, figlio minore, figlio più giovane, giovane, giovinezza; minore, vile, disprezzato; צְעִירָה piccolo; età minore, giovinezza; זער (siriac) esser minuto, non esser molto; זְעֵיר un poco, זְעֵירָה piccola. – שער esser villano (Prov. 23, 7), שֹׁעָר marcio. – זלל disprezzare.
, fanciullo o figlio maschio; (Ebers, Z. 1882, 53) Kleines (Menschen) Kind,

Jungling, conf. ϧελϣιρι, ϧελϣηρι, ϩερϣιρι, ϩρϣηρε, ϩερϣηλι, juvenis, adolescens; — detto però anche di femmine (Ä. Z. 1876, 123).

) s'er (Edfu). Varr. dialett. (b. e.) di χr (V.), cadere, morire, ecc..

), s'er, natron, soda, ossido di sodio, ϣιρε, nitrum (Dict. géo. 791) (Obel. di Londra) vel salis species.
— Il mare s'er (Obel. cit.) designa verosimilmente il Mar Rosso, come confine meridionale dell'impero egizio; — oppure i laghi salati? — Confr. s'rḳ.

, s'er (Gurnah), il naso.
Duali: ser-ti, s'er-tt, le narici; il naso.
ϣαι, ϣα, nasus; ϻι- nares.

, s'er, q. f., un campo coltivato a piante s'rà.

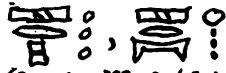
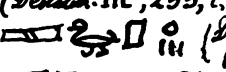
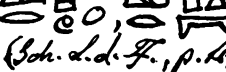
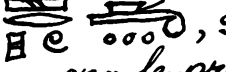
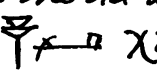
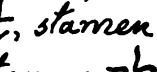
, s'erà (D. T. II, 44 c, 3), una specie di biada che serviva di nutrimento come il frumento; segala, spelta, ecc. — Confr. שְׂעֹרָה orzo.

(Masp. Geni. ép. 33) (Dend. Sala Sud. sopra) s'erà, equiv. a s'r.

2) — Chiudere con un'opera di muratura, murare (Masp.). — שׁוּר muro, baluardo.
3) — (Eisenlohr. Trans. 1872, 364) einreißen, to decay, ruinare, abbattere, demolire, disfare; — ed i participii corrisp. ruinato, abbattuto, ecc.

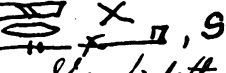
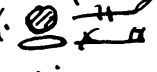
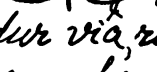
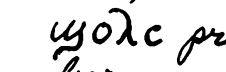
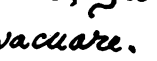
(Rit. 146, d) (P. Med. Berl. 16, 2) s'erà, s'eràu, V. s'r. (Harr. I, 4, 12) (Rit. 54, 1) Duali.

(L. Assur. 12, 10; Tomb. T. Ahmes; Rit. 130, 8) (An. IV 10, 3) s'erà, s'eràu, V. s'r.

(Ä. Z. 1876, 123) (Sall. I, 4, 3) s'erà, s'eràu, equival. al prec., nel senso di fanciulla, figlia (ϣεερε).

, s'eràt, fem. di nel suo senso generale o come sost. astratto.

, s'er-àt (Harr. I 27, 12), V. s'rī.

(Rit. 41, 1) (Phyt. Ch. 66) s'erà-t, V. s'rà.

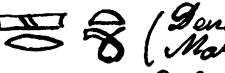
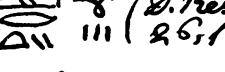
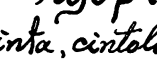
(Roug. Ch. 89) (J. de Roug. Edf. 51, IX) s'erī, orzo, segala, spelta. V.

) s'erī, s'er-īt, V. s'r.

[hieroglyphs] (Dendera. III, 255, l. 8) [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 1353) [hieroglyphs] (Sch. L. d. F., p. 47 e seg.) s'erp (opp. s'er-pe), sale di purificazione, una specie particolare di natron. Forse letter. sale del cielo (Confr. [hieroglyphs] s'r).

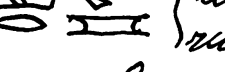
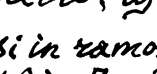
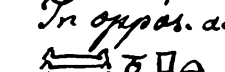
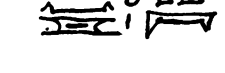
[hieroglyphs], s'erpu (Dend. Mar.), designa le prime seminagioni. (Brug.) Forse voce del dialetto derivata da [hieroglyphs] χrpu (V.).

[hieroglyphs], s'erp-t (Nav. M. d'H. pl. VII, N. 16), la grua od altro oggetto di armamento o corredo della nave; gomena o carro per estrarre. ϣⲱⲗⲡⲓ, ϯ, stamen, incordamento, orditura, stame; שׁלף levare, trar fuori.

[hieroglyphs], s'er-mā, b. e, Var. dialett. di [hieroglyphs] χr-mā.

[hieroglyphs], s'erer (B. H. T. 80, 61), Var. di [hieroglyphs] s'r.

[hieroglyphs], s'ers (Berg. Sarc. Insc. 74), Var. dialett. di [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] (V.); portar via, condur via, rimuovere, levar di mezzo, sgomberare. ϣⲟⲗⲥ preda, ϣⲱⲗⲥ auferre, diripere, evacuare.

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 59) [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) s'ers', forma posteriore equival. alla più antica forma [hieroglyphs] s'ars' (V.), affrettarsi, aver fretta, correre; andar in fretta, presto (a [hieroglyphs]).

[hieroglyphs], s'ers'er (Brug., Sai en Sinsin, p. 17), ? — respirare? ansare di gioia?

[hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 43, 15; Nav. Z. 1877, 30) [hieroglyphs] (tomb. a El-Kab) s'er-t, V. [hieroglyphs] s'rt.

[hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) [hieroglyphs] (D. Res. 26, 15) s'ert, s'erti, Var. dialett. di [hieroglyphs] χrt; ϣⲟⲣⲧ (?) fascia. Confr. אזור cinta, cintola, cintura.

[hieroglyphs] s'er-ti (Rec. I, 70), duale di [hieroglyphs] s'r.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], s'er-ti, (E.) papillae? capezzoli? mammelle? Confr. שׁר, שׁור, שׁריר, ombellico. — Il 2° gruppo fa pensare a [hieroglyphs] s'r.

[hieroglyphs], s'er-tt, duale di [hieroglyphs] s'r.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] s'ereh (Z. 1865, 29), signif. letto di un fiume, di un ruscello; ϣⲗⲉϩ aquam in rivulos quasi in ramos derivare. In oppos. ad [hieroglyphs] hāp, Nilo, a [hieroglyphs] acqua piovana, ed a

[hieroglyphs] acqua di pozzo o di fontana.

[hieroglyphs], selek (Rec. IV, 88, 23), specie di incenso [hieroglyphs] di qualità inferiore e che era spregiato come del tutto inservibile. Era di color rosso (ib. 86).

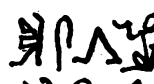
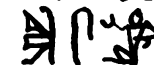
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 104, 7; 160, 3) Nelle inscrizioni lapidee facilmente sostituiti a [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph] q. s. e non raramente nelle b. e. si trova [hieroglyph] per rappresentare la lettera [hieroglyph] o [hieroglyph], per es. [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs] equiv. a [hieroglyphs]. — In generale però sui monumenti e nei papiri, [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph] rappresentano la sillaba [hieroglyph] s's. — Quanto al loro valore ideografico, essi sono equiv. al seg., ed il segno [hieroglyph] si trova anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs] s's ed a [hieroglyphs] s's r.
Si trova il plur. [hieroglyphs] equiv. a [hieroglyphs] s's-u (Ä. Z. 1880, 8).

[hieroglyphs] s'es, eseguire, trattare, fare, terminare qualche cosa che è conforme, corrispondente, adattata, giusta, convenevole, acconcia, propria, degna, comme il faut. Far come si deve, eseguire in una maniera conveniente, convenevole.
ϣϣⲉ, ⲉϣϣⲉ (T.), ϣϣⲏ, ⲉϣϣⲏ (B.), ⲥϣⲉ (M.), aequum est, oportet, licet, decet; dignus, aequus, etc.

Il più frequent. nella espressione [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] m-s's, sicut decet, sicut oportet, come è giusto, come si deve.
Onde la formola così freq. nel Rit.
[hieroglyphs] e varr. m-s'es-mā,
[hieroglyphs] e varr. m-s'es-mā-ḥeḥ-n-sp.
V. sotto [hieroglyphs] mā.
[hieroglyphs] s'es-tep.. (Nav., Ä. Z. 1873, 91) au gré de.., comme (on) veut, selon la volonté de....
2) — Esser atto, degno, capace, idoneo, destro, accorto, astuto, abile, ingegnoso, pratico, nell'eseguire convenevolmente ciò che si deve eseguire; aver prontezza, speditezza, facilità (in..., [hieroglyphs]....). — Egli aggett. corrisp..
3) — I sost. corrisp., cioè:
a) Colui che possiede prontezza, speditezza, facilità di esecuzione;
b) Ciò che è eseguito in giusta e convenevole maniera; ciò che è simile, somigliante, adattato, giusto, eguale, pari, corrispondente.
c) — Conclusione, fine, termine.
— Confr. ancora ϣϣⲱϣ, ϣⲱϣ, ϣϣⲏϣ (T., M.) parem reddere, aequare, adaequare, aequale esse; convenire, consentire; aequalitas, paritas, conventus, harmonia, concordia.
— V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs].
— 4) — [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyph] si trovano anche equival. al seg. [hieroglyphs] s's.

[hieroglyphs], s'es (Sch. L. d. F. p. 151, nota), nome con cui si designava la vittima

del sacrifizio, considerata come simbolo di Set o di uno dei suoi seguaci.
V. [hierogl.] s's t e Brug. Z. 1880, 11.

[hierogl.] (A. 88, Louvr.) (Rosett.) pl. — s'es (V. Z. 1880, 8) guerriero, soldato; — persone (maschi e femmine) appartenenti alla casta militare; — (Rierr. Ét. I, 18) guardia, guardiano. [hierogl.] intendente, ufficiale o generale della casta guerriera.
[hierogl.] (Rier. T. H. I, 14) capo, duce dei guerrieri.
2) — In Rosetta I pare che questo s's designi un determinato numero di militari, e signif. perciò: reggimento, brigata, legione, schiera di soldati.
— V. mnfi.

[hierogl.], s'es (P. Ebers, Z. 1880, 8), essere colpito, ferito; equiv. a ϲⲁϣ, ϣⲁϣ, ϣⲁϣⲓ, ictus, plaga, vulnus, ulcus.

[hierogl.] (B. Edf. 19, v, c) (ib.) pl. — s'es (Z. 1869, 86; 1880, 7) grani di frumento mondati, cioè liberati dalla pula e dalle immondezze; grano preparato per fare il pane. — Il grano in generale.
— Equiv. a [hierogl.] ànχ-sur (B. Edf. l. c.).

— È degno di osservazione il fatto che nell'addizione del [hierogl.] col [hierogl.] si ottiene come risultato il [hierogl.] (V. Z. 1880, 7).
— Confr. ϣⲁϣ vannus quo ventilatur frumentum.
— In Rec. I, t. 3, col. 13 si legge la frase [hierogl.], il cui senso mi è oscuro.

[hierogl.] (Z. 1866, 17) (a) — s'es, q. s. la pietra bianca, opp. la pietra splendente, lucente, designa l'alabastro, שׁשׁ, שׁשׁ, שׁשׁ. Se ne formavano tavole o lastre che portavano il nome di [hierogl.] s's-t àpàp lastra di alabastro.
(a) È dubbio se i due ultimi gruppi si debbono leggere s's oppure qs o qrs (Confr. ⲕⲱⲥ, ϭⲱⲥ, alabaster).

[hierogl.] (Z. 1880, 8) (Denkm. II, 64) — s'es, ϣⲁϣⲟⲩ, ϣⲟϣⲟⲩ, ϣⲟϣⲟⲓ, χερχεμων, lagena, hydria, boccale. Brocca di questa forma. [hierogl.]
Confr. אשׁישׁה, fiasco, orcio.
— Forse questo vaso è così chiamato dalla sua materia, l'alabastro (V. il prec.).

[hierogl.] (Dict. géo. 872; Comb. Sagg.) (Harr. I, 63, c, 10) plurali — s'es, fune, corda, canapo, cordella, cordoncino, filo, nastro.

2) — Lino, tela, tessuto, stoffa, più frequent. denominata [hier.] menχ.
[hier.]) suten-s'es (V. sotto [hier.] sutn), la regia stoffa o tela, il regio bisso (V. il seg.).
(Stel. Pianxi, verso, 34)
3) — Equiv. al seg.

[hier.] s'es, deriv. dal prec., una stoffa od un tessuto di speciale finezza, ident. a ϣⲉⲛⲥ, ϣⲛⲥ, ϣⲉⲛⲥ, tela o stoffa bianca, fina, il bisso, la stoffa di bisso (Pare che la parola bisso sia la trascrizione dell'egizio [hier.] p-s's, letter. il s'es, la stoffa s'es).
2) — Equiv. al prec., anche
[hier.] = [hier.];
[hier.] = [hier.], s'es-menχ (?) } V. il prec.
3) — Il segno [hier.] è nelle b.e freq. usato semplicemente come segno sillabico invece di [hier.] s's.

[hier.] (Rit. fr.) [hier.] (ib. 56, 3) [hier.] (freq.) [hier.] (Denkm. II, 164, d) [hier.] (a) (Tomb. di Ti - Stel. Hagas Low.) s'es (Pierret, Z. 1879, 136, propose la lettura sms, V.); significa fond.: tirare, trarre; — arrecare, apportare, condurre, menare (Tomba di Ti, 88 e 89; D.Z.T. I, 64, h).
2) — Scortare, accompagnare, seguitare, seguire, andar dietro, succedere; — ed in generale andare passare.
[hier.] (Stela Harris di Tar-

[hier.] (Imhotep, 4. 14) seguire il cuore, cioè seguire il proprio desiderio; operare, trattare, fare o vivere secondo il desiderio del cuore; esser felice; seguire il proprio piacere o capriccio: felicità, piacere.
(Brug. Tomb. d'Abu 183) (ib.) (Beni-Hass.)
Onde [hier.] (Z. 1875, 114), camera o casa del piacere, sito piacevole; designazione di una delle sale del tempio di Edfu.
3) — Servire, esser servo, ubbidire; fare il servizio di una divinità; compiere, fare il culto, accudire al culto di una divinità.
[hier.] (Brug. Gräbern. 88; Z. 1881, 57), servire una statua, accudire al culto di una statua.
4) — Accompagnatore, guida, servo, servitore, seguace, ministro del culto; seguito, corteggio, corteo. — servitù, servizio, culto.
[hier.] } s'es-u-ḥor, i servitori, i servi od i seguaci di Horo; sono i genii che mietono il Campo di Aanru, ed ai quali si unisce il defunto. Il Rit. menziona anche i s'es-u di Osiride, di Ra, di Hathor, di Neb-s-ter, ec. i quali abitano il regno dei Morti e nella cui compagnia anela il defunto di essere ammesso.
— Il Brugsch confr. con ϣⲙϣⲉ, ϣⲉⲙϣⲉ (?), ϣⲉⲙϣⲓ (M.), ϣⲏⲙϣⲓ (B.), ministrare, servire, ministerium, cultus, liturgia, ritus (V. sotto sms).

[hieroglyphs] s'es (Rit. freq.), equiv. al prec. all. 4.

[hieroglyphs], s'es (Dend. freq.) Var. della h.e. di [hieroglyph] in tutti i suoi signif., spec. all. 3 e 4.

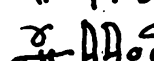
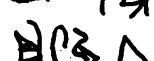
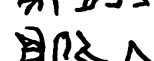
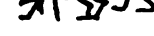
[hieroglyphs] s'es, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] ss; passare, passaggio, ecc. (Insc. Pepi I, 306)

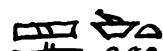
[hieroglyphs], s'esa (Harr. I, 65, a; Z. 1880, 6) designa una terra colorante di un color chiaro. Probab. l'ocra gialla. — oppure ident. a שָׁשַׁר minio. — oppure equiv. a ϣⲓϣ, ϣⲟⲉⲓϣ, ϣⲁⲉⲓϣ, pulvis. — V. [hieroglyphs] s's-it.

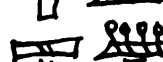
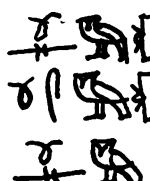
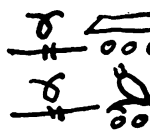
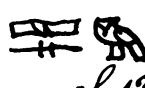
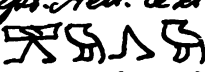
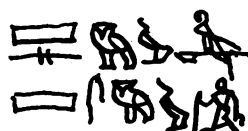
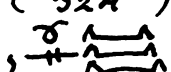
[hieroglyphs] (El-Kab), [hieroglyphs] (Bul.), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1880, 2) s'esa, s'esau, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] s's. — V. anche sssa (2) — I due ultimi gruppi sono anche equiv. al seg..

[hieroglyphs], s'esau, V. [hieroglyphs] ss'sau.

[hieroglyphs] (Deir-el-Bahari), [hieroglyphs] (Insc. Unas, 188) s'esau, g.m., la lingua.

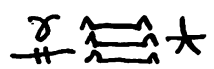
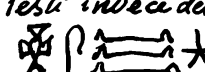
[hieroglyphs], s'esà (Rit. 145, 12), Var. di [hieroglyphs] s's.

[hieroglyphs], s'es-iu (Rit. 131, 2), plurale di [hieroglyphs] s'es; colpi, ferite. Birch e Pierret traduc. frecce.

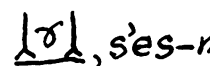
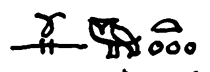
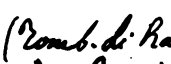
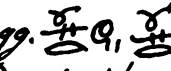
[hieroglyphs], s'esi, V. [hieroglyphs] s's.

[hieroglyphs], s'esi (Brug.), ? — Brugsch lo fa equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ssr e [hieroglyphs] s's.

[hieroglyphs], s'esi, V. [hieroglyphs] s's.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] s'es-it (E.; Z. 1880, 4), ϣⲓϣ ϣⲁⲣⲓϣ, ϣⲟⲉⲓϣ, ϣⲁⲉⲓϣ, pulvis, granulum, nucleus. — Forse in connessione con [hieroglyphs] s'esa, od anche a questo equivalente.

[hieroglyphs] (Insc. Pepi I, 384), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] s'esu. s'es-ut. Equivalenti a [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] s's.

[hieroglyphs], s'es-ba-ui (Sebe), designa la doppia costellazione che sta fra [hieroglyphs] χa e [hieroglyphs] ārt, nella serie delle costellazioni decani.

[hieroglyphs], s'esbet (Mar. Dend. I, 67, a), Var. dialett. di [hieroglyphs] χsbt.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] s'esep (Insc. Pepi I, 161, 163, 164), Varr. di [hieroglyphs] s'p.

s'esem (P. Ebers; Z. 1880, 13 e 14), debolezza, stanchezza, accasciamento, languidezza, languore. — Divenire od esser debole, languido, indebolito, stanco, spossato, ecc. Nel P. Eb. detto spesso della virtù visiva, per es. ..., i suoi occhi sono indeboliti.
Confr. ϭⲱϣⲙ, ϣⲱϭⲙ, ϣⲟϭⲙ, fatigari, defatigari, debilitari, lassum esse.

s'esem, g. f. (Z. 1880, 13). nome di una sostanza minerale di color verde (Champ. Not. descr. 508; Birch, Z. 1877, 32). Birch (Z. l. c.) traduce smeraldo (?). Si facevano di questo minerale figurine di divinità.
— Brugsch crede che s'esem designi una specie di porcellana verde, letter. l'impastata (ⲟⲩϭⲱϣⲙ).

s'esem (Leps. Aelt. Text. pl. 13, l. 28), invece di ... s'em-m (Tomb. Horhotepu, l. 456).

s'esmu, (Inscr. Teta, 324) ... (Z. 1880, 13) ... (Inscriz. Unas) (Brug. Z. l. c.) forma? figura? figura di S'esmu, il corpo di Osiride.
— Brugm. legge il 4° gruppo qes-mu e lo trad.: la sepoltura dell'essenza (di Osiride).
— Masp. (Z. 1882, 129) dà il 1° ed il 5° come il nome di un genio.
— 2) — Il 2° ed il 3° gruppo si trovano anche come varr. del seg., cui forse si debbono riferire anche gli altri.

s'esmu, Σεσμέ della lista dei decani di Hephaestion, nome del 16° dei 36 decani (costellazioni) dell'anno, secondo quella lista (V. Leps. Aegyp. Chron. p. 69). (Tomb. Rams. V, Tebe) (Hephaestion) — Comune nei più antichi testi invece del più recente ... sasmu.

..., s'esm-ut, V. ... s'sm.

..., s'es-menx (?), V. sotto ... s'es.

..., s'esem-t (Champ. Not. descr. 508), V. ... s'sm.

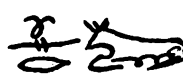
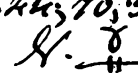
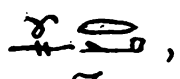
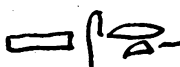
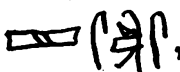
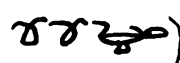
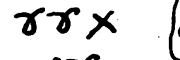
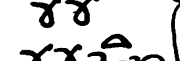
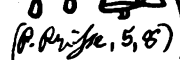
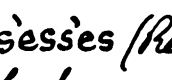
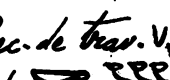
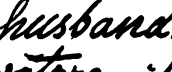
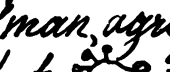
..., s'esnī (?) (Tomb. di Rams. V), (Brugs.) equiv. a ... a s'snīt (?).

s'eser, in conness. coi segg. ..., ... (V.), signif. propr. misurare; quindi: segnare, tracciare. (Z. 1880, 10 e 11)

disegnare, ordinare, progettare, ecc. misurando; fondare un edifizio; — e in generale: fondare, gettare le fondamenta, innalzare, erigere, posare, stabilire.
2) — Trattare, eseguire convenevolmente, con precisione ed esattezza.
3) — Giudicare, ponderare, esaminare, considerare.
4) — Esser conforme, proporzionato a....
5) — Disegno, piano, pianta; ripartimento, distribuzione (ⲥⲱⲣ extendere, distribuere), disposizione, collocamento. — Parere, giudizio, esame; precetto, regola, voto (ϣⲁⲡⲱ praecipere, vovere, promittere; סדר ordinare, disporre: סֵדֶר precetto, regola).
— s-s'eser, forma causativa cogli stessi signif. verbali, ma propr. e più comunem.: formare il regolamento, il precetto. ϯϣⲁⲡⲱ facere praeceptum, praecipere.
— 6) — Il gruppo è anche equivalente ai seg. ... e ... s's r.

..., s'eser (D.T.I. II, 11, 2 e 7; Z. 1880, 10), la corda o catena agrimensoria, l'ἁρπεδόνη o ἁρπεδών dei Greci. Questa corda faceva un ufficio speciale ed importante nella solenne cerimonia della posa della pietra fondamentale dei templi, dei santuari e dei principali monumenti (V. ... ϯⲁⲱⲁ).

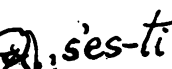
..., ped s'eser, distendere la corda, frase frequente nelle iscrizioni relative alla predetta cerimonia.
— Confr. אֲסוּרִים corde.

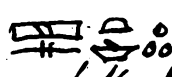
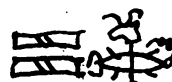
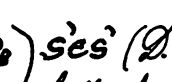
... (Philae) ... (D. K. J. 71, e, 4) ... (Denkm. IV, 50, c) ... (D. M. J. 22, 23, al 30) s'eser (plur. ..., ... (Z. 1880, 1 e seg.), freccia, strale, saetta, lancia, bigordo: arma da lanciare, scagliare o gettare; — la punta della freccia.
2) — Pungolo, pungitoio, stimolo, spina, punta; — legno appuntato, aguzzo. ⲥⲟⲣⲡⲉ (T.), ⲥⲟⲣⲡⲓ (M. B.), ⲧ, ϯ, spina, tribulus, stimulus, aculeus, κέντρον. סִיר spina (Osea 2, 6; Nahum 1, 10); סִלּוֹן, סַלּוֹן, spina, stecco pungente, سُلّا spinae palmarum ramis adjacentes; שֶׁלַח dardo, arma; pianta novella, propaggine; צוּר aguzzo, acuto; סַל verga lenta; — שָׁנַן aguzzare, שָׁנוּן acuto, aguzzo (onde שֵׁן, שִׁין dente, zanna); — חֵץ freccia.
3) — Mazza, clava, arma d'assalto, arma contundente, confr. ϣⲁⲡ, ϣⲁⲡⲉ, ϣⲁⲡⲓ, percutere, ϣⲁⲡⲓ percussio. ϣⲁⲁⲡⲉ, ϣⲏⲏⲗⲓ, percutere.
4) — Equiv. al prec.; pertica da misurare.
5) — (Iscr. Unas, 514) (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV) lanciare.

... s'eser (Z. 1880, 1 e 12), l'animale

[hieroglyphs] } (ritenuto tifonico) assegnato ad abbattersi (confr. ϣⲁⲡ all'art. prec., all. 3); vittima, ostia, olocausto, animale da sacrifizio; ma specialm. giovenco od altro animale immondo (ϣⲁⲡ), come simbolo di Tifone o dei nemici. (B. H. I. Alc. 70, 3; Z. 1880, 12).
V. [hieroglyphs] s's.

[hieroglyphs], s'esrā (Rit. 160, 1). ? Forse corda (invece di [hieroglyphs])? oppure freccia (invece di [hieroglyphs])?

[hieroglyphs], s'eseru, V. [hieroglyphs] s'sr.

[hieroglyphs], s'eser-t (Sarc. Cankmisi, Vien.) lingua.

[hieroglyphs], s'eser-t (Inscr. Unas, 516) V. [hieroglyphs] s'sr, (Masp.) lanciare.

[hieroglyphs], s'eses (?) (Inscr. Pepi I, 341), Var. di [hieroglyphs] s's, seguire, ecc.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Prisse, 5, 8) } s'ses'es (Z. 1880, 13), anche preceduto da [hieroglyph] nella forma [hieroglyphs] n-s'es'es (P. Lipsia, 40, 14), una particolare specie di dolore o pena del cuore, male, affanno, doglia, duolo, ecc. — Amarezza, amaritudine, amaro; ⲛⲓϣⲁⲓϣⲓ, ⲉⲛⲓϣⲁⲓϣⲓ, amarum, acerbum esse, amaritudo.

[hieroglyphs], s'es'es (Rec. de trav. V, 87), secondo Loret, var. di [hieroglyphs] kk e sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] qm; designa una specie di giunco.

[hieroglyphs], s'es-t (Rit. 109, 7), lingua.

[hieroglyphs] } s'est, (Masp., Trans. 1880, 29) husbandman, agricoltore, coltivatore, ident. [hieroglyphs] ant (opp. āht).
— Ma forse in connessione con [hieroglyphs] s's.

[hieroglyphs], s'es-t (Harr. I, 4, 8), V. [hieroglyphs] s's.

[hieroglyphs] } s'es-t, s'es-tà (Inscr. Pepi I, 249, 328), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII), oriente, orientale. — Il 2° è nome di Horo, letter. l'orientale.

[hieroglyphs], s'es-ti (Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. VI, 4 e 5; testo p. 151), forma fem. di [hieroglyphs] s's, con lo stesso signif.

[hieroglyphs], s'esteb (Edfu), b. e., Var. dialett. di [hieroglyphs] xstb.

[hieroglyphs] } s'es' (D. T. I, 47, 5). Var. dialett. di [hieroglyphs] XX.

[hieroglyphs], s'es' (Rit. 98, 5), verosimilm. identico a ⲟⲩⲱⲃϣ bianco, esser bianco;

— od affine con questo.

(l. c.), il chiarore della mia fiamma; (Pierr.) les voiles couleur de feu.

s'es' (Tempio di Dend.), fabbricare, edificare, costruire, alzare, erigere; fondare, alzare le fondamenta di un edifizio; אשש fondare, stabilire le fondamenta, onde אשיש fondamento; fondare. 2) — Far giusto, diritto; ϣⲁϣ, ϣⲱϣ, aequare, parem reddere; ϣⲏϣ aequale, rectum, par esse.

(D. Z. T. I, 48, 8) (Ins. Pepi I, 414) s'es'a, s'es'u. Il 1º è un verbo di moto, forse forma dialett. derivata da XX. Confr. שׁוֹשׁ andar errando.

Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) traduce il 2º précipitamment (?).

s'es'-t, (E.) semen. Brugsch dichiara questa interpretazione insostenibile, e ritiene questo gruppo deriv. da s's; il (colore?) bianco.

(D. Z. T. II, 26, 3) (B. H. T. 45) s'et, Varr. dialett. di , xt, res, cosa, cose.

(Z. 1869, 135) (Rit. 83, 2) (A. 162, 3 e 4) (Bon. L. A; 6, A) s'et, tartaruga, testuggine. 2) — Il principio cattivo, maligno, perpetuamente moribondo; il kakodemone, il nemico della luce; — il serpente Apap. In opposizione al principio del bene e della vita, Rā.

s'et, g. f. (Z. 1881, 102), propr. deriv. da s'ta; il nascosto o ciò che è a nascondere; signif. 1) — feretro, bara, cassa funeraria, sarcofago. 2) — Il luogo dove si è nascosto, seppellito, sotterrato, cioè: tomba, sepolcro.

V. s'ta-t.

שחת, שׁוּחָה, שִׁיחָה, tomba, sepolcro, fossa (propr. corruzione della fossa); סתר ricetto, segreto, nascondiglio, latibolo.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 236) s'et, Varianti di e , s'd.

(D. K. T. 54) (Dend. Mar.) s'et, b. e., Var. dialett. di s'd, specialm. nel senso di custodire, guardare, assistere, governare, aver cura di.... 2) — (Esne) equiv. al seg. ; (Dender.,

Pilone orient.), la salvatrice dei poveri (..., da ...).

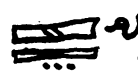
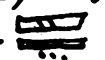
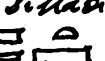
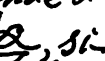
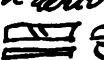
s'et (Esne), deriv. dal prec.; balia, nutrice; il seno materno (mammella). — Nutrire, allattare.

(Rec. IV, 91) (L. 1479, 10) s'et, g. m., il mortaio, var. del più antico s'd.

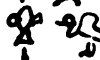
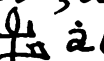
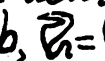
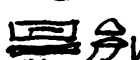
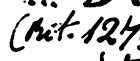
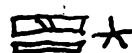
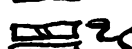
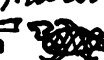
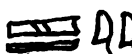
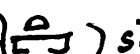
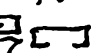
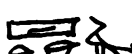
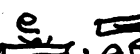
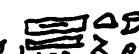
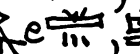
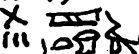
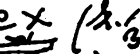
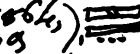
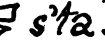
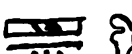
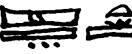
s'et (D. T. I. 48, 8°), var. di ss't op. χt, fuoco.

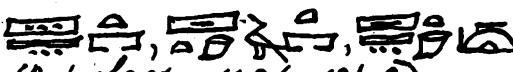
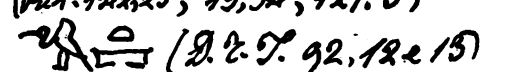
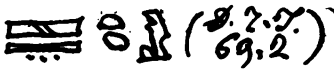
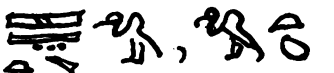
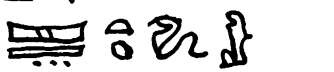
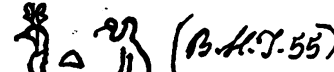
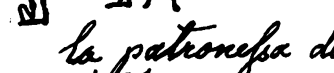
(Bit. 141, 10; 7, 4; 147, 9; 169, 33) (ib. 92, 5; 99, 21; 149, 44; 164, 7) (ib. 86, 7; 64, 3, & ar.) (ib. 17, 91; 18, 29 e 30; 17, 51; 148, 5) (ib. 148, 2; 162, 12; 1, 7 e 41; 109, 11) (ib. 14, 1; 136, 10) (ib. 22, 1) (Harn.) (Bit. 17, 93; 64, 16) (ib. 79, 2; 116, 2) (ib. 94, 2 e 3; 116, 3) s'et, s'eta, g. f., ciò che è proibito, vietato, chiuso, serrato, occulto, nascosto, celato, impenetrabile, inaccessibile, inconcepibile, misterioso; — quindi: mistero, segreto; difficoltà, cosa ardua, che non si sa come compierla. — E tutti gli aggettivi corrisp. prec.. ⲉⲱⲧⲡ occultare, nascondere; essere latente, incognito; ⲉⲧⲏⲡ cosa occulta, (ib. 120, 1) (ib. 142, 16; 127, 3) cosa nascosta; segreto; nascondimento, ricetto, latibolo, nascondiglio; ⲥⲏⲡ secreto, mistero.

grande mistero, espressione comunissima per caratterizzare i secreti miti, le cerimonie religiose, le formole magiche, ecc.

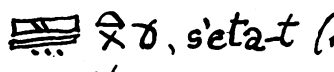
(Bit. 136, 10) (ib. 144, 17) (ib. 133, 9) (ib. 141, 10) s'eta-ker, nome di un dio letter.: dio la cui faccia è un mistero, dio dalla faccia misteriosa o nascosta.

2) — (L. 1464, 39) I gruppi, in cui entra il segno ×, designano anche il numero 200, e sono equiv. a ϹϹ; ⲱⲏⲧ (β) ducenti.

s'eta (Dend., Mar.), var. di s'd (V.); nome speciale del terreno raggiunto dall'inondazione del Nilo.

s'eta, g. m. (D. H. T. 60; D. Res. 45, a, 14), velare, coprire, inviluppare, avvolgere, ecc.; — velame, coprimento, ecc.; var. di s'd ed affine con ss'd.

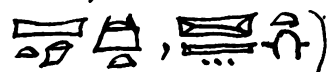
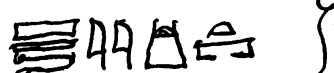
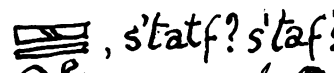
s'eta, deriv. da s'eta, all. 2, designa un tessuto, le cui fila constano di 200 fili semplici.

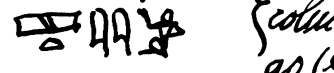
s'eta, rara designazione dell'avoltoio (Bergm., Buch v. Durchw. d. Ewig. p. 42). (Rit. glo. 798)
2) — Il 2° nelle b. e. è equivalente a s'ta ideograficamente ed anche come semplice segno sillabico: come per es. in = .
3) — Sud, mezzogiorno, onde il freq. titolo del faraone , signore del Sud e signore del Nord. (Per questo valore V. al fonetico nxb).
4) — In derivazione dell'all. prec., equiv. a s'ta-t.
5) — (b.e.) equiv. al seg., la destra, a destra, in oppos. a , var. smh, la sinistra, a sinistra. (Nav. M. d'H. XIX, 2 e seg.; D. Z. T. 92, 12 e 13), alla destra, al lato destro.

, s'eta (D. Z. T. 41), la destra, il lato destro; a destra. In oppos. a àb, = smh (V. il prec., all. 5).

, (Rit. 127, 3) (D. Z. T. 92, 12 e 13) s'eta, equiv. a s't (V.). — Designa una camera secretissima e misteriosissima nei templi. — Così si chiamava pure la tomba di Osiride (Bergm. B. v. D. d. E. 21).
2) — Anche in generale: luogo secreto, recesso, dimora secreta, misteriosa (Rit. freq).

s'eta (Dend.; Bib. d. Mil.; Vien. T. M. II, 129), la costellazione della testuggine. V. s't, cui il 2° gruppo è anche equivalente.

, s'eta (Edfu), designazione della 10° ora del giorno.

s'eta-īt, s'eta-ut. V. s'ta.

, , (Rit. 64, 14; 99, 3; 73, 47) , , (ib. 126, 4; 164, 12; 83, 1) (Ib. 164, 39), (Rit. 193, 9) s'etau, s'eta-ut, V. s'ta.

, s'etab opp. s'eteb (B. H. T. M. i), V. sotto s'tb.

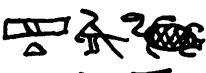
, s'etar (Géog. I. N. 1292), la fidanzata, la promessa sposa. Confr. ϣⲧⲱⲣⲓ (M.) spondere, fide jubere.

(Rit. 149, 44; 164, 7; 163, 2) (Rec. I, pl. 33, 1) s'eta-t, femm. di s'ta.
2) — Il 2° nel l. c. è equiv. al seg.

, s'eta-t (Sarc. Hozenheb, Bul.) il cielo, lo spazio celeste, la figura del cielo.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] s'eta-t, (Rit. 142, 23; 15, 34; 127, 3) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. 92, 12 e 13) Varr. di [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. 69, 2) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 55) s'eta-t, derivato da [hieroglyphs] s'ta (V.); la dea S'eta, la dea Avvoltoio, forma secondaria della dea [hieroglyphs] nxbt, la patronessa del Sud, del Mezzodì, della regione o contrada meridionale; — Quindi anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto s'ta), nel senso degli alt. 3 e 5.

[hieroglyphs], s'etat, V. [hieroglyphs] s'ta.

[hieroglyphs], s'eta-t (P. Rhind 11, 4) (Br.) mancare; ϣⲁⲧ (T. M.), ϣⲁⲁⲧ (T.), ϣⲱⲧ (M.), ϣⲱⲱⲧ (T. B.), indigere, carere, egere.

[hieroglyphs], s'eta-t (D. T. T. I, 4, 3), V. [hieroglyphs]. V.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] s'eta-t, s'etat-īt, V. [hieroglyphs] s't e [hieroglyphs] s'eta.

[hieroglyphs], s'tatf? s'taf? op. s'tf? Var. dell'epoca greca di [hieroglyphs] xft.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] s'etī (P. Rhind 3, 9; 9; 10), colui che giace nel sarcofago (V. [hieroglyphs] s't), colui che ha trovato la sua dimora nella bara. Conf. ϣⲧⲟ, ϣⲧⲉ (M.) decumbere, sternere, diversari; ⲉϥϣⲧⲏⲟⲩⲧ jacens, decumbens, procumbens.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] s'etī (opp. s'et-tī), Varr. di [hieroglyphs] s't.

[hieroglyphs], s'etī (Dend., tetto), V. [hieroglyphs] s'ta.

[hieroglyphs], s'etī, f. e., Var. di [hieroglyphs] s'd.

[hieroglyphs], s'etī (Dend. Mar.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] s'd-īt.

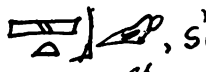
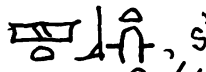
[hieroglyphs], s'etīb (opp. s'ebtī?), Var. di [hieroglyphs] usbtī.

[hieroglyphs], s'etu (E), V. [hieroglyphs] s't.

[hieroglyphs], s'etu, V. [hieroglyphs] s'ta.

[hieroglyphs], s'eteb (B. H. T. 71, c), Var. dialett. di [hieroglyphs] xdb.

[hieroglyphs], s'eteb o s'ebt (Stat. Karn.), V. [hieroglyphs] s'btu.

[hieroglyphs], s'etebu (Tomba di T., N. 45), V. [hieroglyphs] s'ttb.

[hieroglyphs], s'eteb-t, freq. nel P. ieratico N. 3226 del Louvre (secondo Brugsch, dell'epoca di Thotm. III), designa una misura per datteri, la quale conteneva circa la metà di un [hieroglyphs] denā.

[hieroglyphs], s'etef, Var. (ep. greca) di [hieroglyphs] xft.

[hieroglyphs], s'etef (Stela Pianxi, verso, 14), Var. di [hieroglyphs] s'ft.

[hieroglyphs], s'etem (P. di Berl. I, l. 98), secondo Masp. (Mél. d'Archeol. 1877, 136), Var. di [hieroglyphs] stm.

[hieroglyphs], s'etet (Canop. l. 38), V. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], s'etteb o s'ebtt? (Karn.), V. [hieroglyphs] s'tb.

[hieroglyphs], s'etteb (Denkm. III, 18), pestare, tritare con mazzo o pilo, mazzerangare (la terra), calpestare, pestare coi piedi (per es. nemici); sminuzzolare. — Calcare, schiacciare, rassodare calpestando, calcar dentro (per es. il limo del Nilo dopo il ritiro dell'inondazione).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 1, 9) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 78, 30) [hieroglyphs] (Tomb. di Ti, N. 20) s'ed, signif. fond.: fendere, spaccare, tagliare, recidere, troncare; spartire, separare, dividere; scucire, aprire, sventrare, smembrare, staccare, sdrucire, sceverare, sbarazzare.

[hieroglyphs] (Tomb. Ramses III) [hieroglyphs] (Tomb. Saqqar.) letter.: il taglio del cuore o del polmone, V. sotto s'dt.

2) — togliere, portar via, condur via, strappare, rapire, prendere, rimuovere, levar di mezzo (Dend., Mar. sala V); — far uscire, far venir fuori (Denkm. III, 140, d); — gettare ([hieroglyphs]..., su...) (Inscr. Pepi I, 459, 460).

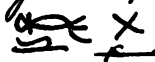
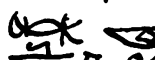
[hieroglyphs]..., togliere (una cosa) dalla mano di qualcuno, significa chiedere, esigere, pretendere (ϣⲉⲉⲧ, ϣⲉⲉⲧ, ϣⲁⲁⲧ, petere, repetere, exigere); — V. anche all. seg.

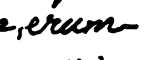
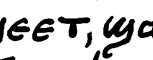
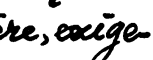
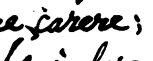
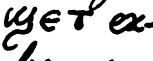
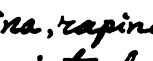
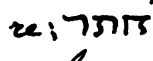
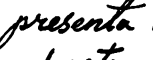
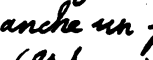
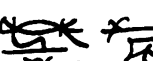
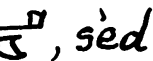
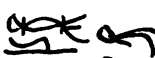
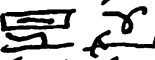
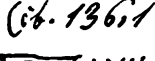
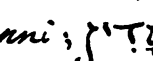
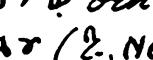
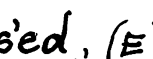
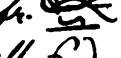
3) — Salvare, scampare, liberare, difendere, proteggere (da... [hieroglyphs]... opp. [hieroglyphs]...). — E quindi

4) — Custodire, assistere, governare, aver custodia di, proteggere, aver cura di..., beneficare (Sall. I, 7, 6; III, 5, 6; 8, 1); — onde

5) — Nutrire, allattare; alimentare, sostentare colle mammelle materne o di una balia; — ed anche solamente cullare, bercer. — Balia, nutrice. (V. Tomba di Ti, N. 20; Masp. Genr. ép. 56; Chab. Hymne à Osir. l. 16; Plut. de Isid. et de Osir., p. 26; Inscr. Pepi I, 289).

Confr. שד mammella, seno materno.

6) — Forare, bucare, pertugiare, trapanare, scavare (per es. un pozzo).

7) — Cogliere, spiccare, staccare (le frutta); vendemmiare. — Mondare, nettare.

8) — Spedire, spicciare, eseguire, fare, operare, produrre, lavorare, façonner, modellare; — finire, terminare, venir a capo.

(P. Harr. I.) spicciare, eseguire, terminare il lavoro.
9) — Caricare, porre carico sopra o addosso, aggravare. — Elevare, innalzare (per es. al cielo, Inscr. Pepi I, 453).
10) — Leggere, recitare, leggere ad alta voce (P. 1423, Berl.; Rit. 19, 4); far risuonare, echeggiare, ecc., nelle frasi
(Harr.) (Rit. 1, 9) (Chab. Hymn. à Osir. l. 4) far risuonare, recitare, ecc. il canto di lode, il cantico o la canzone di festa; far risuonare, sonare, rimbombare, echeggiare la voce.
11) — Dall'all. 2 deriva anche il significato di scegliere, trascegliere, fare una scelta, separare per sè.
12) — E dall'all. 4 i sost. corrisp. cura, assiduità, premura, assistenza, ecc., soin (Chab., P. Mor. di Bul.).
13) — (Chab. al Deutem. III, 13, 23) virtù, meriti, buona condotta.
— Per tutti questi significati confr.: ϣⲁⲧ (M.) vomere, evomere, erumpere, effluere (ⲉⲃⲟⲗ); ϣⲉⲧ, ϣⲁⲧ (T. M.), ϣⲉⲉⲧ, ϣⲁⲁⲧ, petere, exigere, repetere; indigere, carere; ϣⲉⲧ excindere, secare, abscindere, dispensare, amputare, decidere, definire. — שסע spaccare, fendere, dividere; שדד devastare, predare, saccheggiare, onde שׁד, שׁוד, ruina, rapina; שסס rubare, rapire; שחס traforare, aprire; חדר sfondare, conficcare, forare, bucare, scavare; נשא portare, sopportare; (Hiphil) caricarsi. — שַׁד, שׁד, poppa, mammella.
— 14) — Il segno (e varr.) rappresenta anche un peso equivalente ad utn (Ä. Z. 1873, 17).

, s'ed (Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 13) otre.

(E) (Rit. 143, 4) (ib. 136, 1) s'ed, velare, coprire, inviluppare, coprir con un velo, con un coperchio; inviluppare in una copertura, in un vestimento. — Ed i passivi. — Velo, velame, coprimento, coperchio, mantello, manto, abito, veste, inviluppo.
סות, coprimento, mantello, vestito, abito, panni; סָדִין pannolino, velo, lenzuolo; שׁית ornamento, vestito. ϣⲁϩⲧⲁϩ (T., NE) indumenta, pallia.

, s'ed, g. m., (E) mortaio.
2) — Equiv. a s'di.

, s'ed, (E) vulva; propr. la fessura, il taglio (Confr. s'd, all. 1), o il foro (ib. all. 6) della femmina.

— V. [hierogl.] s'd-t.

[hierogl.], s'ed, Var. di [hierogl.] s'ta.
— (Pierr. I. d. L. I, 129) costellazione formata di dieci stelle.

[hierogl.] [hierogl.] } s'ed (D. H. I. II, 53, a; H, 19), porzione o pezza di terra, di terreno, la terra compartita assegnata, fissata; porzione di terra che appartiene ad un determinato territorio o distretto. — il terreno in generale.
שָׂדֶה (costr. שְׂדֵה, poet. שָׂדַי), campagna, campo terreno, possessione, territorio, terra, contrada, contado.
2) — Equiv. a [hierogl.] s'd-t.

[hierogl.], s'ed, equiv. a [hierogl.] s'd, all. 5.
2) — Coppa, mammella, שַׁד.

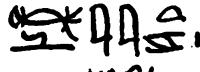
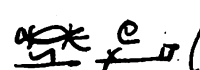
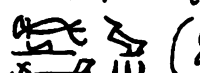
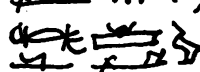
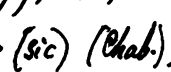
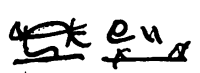
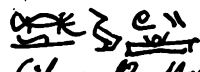
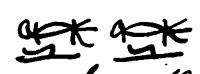
[hierogl.], s'ed (Rit. 18, 40), equiv. a [hierogl.] s'd, all. 10.
[hierogl.], far echeggiare, recitare il cantico o la canzone di festa.

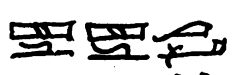
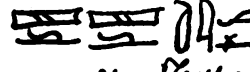
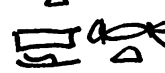
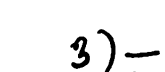
[hierogl.], s'edī, grande vaso di servizio domestico; vi si chiudevano diverse sostanze. Alcuni erano di pietra, V. [hierogl.] s'd.
2) — (Chab.) Forse anche una specie o qualità di vino.
Confr. שתה, שתא, bere; שְׁתִיָּה il bere; מִשְׁתֶּה bevanda.

[hierogl.], s'edī, V. [hierogl.] s'd.
— (Brug., Z. 1878, 49) חפר, scavare, scavo, scavamento.
— Forse anche equiv. al seg.

[hierogl.], s'edī (Tav. Stat.), V. [hierogl.].

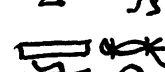
[hierogl.] (Rit. 125, 44, 46) } s'edī-u. Il 1º gruppo è tradotto da Birch well, da Pierr. bassin; ed il 2º da Birch ditches, da Pierr. les agents.
[hierogl.] (Id. 109, 9)
Sono ambedue varr. del prec. e di [hierogl.] s'd-it.
— Il 1º è seguito nel l. c. dal pron. fem. sing. [hierogl.].

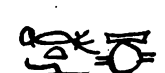
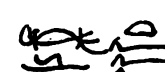
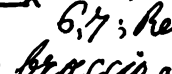
[hierogl.], s'edīu, V. [hierogl.] s'd.

[hierogl.], s'ed-it, in connes. con [hierogl.] s'd, all. 2, ϣⲁⲧ, ϣⲉⲧ, petere, exigere, repetere, designa nei contratti mercantili la retribuzione, in danaro ed in natura, pei funerali e pel disimpegno del culto dei morti. Negli antigrafi greci è comunemente tradotto λειτουργία, munus publicum, munus sacrum, administratio, coenae sacrae, officium.
— (Chab. Voy. 153) artista, in relazione con [hierogl.] s'd, all. 8, oppure a questo affine od equiv.
— Anche equiv. al predetto s'd, all. 3 e 4.

(Mar. Karn. 12) s'ed-īt. equiv. (E) a s'd, e propr. fosso, buco di pozzo o di fontana.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

s'ed-īt (Pleyt. Ét. pl. VI, 1), V. s'd-t.

(Stel. Min. Orv., l. 21) (Rit. 99, 16) (sic) (Chab.) s'edu, V. Il 2º gruppo si trova nel Rit. l. c. nell'espressione che designa una parte della nave, forse le verghe di sostegno? : (Birch) Stay Ropes; (Pierr.) la membrure du navire. — Il 3º è fatto da Chab. equiv. al seg.

(Denkm. III, 13, 23) (ib. ; P. Mor. di Bul.) s'ed-ui, s'edu-ui, equival. a s'd. — Chab. (Les Maximes etc.) trad. al Denkm. l. c. come il predetto s'd, all. 13, ed al P. Mor. di Bul. come all' all. 12.

s'eds'ed (Stela della collez. Murray), ? — (Brug.) mostrarsi? separarsi? distinguersi?

s'eds'ed (Inscr. Zetà), (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 7) vulva, forma raddop. ed equiv. di s'd.

s'eds'ed, s'eds'ed-tā (P. Harr. 500, verso), (Masper. ; Journ. As. 1883, 37 e 38) il rumore dei passi, l'urto del piede contro il suolo.

s'ed-t, sost. di s'd. (2) — (Stela Pianxi, retro, 13) equiv. a s'd.
3) — (Masp. ; Z. 1879, 56) equiv. a s'd-t.

s'ed-t, a., equiv. al prec. ed al seg.

s'ed-t, V. s'd.

s'edet (Rec. IV, 83), Variante di s't.

(Tomb. di Ti, N. 152) (Tomb. Rāāuxmā, Saqqar.) s'ed-t. Var. di s'd, all. 9; caricare, ecc. — Carico, soma, peso.

s'ed-t (E) Var. di s'ṭ.

s'ed-t, V. s'di, — (Chab.) nel senso dell' all. 2.

s'ed-t, g. f. (Sall. I, 6, 7 ; Rev. Arch. 1861, 132). fosso, braccio o canale d'acqua; canale, cisterna, pozzo, fonte. ϣⲱϯ (M., ϯ), ϣⲱⲧⲉ (T., ⲧⲉ), puteus, fovea. — Confr. שׁדה spargere,

essere adacquato; siriac. versare, onde versamento, spargimento; pendio, corso, effusione.

s'ed-t (opp. s'ed-t-hāt), (Tomb. a Saqqar.) (Tomb. di Gizeh) (Tomb. Ramessu III) (D. Baumk. resto, 9) parte speciale del corpo degli animali, la quale frequentemente è nominata nelle scene di macellamento. — Probabilmente equival. a s'd. — Forse letter.: il taglio del cuore o del polmone. — Confr. anche natica.

s'ed-ta (Chab.), Var. di s'd-t.

s'edth (Calend. di Edfu), Var. di s'dh.

s'eded, (Brug.) (Piev. 7. K. I, 32) Varr. di s'd, specialm. all. 1, 2 e 7.

s'edeh, (D. K. T. 120) (Masp. 9 e 32) (An. I, 5, 2; IV, 7, 4) (Z. 1882, 94) una specie di bibita o di liquore, liquore forte, (Goodw. Cambridge Ess. 1858, 253); — miscuglio cotto di birra e aceto (Düm. Z. l. c.). — Piehl (Rec. de trav. II, 127) propone di farne l'equivalente del greco ζῦθος, zythum, birra od altra bevanda fermentata.

— Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 34) traduce l'ultimo gruppo essenze.

s'edh-t, g. f. (An. V, 22, 5), Var. del prec. o di ?

s'ex-t (Tomba di Ti, N. 151), pare identico al copto ϣⲱⲧⲉ (T.), ϣⲱϯ, ϣⲟϯ (M.), π, πι, farinae subactae massa, farina, σταῖς; pasta.

s'eheb, s'ekeb-ui, (Brug. Z. 1875, 128) (Sarc. Bul.) propr. vampo, ardore; confr. ϣⲱϩⲉⲃ, comburere; adurere; שׁבב, ardere, avvampare; — designa un vento favorevole del Sud o di Levante. — Confr. anche שׁאף respirare, ansare.

s'eq, (Birch. Z. 1873, 152) rasoio.

s'ek (Inscr. Pepi I, 461), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) blanchir.

s'exen (Z. 1879, 19) fanciullo.

s'xr (?), nome di un ingrediente del Kyphi.

△ , ⊃ , ∂

Alcuni egittologi assimilano il valore fonetico del primo segno a quello del greco τ, e quello degli altri due al fonetico del greco θ. Siccome però in tutte le epoche si trovano i tre segni usati promiscuamente l'uno per l'altro, noi li riteniamo come aventi lo stesso valore fonetico e li registriamo sotto una sola e medesima rubrica.

t, articolo femm. sing., ed articolo prefisso ad un nome collettivo al plurale, come t-ta-t-u, l'assemblea, l'adunanza.
2) — Desinenza di un nome o di un aggettivo, caratterizza il femminile. Così se, figlio; se-t, figlia; nefer, buono; nefer-t, buona.
3) — Desinenza di verbo, esprime comunemente il participio passivo o passato. — Ma talora anche il participio attivo o presente, come da ānx, vivere, ānx-t, vivente.
4) — Suffisso pronominale della 2ª pers. sing. femm. paīt, puī-t, il tuo (di te femm.); rex-t, tu (femm.) conosci.
5) — Frequent. si trova prefisso equiv. al causativo o fattitivo du.
— Secondo Maspero (Z. 1883, 64 e seg.) il fonetico primitivo del segno ∂ è ti equival. a ...

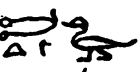
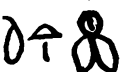
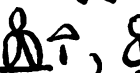
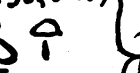
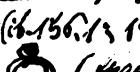
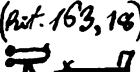
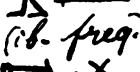
t, equiv. al prec., all. 2.

t, suffisso pronominale della 2ª pers. sing. femm.; tu, te, אַתְּ, תִּי; tu (femm.).

te (Stela etiop.), v. d.

te (D. H. T. II, 52), b.e., altare, tavola delle offerte; in parallelismo con lā-t (opp. ār-t).

te (Pietra del Louvre), soldato, guerriero.

te, ambedue coll'art., uomini, gente, Equ. a ta.
2) — (Canopo) il 1º gruppo signif. anche scriba, scrivano, grammate. Conf. il seg.

te, scritto, squarcio di scrittura, documento.
Confr. תאר determinare, segnare; תוה, תוה, scrivere, segnare, disegnare, onde תו scritto, segno.
— Erman (Z. 1883, 59) crede che nell'espressione צפנת פענח (Genesi XLI, 45) si trovi verosimilmente la trascrizione di ... della stela di Mendes

24,25 e di quello di Canopo 34. — V. altra interpretazione sotto ...

..., te (D. Z. T. 44, 15), una specie di uccello, forse una specie di anitra o di oca.

... (Rit. 156, test.), ... (ib. 156, 1; 129, 8), ... (frequent.) — te opp. ta, fibbia o fermaglio [(Birch) buckle, (Pierr.) boucle de ceinture]. — (Lepage Renouf) girdle, fascia o cintura.
— Questo oggetto era fatto od ornato di pietre preziose; il Rit. 156, parla di un ta di xenem (V.).

... (Rit. 163, 18), ... (ib. freq.), ... (Rosett. 3) — te (altri leggono tet, V. altre vari. sotto questo fonetico), prendere, pigliare, togliere, levare, portar via, levar di mezzo; rapire, menare o condur via, trascinare, tirare.
— Porre da lato, a parte, in disparte; — separare, distinguere.
In opposiz. ad ... àn apportare, arrecare, ecc. (Confr. all. 3).
V. D. H. T. II, 53, a, 11; B. H. T. 61, 31; e altrove.
2) — Impadronirsi, prender possesso, afferrare, impugnare, pigliare, prender per forza, impadronirsi per forza, farsi padrone di...; (Masp.) tener prigioniero. — Diventar padrone, proprietario, signore di.
— Onde il sost. signore, padrone (D. H. T. 32, 5).
3) — Anche gli stessi significati di ..., cioè: condurre, menare, guidare, portare, trasportare, tirare, portare a... opp. verso... — E quindi: accostare, avvicinare; — raggiungere (Schiap. L. d. F., testo, p. 40).
4) — Assumere, incaricarsi, pigliarsi (Rosett. 3).
— ϫι (T. B.), σι (M.), ducere, capere, accipere; ϫο (T.) expendere, sumtus facere.
— ... (Brugsch, Gräberw. 22, 23, 47), Erman (Z. 1881, 51) traduce: il condurre, il guidar del cervo.
... (Mél. di Chab., II, 92), trascinar il suo secondo, cioè seguire l'altro.
... (Champ., Mon. 416), menar salto ϫι-ϐοσ, σ-ϥει, saltare; equiv. a ... àb.
..., da un giorno all'altro.
..., m-te-ta-ui (Dict. Géog. 461), espressione freq. nelle epoche tolemaiche, invece di ... m-xennu, nell'interno, nel mezzo di...

... ta, 1) — art. fem. sing..
2) — seguito dal relativo ..., signif.: quella che, colei che, chi (fem.). Confr. cald. ... questo, questa.
..., m-ta..., qualche...,

alcuno..., alcuni...
(Pap. di Torino), aprite alcuni granai.

ta, affine con tà; TOE, TOETOE, ΘΟΙ, ΘΟΙΘΟΙ, esser sudicio, fangoso, sporco; fango, sterco; signif.: macchiarsi, bruttarsi, imbrattarsi; esser sporco, sucido, lordo; — sudiciume, sudicezza, sporchezza, lordura.
— Anche in senso traslato, detto degli organi sessuali, corrompersi, corrotto, immondo, sozzo, impuro; corruzione. — Commettere l'onanismo, la masturbazione; — e questi sostantivi medesimi.
— V. da, dàa.
, non esser sozzo in (veruna) cosa.

ta, g. m., V. at, ora, tempo, momento, ecc.

ta, pane, cibo.
plurali (Inscr. Pepi I, 390, 391) (Sarc. Vienn.)

ta-ser, op. e varr. ta-aser. V. sotto questi fonetici.
(Rit. 145, 16), nome di un'arma o di uno scettro, oppure del legno di cui questo scettro o quest'arma sono formati.

ta-nen-t (Rit. freq.), nome di una località, secondo il Rit. (142, a, 10, 17, 43) la residenza di Osiride.
— Il dio Ptah aveva anche il titolo
Ptah presiedente sopra Tanen.
— Secondo Lefébure (Hymne au Soleil) Tanen designa la terra.

ta-àm-ta (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 6, 2) specie di pane di offerta funeraria.
2) — (Inscr. Pepi I, 213), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) materia, sostanza.
3) — I gruppi plurali si trovano in molti papiri usati come varianti di à-u, isole. Ed in questo senso traduce Naville uno di questi gruppi al Rit. 106, 3.

ta (Z. 1879, 72), secondo Erman, Var. di ta, nel senso di foro, tribunale.

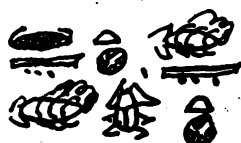
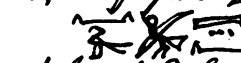
ta, porta, uscio, porta a due battenti.
(E. 72, 21; 74, 8) (Mar. Ab. I, 19, a) (Mar. Dend. I, 9)
TOTA, ΘΟΤΑΙ (f.), φλιά, limen; ΘΟΤΑΙ (m.) frons portae in qua sunt inscriptiones.
— In E (l. c.) una specie di sale (che Brugsch ritiene sia il salnitro) è chiamata, letter. sale della porta.
2) — La porta, sotto la quale si

teneva il tribunale; e quindi: luogo del tribunale, corte di giustizia, tribunale.
Confr. l'ebr. שׁער שַׁעַר (cald. תְּרַע) porta e luogo di giustizia, onde בַּשַּׁעַר in foro, innanzi al tribunale; שַׁעַר magistrato.
Frequentissimo il titolo
ta-seb, seb-ta, e molte varr.
V. sotto sb.
— ta-ūr-tt, equiv. a ta
ta-ūr, V. sotto ta.

(P. Leyd. I, 344; VIII, 9) (Z. 1879, 153, Nota) (Sall. II, 11, 2) (An. VI, 6, 12) (P. Mor. di Bol. 7, 18) ta, deriv. dal prec.: propr. la porta del tribunale, l'adunanza dei giudici o magistrati: onde, costantemente preceduto dall'art. fem. come ogni nome collettivo: tribunale, curia, foro, assemblea, e specialm. assemblea giudiziaria, assisie.
(P. Abb.) le grandi assisie della città.
stare innanzi ai giudici, comparire innanzi al tribunale, per... (....) col suo avversario (...) (An. VI, 6).
2) — Moltitudine, popolo, volgo, folla (Brugs.); ΘΟ (M.), ΤΟ (T.), multitudo, varietas, ποικιλία.

ta, (E.) liquor quidam.

ta (D, 22. Louvr.), (Gréb.) il soffio della vita; — (Masp.) affine con (V.), significa vento temporalesco.

(Denkm. II, 92) (Rit. 125, 18) (Stel. Metti.) ta, ardore, calore, bruciore, fiamma; (E.) ardore o calore della febbre.
— Aggett.: caldo, ardente, focoso:
(Rit. l. c.) letter. ardore di bocca; parola calda, ardente, infuocata, focosa, impetuosa; nel l. c. signif.: contradire con ardore; (Brug.) die Rede hitziger Art sein; (Birch) to burn the mouth; (Pierr.) enflammer sa bouche, c'est-à-dire: pousser l'ardeur de la parole jusqu'à l'emportement.
Da questo ta-ro è verosimilm. derivato e varr. (V. sotto tar).
tau-r, deriv. dai predetti ta-ro, propr. colui che ha la bocca (o la parola) calda, ardente, focosa; designa il principio del male, il genio malefico, il nemico tifonico; — ed il malvagio in genere, e perciò equiv. a tar (V.).

ta (Prisse 12, 2 e seg.), nel gruppo

, signif., in connes. col prec., uno collerico, stizzoso, furioso, pronto all'ira; un malvagio.

ta (in Z. 1873, 74 è dato anche il duale), g. m., terra, contrada, paese, regione; — la terra, il mondo; la popolazione, gli abitanti della terra, del mondo, ⲐⲞ (M, Ⲡ) orbis, universus. — Spesso aggiunto come rinforzitivo ad espressioni semplici, come nel latino ubi terrarum. (Z. 1872, 13)

duali: ta-ūr, designa il lato orientale o sinistro, di un tempio, di una costruzione qualunque, ed anche di una nave (il bâbord, V. Dict. géo. 1396); in oppos. a e varr. (V. sotto àm). — Onde àr ta-ūr (Denkm. II, 96) governare (una nave) à bâbord.

ta-āh, l'Egitto.

pl.: ta-ber (Epoc. tol. ... Z. 1872, 117) paesi stranieri, l'estero; in oppos. a χtm;

bâ-n-ta, ferro di miniera; e quindi: bâ-n-ta-ber, ferro estero.

ta-merà, la terra di color nero (confr. (Géog. I, N. 357) (Karn.) (Sharpe, Eg. Inscr. 97, 3) (Canopo. 10) (voc. mrà) designa l'Egitto. Confr. il greco Μελάμβολος, soprannome dato all'Egitto da Stefano Bisantino. — Onde è derivato , gli Egiziani; il popolo, la nazione, gli abitanti dell'Egitto.

, letter. terra dei coccodrilli, (E) argilla quadam.

ta-mehī, nome di una gente egizia.

Brugsch lo identifica con נפתחים così:

נ — פת — ח — ים

— V. mhī.

ta-nen (Rit. 15, 40 e varr.), nome di un dio, nel l. c. chiamato padre di Ra (il Sole).

(Denkm. III 224. 7. 3) (Rit. freq.) ta-ser, opp. ta-ẓeser, V. zsr.

ta-sèta, ta-setai (Schiap. L. d. F., Tav. IV, 7; XXI, 1; LIV, c, 2), misteriosamente.

tat, ta-t-nen. Varr. del predetto tanen.

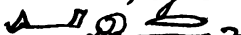
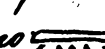
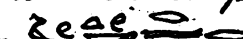
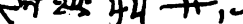
ta-tum (Z. 1872, 5) designa il genere umano.

(Rit. 163, 9; 164, 6). la Nubia.

uā-ta, V. sotto questo fonetico, Vol. II, p. 16, col. 1ª.

, na p-ta, letter. i [del-] la terra, signif. i sudditi, il popolo, la popolazione.

, i sudditi del faraone.

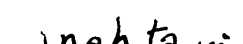
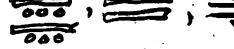
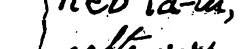
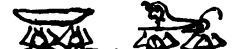
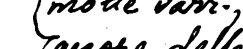
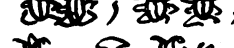
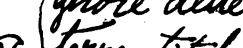
Io affiniterei a נפד di פתודים citato nella colonna precedente.

(Denk. Mar.) (P. Rhind, N. 136) (D. H. T. 30, a, 6) du r-ta, porre sulla terra, gettare a terra, sul suolo, cioè: scacciare, ributtare da se, rigettare, ributtare, ricusare, rimandare, rilasciare, dispensare. Onde le formole

gettalo a terra, cioè: lascialo in disparte, inosservato (P. Prisse VI, 2), lascialo andare.

— La prec. frase du-r-ta è anche equiv. alla seg.:

(D. H. T. 30, a, 5) metter al mondo, dare alla luce, partorire; essere partorito.

(P. Rhind 13, 1; 22, 4) letter.: posare la testa sulla terra, significa morire.

— Il segno e varr. è nelle b.-(romane) usato frequentissimamente invece della lettera alfabetica , opp. delle sillabe ta, to; V. esempi nella colonna prec., altri si troveranno nelle seguenti. I cartelli degli imperatori romani ne danno molti altri esempi:

, , invece di , trascrizione del greco αὐτοκράτωρ, imperatore;

, , Antoninus, scritto anche .

, Adrianus.

, Domitianus.

Si trova anche nei cartelli persiani

, Artaxerses; , Darius.

— Le forme duali si usano per designare le due parti dell'Egitto, l'Alto e il Basso Egitto, il Sud e il Nord dell'Egitto. — Ma anche il Sud e il Nord in generale, cioè tutta la terra, tutto il mondo.

neb ta-ui, con molte varr., signore delle due terre, titolo dei faraoni, che precedeva ordinariamente il cartello prenome, ma talvolta anche il cartello nome.

, ta (L. 1841, 31), variante di dāa.

(Coffin of Amamu XVIII; 2° 15) (D. H. T. 36, 18) (Denkm. II, 147) (Lieblein Text. 40) (Denkm. II, 146, 9) ta-aser, designa un oggetto di offerta; forse un pane votivo, un pane

[hieroglyphs] (Lage. Acht. Text. 10) } di oblazione. — (Birch, Coffin, l. c.) a kind of reseau.

[hieroglyphs], taat (Stel. etiop., Bul. II, 8, Mar.), V. [hieroglyphs] ta e [hieroglyphs] at.

[hieroglyphs], taà (Rit. 45, 2), V. [hieroglyphs] tā e [hieroglyphs] dāa.

[hieroglyphs] (Var. al Rit. 125, 4) [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. VII, 3) } taàr, V. [hieroglyphs] daàr.

[hieroglyphs], taāanak (L. 1879, 54), תענך, תַּעֲנָךְ, Θενάαχ, città dei Manassiti, nella tribù d'Issachar.

[hieroglyphs], taī (Mar. Karn. 44), equivalente a [hieroglyphs] trà.

[hieroglyphs], taī (Stel. Metter.), V. [hieroglyphs] ta.

[hieroglyphs], taī (Rit. 142, 23), V. [hieroglyphs] ta.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } taī, equiv. all'art. [hieroglyphs] ta, coi pronomi affissi serve a formare i pronomi possessivi fem. [hieroglyphs], taī-à, la mia, [hieroglyphs], tai-k, la tua (di te m.), ecc.

[hieroglyphs], taī (Mar. Dend. IV, 81), lo scorpione.

[hieroglyphs], taīf (Sarc. 58. Bul.), affine con [hieroglyphs] zaf (V.); abbruciare, bruciare, scottare, ardere, cuocere; — esser rovente, infuocato; esser caldo, bruciante. — Avere estremamente caldo. — Ed i sost. corrisp.

[hieroglyphs], taīr (P. T. I, 34, 2), Var. di [hieroglyphs] tār.

[hieroglyphs], tairàa (P. d'Orb. 16, 10). V. [hieroglyphs] tāràa.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 84, 4) Var. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } ta-īt, nome di dea, propr. la filatrice (Confr. [hieroglyphs] dāa). — Uno dei nomi della dea Sexet.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } taīt, taīti (Harr. I, 45, 7), Vars. di [hieroglyphs] ta.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } tau (Rit. 283; D. R. I. 119), V. [hieroglyphs] ta.

[hieroglyphs], tauf (P. Med.), V. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (Masp. G. é. 20) [hieroglyphs] (An. I, 22, 6) } taus, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] tas.

[hieroglyphs], taut (Lage. Acc. Text. 24) [hieroglyphs], taūatu (Denkm. II, 69, 40) } V. [hieroglyphs] dūau.

ta-ūr, la dea Thueris dei trascrittori greci.

tab, tab-t, Var. dell'epoca greco-romana di db.

tapunen, forse פִּיבוֹן della tribù di Giuda.

taf, Var. di tf.

tamamem (Pl. Et. pl. 46, 49), tamam, tamamu (Z. 1865, 46) sacco. V. tm-t.

ta-mshu, V. sotto ta.

tanen, V. ib.

tanen-t, V. sotto ta.

(An. III, 2, 5), (Masp. Genr. ep. 104) taro, enclos; in connes. con טור, דור, דיר, circumdedit; onde טור, ... paries, septum.

(Rit. 164, 9) (D. T. I, 91, 23) (Rit. 164, 16) taro [opp. ta-ro, da riferirsi a ..., V. sotto ta], malfattore, malvagio, maligno, peccatore, cattivo, empio, perverso, scellerato. (סָרַר divenir perverso, ribelle, ritroso; סֹרֵר questi agget. stessi). — Equiv. a ... e ..., V. sotto ... 2) — La contraddizione personificata, lo spirito di contraddizione; — coloro che negano (Χολ, Χελ, Χωλ, negare, abnegare).

taràa, V. ...

(Denkm. II, 92, 147) (V. Lett. Zei. 10, 4, 6) (D. H. T. 36) ta-sāf, ta-sef, una specie di pane o focaccia per offerta.

(D. H. T. XI; Rec. III, 69) (Insc. Pepi I, 73, 338) (Z. 1876, 108) (Insc. Pepi I, 338) (Bul. Stel. Khotan III) tas', limite, confine, termine, frontiera; la terra determinata o fissata con termini; distretto, nômo. 2) — La pietra servente a segnare i limiti delle possessioni, il termine. — In ambedue i significati e di g. m. τωϣ (T. B.), θωϣ (M.), ΠΙ, limes, finis, regio, provincia, nomos; — (Parthey) τεϣε, vicinus.

(Denkm. II, 69 e 70) e varianti taser, V. sotto taasr.

tat (P. Abbott, VII), V. ta.

tat, V. sotto ta.

ta-t (Z. 1879, 110), sost. e varr. di ta.

tat, dar la poppa, dar il latte, allattare, nutrire un bambino. (Dend. Mar.; Nav. M. d'H. VII, 3) 2) — Essere allattato, nutrito. 3) — Balia, nutrice; ed in generale serva, governante, la bonne dei francesi. 4) — g. m., Fante, servo, servitore, aio. — ⲧⲁⲧ, ثدي, poppa, mammella.

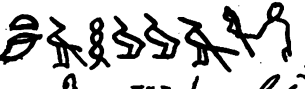
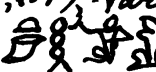
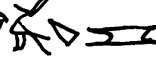
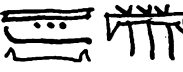
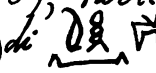
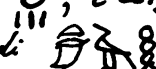
tat (Edfu, Lista dei Nomi menfitici), tata, Varr. di

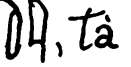
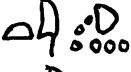
tata-ui, duale (Dep. Abb. Sect. 40), V. ttu.

ta-ti, Varr. di ta.

tatnen, V. sotto ta.

tahan. tahen, Varr. di dhn.

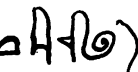
taḥ (P. Harr. 500, verso), Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 33) trad. salutare; propr. il grido particolare che emette l'uccello allorchè scorge o sente un oggetto.

taḥ (J. de Roug., Edf. 56, XXI), posarsi, depositarsi, inteso principalmente dei liquidi. — Mettersi, profondarsi in terra. — Ed i passivi. 2) — Calare, immergere, tuffare qualcuno nell'acqua, nel fango, nel pantano. — Ed i passivi.

taḥ (P. Med. 7, 7), deriv. dal prec.; fondo, fondaccio, sedimento, posatura, precipitato di...; — feccia. ⲑⲟϩ, טיט, faex.

taḥ, taḥa (Stel. Mettern.; Dict. géo. 925), derivato da taḥ ed in affinità con adh e con adh (V.), signif.: uno che abita, che si accocola nel padule, un abitante delle maremme, delle paludi. — Pescatore o cacciatore di maremma. ⲧⲁϩⲉ venator, piscator.

taḥu (An. V, 16, 7), V. taḥ.

[hieroglyphs], taḥuu-ti (L. 1881, Tav. III, b, c, l. 1), Variante antiquata (VI din.) di [hieroglyphs] taḥ.

[hieroglyphs], taḥūa (D. T. T. I, 15), la feccia degli uomini; la feccia, la schiuma dell'umanità; le più vili e più abbiette persone. Confr. [hieroglyphs] taḥ.

[hieroglyphs] } taḥen (D. T. T. I, 40, 2; 33, 3), Varr. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] tḥn.

[hieroglyphs], taḥ-t (E), Var. di [hieroglyphs] taḥ.

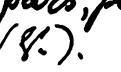
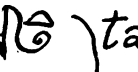
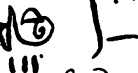
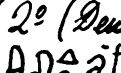
[hieroglyphs], taxeb (E), V. [hieroglyphs] txb.

[hieroglyphs], tà, rara var. di [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (Ä. Z. 72, 4) } tà (Leps. Alt. Text. 5, 6, Nota 1; Brug. Rev. ég. I, 39, Nota), (È dubbio se il fonetico di questo vocabolo sia tà op. àt [V.]). Brugsch identifica con ЄΙωΤ (T.), ΙωΤ (T., B., M.), π. hordeum, orzo. [hieroglyphs] tà-beti, orzo e spelta.

[hieroglyphs] orzo rosso del Nilo, una specie di orzo, con cui si fabbricava la migliore qualità indigena del liquore fermentato chiamato ḥeq.

— (Leps.) dura beledi holcus sorgum, miglio.

— V. anche sotto [hieroglyphs] pr.

[hieroglyphs], tà (Karn., Mon. a Sesonq.), atterrare, abbattere (il nemico in battaglia). ϯ, bellare, pugnare, contendere; ϯ (πι), percussio, caedes, certamen, pugna, bellum.

[hieroglyphs] } tà, essere colorato, variopinto, screziato, variegato, picchiettato, di più colori (Harr. I, 34, 5).

ΘΟ (M., πι), ποικίλος, varius, in ΘΟΠΡΗϯ, ΤΟЄ macula pantherae, ποικιλρεχα; ΤΟЄΤΟЄ, variegatum, maculatum esse; ΘΟΙ, ΘωΙ, naevus, niger in corpore; ΘΟΙΘΟΙ naevis maculatum esse.

2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] tà.

3) — Orlo, fimbria, lembo colorato, variopinto; gallone, passamano, frangia (sugli abiti), frangia o fimbria ricamata. ΤωΤЄ, [Hebrew], fiocchi, fimbrie.

4) — ΤΟ, ΤΟΙ, ΤΟЄ, pars, portio, equiv. ad [hieroglyphs] àt (V.).

[hieroglyphs] } tà (opp. tà-t) (Denkm. III, 145; IV, 46, a, 2), Varr. del prec.; nei ll. cc. nel senso dell'all. 3. — Grébaut trad. il 2º (Denkm. III, l. c.) emanazione (V. [hieroglyphs] àt, all. 3).

, tà (opp. àt) (Düm. Dend. 12, 10), deriv. da tà, all. 1; colore variegato, colore, sinonimo di tri.
— Smalto e metallo che è frequentemente nominato coi metalli preziosi.

, tàa (Dend.), הדר, lodare, glorificare, magnificare.

, , tàa (E) orzo. Varr. di .

, taī-t (Dend., Tetto), V.

, tàipes, דַּבֶּשֶׁת, città della tribù di Zebulun.

, tàu, V. tà.

, tàu (B. H. T. 81, 77), scarpa, calzamenta; V. tui.

, tàuu, V. tà.

, tàūrà (P. di Bul. IV, 23, 14; An. IV, 3 e 4), la frusta o bacchetta, con cui si percuoteva il cavallo da sella o da tiro.

, tàp (Dict. géo. 414) V. tp.

, tàmenhe o tamenti, תִּמְנָה, costr. תִּמְנַת, θαμνα, città delle montagne d'Efraim, nella quale morì Giosuè.

, tànasa (Rit. 163, 9), nome di un genio infernale.

, tàràa (D'Orb. 16, 10), scala, opp. colonna; g. m.
— Oppure identico all'ebr. תַּרְעַ, cald. תַּרְעָא, porta, uscio. V. tir.

, taror (An. II, 8, 4), g. f., τριρ (T.), θριρ (M.), ✝, κλίβανος, fornax; תַּנּוּר, تنور, fornace, forno per cuocere il pane.

, tàs (D. T. T. I, 57, 2), sedersi, accomodarsi, prender posto, posarsi.

, tàsa (Harr. I, 64, a, 9), legare, incastonare, incastrare, incorniciare, guernire di lavori artistici. Var. di ts.

, tàsef (Sagg.), V. tasf.

, tàs'es (Tomb. di Ti, N. 150),

impastare, cuocere il pane, fare il pane; — o un quid simile.

(Karn.) tā-t, equivalente a tȧ. plur. (Denkm. IV, 46, a, 2) Gli ultimi due nel 1. c. nel senso dell'all. 3.

tȧ-t (D. T. T. II, 6, 5 inf.), deriv. dal prec., all. 1; la camera variopinta, colorata, ποικίλη.
— Oppure identico a תָּא, camera segreta, gabinetto, camera, loggia.

tātȧ, forme raddoppiate di tȧ, con gli stessi significati.

(Denkm. III, 65, a) (Karn.) (An. IV, 8, 8; III, 6, 6) (Chab. Ant. histor.) tātȧ, affine col prec.; significa: battere col piede, calpestare, pestare. — Scalpitare, trottare, galoppare (detto dei cavalli); andar al trotto, al galoppo; — trotto, galoppo.
— Balzar di contentezza.

tāχiro (An. IV, 16, 9), la corazza o lo scudo.
תַּחְרָא, Θώραξ, vestis militaris, armatura; סְחֵרָה scudo, rotella.

tāam, tām, nome di un'erba o pianticella impiegata in medicina.

tāzet (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXI, 14), ?

, ti, desinenza di un nome o di un aggettivo, forma il duale femm.:
neter-ti, le due dee;
neh-ti, i due sicomori.
In ambidue i casi il △ si può supporre inerente al nome od all'aggettivo femminile singolare. Così si può supporre formato da neter-t, dea, e da neh-t sicomoro.

ti, aggiunto ad un radicale o tema qualunque, verbale o nominale, forma l'aggettivo di dimora o di mestiere.
, abitante di Menfi, menfita.
, agricoltore.

, ti (Rit. 134, 6), V. t.

[hieroglyphs], tī, V. [hieroglyphs] t.

[hieroglyphs], tī, fettuccia, nastro, legame, legaccio, vincolo, striscia, lista, cordella, cordoncino, corda.
Confr. [Hebrew] corda, filo; cald. [Hebrew] filare, contorcere.

[hieroglyphs], tiun (D.T.T. 63,2), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] tun, nella frase
[hieroglyphs].
V. sotto il predetto tun.
— Forse [hieroglyph] è il determinativo del gruppo prec..

[hieroglyphs], tir (Karn), V. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (Stela Bokenkons, Monaco), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 4, 1) tir, tiràa, [Hebrew], [Hebrew], uscio, porta; battente o imposta della porta; — [Hebrew] porta.
— Altri assimilano a ⲆⲎⲢⲒ (M.), στήλη, columna.
V. [hieroglyphs] tàràa.

[hieroglyphs], tiràu (P. di Bul. IV, 23, 15), Var. di [hieroglyphs] tnr.
(Chab.) Vaillant, fort, puissant, prééminent; qualificazione molto onorevole.
[Hebrew] esser grande, illustre, magnifico.
[Hebrew] grande, magnifico, illustre, forte, nobile; principe.

[hieroglyphs] (Edfu), [hieroglyphs] (D.T.T. I, 14, a) ti-t, V. [hieroglyphs] tī.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] tī-t (E. 10, 11; 92, 3; 148, 3; 148, 16; Z. 1880, 56), escrezione, secrezione sudicia, sozza, putrida; ⲑⲟⲟⲩ, sterco, escremento di animali (in E. 148, 16 anche di un dio).
— Limo, fango.

[hieroglyphs], titi, (Chab.) être hâbleur, caqueter, jaser, bavarder; — hâblerie, moquerie, raillerie.

[hieroglyphs], titi (P. Abbott, 5, ult.), cacciar un grido, specialm. di lamento; gemere, lamentarsi; ⲦⲞⲈⲒⲦ (T.), ⲦⲞⲨⲈⲒⲦ (T.), ⲦⲰⲒⲦ (M.), lamentari, plangere in luctu; ⲤⲒⲤ cacciare, emettere un grido. — V. Masp. Journ. As. 1880, 144, Nota.
— Emettere una voce in tuono acuto, alto. Confr. ⲦⲈⲦ emettere un suono grave; [Hebrew], [Hebrew], lieta esclamazione, grido di gioia.
— (Goodw., Z. 1867, 87) to quarrel con qualcuno.
— Chab. confr. con ϬⲀⲆⲈ (T.), praeputiatus, distortus, balbus (λαc lingua); e traduce: parlar con voce balbettante, tartagliare, balbettare, balbuzzire.

[hieroglyphs], titu (Dict. géo. 1116, 8),

nome di una grande costellazione.

tu, affisso ad un verbo attivo lo rende passivo. Questa particella può essere unita alla radice verbale o direttamente, o dopo il suffisso pronominale, o fra questo ed il segno del passato, così:

sono ascoltate tutte le tue parole,

egli è seppellito in una bella sepoltura,

egli fu ascoltato.

— Colla coniugazione per mezzo degli ausiliari, il segno del passivo può essere dopo la radice verbale, o dopo l'ausiliare, o dopo l'una e l'altra, come:

egli è purificato;

gli fu reso il suo occhio;

tu sarai battuto.

Se fra la radice attributiva e gli ausiliari vi sono preposizioni paragogiche, il segno del passivo può essere collocato o dopo l'ausiliare o dopo l'attributivo.

tu sarai punito severamente;

fu dato a me il collare del valore.

V. Rossi: Grammatica Copto-Geroglif.

2) — Aggiunto come desinenza alla radice verbale, forma il participio passivo o passato.

3) — Verbo sostantivo essere.

4) — Verbo ausiliare per la coniugazione dei verbi attivi.

5) — Cogli affissi pronominali forma i pronomi al regime diretto:

me, te, lui, ecc.

(P. Rhind) egli mi loda.

(S. Rec.) egli ti protegge colle sue ali.

(P. Abbott) voi lo trovate intatto.

— Si trova però anche questa forma pel nominativo:

tu sai.

(Rit. 110, 13) io sono in essa.

6) — Sillaba di semplice legamento fra un nome od un verbo e l'affisso pronominale:

la tua casa;

i loro bestiami;

(P. Orb. 8, 5) tu lo porrai in....

tu (Inscr. Pepi I, l. 13), materia, V. ta.

tu (Schiap. L. d. F. tav. I, a, 1), statua, V. tut, all. 3.

tu (Sharpe E, 1, 46; Z. 1873, 17), vento, aria. Var. di tua, di za e di zā.

(Schiap. L. d. F. tav. LXV)

(Abyd. I, cap. 19)

tu, Von Lemm (Ritualbuch) crede che siano forse in connes. con tut, radunare.

, (Z. 1868, 10) tui, tui, coi suffissi pronominali forma i pronomi possess. femm.: la mia; , la tua; ecc.. 2) — Pronome dimostrativo: questa, quella.

(Saqqar.) (D'Orb. 13, 1) tui, sandali, scarpe, calzamento. ⲧⲟⲟⲩⲉ (T.), ⲑⲱⲱⲛ (M.), calceus, calcea, calceamentum.

, tui (Rit. 164, 10) affine con du e duī, ed in connes. con ⲧⲟⲟⲩⲉⲓⲟ (T.) repudiare, repudium; signif.: abbominevole, esecrabile, detestabile, spregevole, miserabile, vile, infame, scellerato.
(l. c.), gli scellerati; (Masp.) les misérables; (Birch) the annihilated; (Pierr.) les morts.

, tuuza (Goodw. Rev. Arch. 1861, 127), V. tutu.

, tub (Champ. Mon. 390), V. tb-t.

, tubaxi (Z. 1876, 40), טבח, ذبح, trucidare, ammazzare, scannare, macellare; טַבָּח uccisione; macellaio, carnefice.

, tubaxi, deriv. dal prec.; ident. a טִבְחַת città di Aram, presso Hamah.

, tuben (E) equiv. a .

, tupro (An. I, 17, 6; Chab. Voy. 71, 72), nome di uno strumento musicale; corno, tromba, buccina, tuba, שׁוֹפָר; ⲧⲁⲡ (T., M., π) cornu, κέρας, σάλπιγξ. — O forse תֹּף timpano, timballo, tamburello, cembalo, nacchera.

, tuf (Rit. Mesemneter, Bul., al Cap. 66); Naville ha dimostrato (Z. 1882, 184) essere questa voce una var. del pron. dimostr. fem. .

(Edfu) (Z. 1875, 4) (An. III, 2, 11) tuf, tufi, la pianta del papiro; il giunco, la canna del papiro. ϫⲟⲟⲩϥ (T.) π, πάπυρος, papyrus; סוּף, canna palustre, alga, giunco.
2) — סוּף giuncaia; regione coperta di papiri; palude.

, tu-mà-àx (bis), (Chab.)

formola di saluto epistolare: come stai? come stai?. V. sotto mà.

, (b.e. Dend. Mar.) (b.e., D. H. T. 91) (D. T. I, 99, 18) (J. de Roug. Edf. 52, x) (E. 101, 13) — tun, varianti di dun (V.), aprire, stendere, ecc. aprire, levare le mani (detto di un uccello, le ali). (R. Edf. l. c.) mu-tun, equiv. al seg..

(Dict. géo. p. 1403) — tun, deriv. dal prec.; propr.: l'acqua che sale, che si stende, che si allarga; nome dell'inondazione del Nilo.

(Inscr. Unas, 639) (Inscr. Teta, 84) (E.) (Rec. I, 36, 1) — tun, (Brug.) una specie particolare di albero di giardino, confr. תְּאֵנָה fico. — (Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, 77) il platano?; variante di tn.

2) — (Id. ib. V, 14) legumi a gambo, e dapprima il gambo che si erge fuori di terra, poi tutti i legumi, di cui il gambo, le foglie ed i frutti sono fuor di terra e si mangiano; in opposizione a rnt (V.).

tunep, תונף (L. 1846, 10), una tuneptà città della Siria. תונפתא

tunen (E.), V. tun.

tunnu, (E.) infans. Il significato è ancora incerto.

tunnu (Dend.), V. tun.

(Dict. géo. 1403) (Dend., Liste del Nilo) — tunnu, V. tun.

tur (Harr. I, 40, a, 10), il color rosso-scuro, rosso-di-sangue, sanguigno. — V. utr.

tur, probabil. טור, città poco lontana dal Carmelo.

turà (P. Med. 6, 2), ⲑⲱⲣ (plur. ⲑⲱⲣⲓ (M.), ⲧⲱⲣⲉ (T.)) salix, il salice. — V. tr. — V. anche trī.

turī (Dim. Dend. 4, 3), Var. di trī.

turpu (An. IV, 14, lin. 5), Var. di trp.

[hieroglyphs], tultà (An. IV, 13, 4; 13, ult.; Z. 1873, 8), una specie di farina di grano; סלת fior di farina, farina purissima; [Arabic] hordeum decorticatum, ⲗⲁⲣⲓⲟⲩ.

[hieroglyphs], tut (P. 33, Berl., Cap. 50). V. [hieroglyphs] tu.

[hieroglyphs] (Canop. 4) [hieroglyphs] (An. I, 1, 3; Harr. I, 8, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) tut, radunare, adunare, assembrare, unire, riunire, congiungere; — radunarsi, assembrarsi, raccogliersi, riunirsi (Canop. l. c.). ⲑⲟⲩⲉⲧ, ⲑⲟⲩⲱⲧ, congregare, colligere; ⲧⲟⲩⲱⲧ, congregare.

2) — Esser simile, somigliante, eguale; somigliare, rassomigliare, aver somiglianza, agguagliare.

3) — Sost. g. m.; somiglianza, similitudine, paragone; — immagine, effigie, impronta, simulacro, figura, ritratto, sembianza, statua, forma: ⲑⲟⲩⲱⲧ, ⲑⲟⲩⲟϯ (M.), simulacrum, idolum, statua.

[hieroglyphs], nessuno è simile a lui.

[hieroglyphs], un'immagine di Rā.

[hieroglyphs], una statua di argento.

4) — (Edfu e Rosetta) equiv. al seg.

5) — (Chab.) convenzione; ciò che è stabilito, regolato, decretato; — aggettivo: costante, immutabile, permanente, solido, stabile, fermo; onde

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] fermo di cuore, coraggioso, magnanimo.

Confr. דת editto, legge, sentenza; יסד fondare, porre, decretare, ordinare; יסוד base, fondamento.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 13, 46) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Min. Doro, M. 3) [hieroglyphs] (Masp. G. ép. 27, 33) sost. g. m. tut, generare, procreare; esser il generatore, il produttore. — Generatore, padre; produttore.
V. [hieroglyphs] utt.

[hieroglyphs], tut, V. al fonetico utt.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] tut, Masp. (Journ. As. 1880, 144, Nota) identifica con [hieroglyphs] titi.

[hieroglyphs], tutina, דְּדָן, plur. דְּדָנִים, nome di un popolo e di un paese nell'Arabia Settentrionale. — Oppure דֹּתָן, דֹּתַיְנָה, città o distretto della Samaria.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] tutu, prefisso direttamente al verbo dà le forme impersonali equiv. a: v'ha, v'è, v'ebbe, vi fu; o l'impersonale indefinito si..., franc. on..., ted. man..., inglese man... opp. they..., ed il verbo può essere tradotto col passivo:

Talora ... è legato al verbo colla particella ....
... (P. di Bul. Tom. I, pl. 4, 4), tutte cose buone che si cercano nel Neter-χer.
2) — Compreso fra ... od ... ed un verbo, dà l'impersonale imperativo, frequente negli editti e nei decreti. ..., si faccia una panegiria.

..., tutu (P. Harris 500 verso), (Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 37) chiamare, appellare. — Confr. ... titi.

..., tutu (Pleyt. Et. 21), V. ... tut.

..., tutu, V. ... tut.

..., tutu, V. ... dudu.

... (Sall. I, 6, 4) tutu, chiocciare, pipare, pigolare, piauler, πιπιπιζω; ... emettere un grido. — Confr. ....
2) — Il passero. ... (T.), ... (M.) πι, passer, passerculus, στρουθίον. — Oppure ident. a ..., rondine, gru.

..., tuteken (E.), ?

... (An. IV, 11, 9), ... (Sall. I, 9, 11) tuh, tuha, V. ... tha.

... (De Roug. Athag. 35), ... (Ramesseum), ... (Luqsor, Colonn., muro Nord) tuhir, tuhiri, tuher, Varr. di ....

... (Insch. Sepc. I, 358), ... (Piehl. Z. d. ä. I, 120), ... (Denkm. IV, 74, c), ... (Denderah) tūa, elevare, portare in alto, alzare, innalzare, brandire. — Portare in generale (Sepi, l. c.). — Elevarsi, innalzarsi. — (Piehl. l. c.) appoggiarsi (su..., ...) (Confront. il seg.).

..., tūa (S. T. I, 93, 26), deriv. dal prec.; puntello, appoggio, sostegno; pilastro, colonna, אָשִׁיָּה.

... (S. H. T. 57), ... (Mar. Karn. 37, 4), ... (P. Prisse, 10, 6, 7), ... (Karn.) tūa, in connes. col preced. ..., signif.: esaltare, innalzare, elevare, portar in alto qualcuno, cioè: lodare, glorificare, salutare.
2) — (Masp., P. di Berl. I, l. 120) supplicare, implorare una grazia o la compassione; e, per questo scopo esaltare, lodare. — (Mar. Karn. 37, 4) Elemosinare, mendicare, chiedere l'elemosina.

3) — Essere miserabile (V. il seg.).
4) — I sost. corrisp. a tutti i prec. significati: lode, elogio, encomio, gloria, glorificazione; — supplica, preghiera; onorevole domanda (per valorose azioni; Denkm. II, 136, h). — Miseria (Masp. a Karn. l. c.), mendicità. — Confr. [geroglifici] dūa e [geroglifici] s'ūa.

[geroglifici], tūa (P. di Berl. l. 93, 120), deriv. dal prec.; colui che adora, colui che implora qualche cosa da qualcuno, un supplicante, mendicante; (Masp.) miserabile; — ed anche vile, infame (V. il seg.).
— Plur. [geroglifici] (l. c. 93), [geroglifici] (Denkm. II, 136, h).
— Brugsch traduce anche: esser fiero, orgoglioso di chiedere.

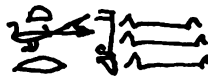
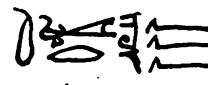
[geroglifici], tūa (Br. I. H. 184, 24), equival. a [geroglifici] tūa (V.), specialm. nel senso di mendicare, esser miserabile, mendicante, ed in senso di disprezzo, vile, infame (Mar. Karn. 53. 23). — Mendicità, miseria. [geroglifici] (Br. l. c.), un mendico, un mendicante.

[geroglifici], tūa (Stel. Mendes; Z. 1871, 83), deriv. da [geroglifici] tūa, signif. propr. ciò che è elevato in alto, che si libra in alto, — l'aria, il vento.
Sinon. di [geroglifici] zā.

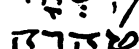
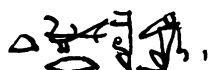
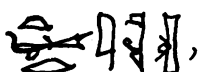
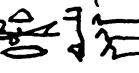
Secondo Max Müller (Z. 1886, 86), forma deriv. da [geroglifici] za ed a questo equivalente.

[geroglifici], tūaà-u (Z. 1879, 6), sost. di [geroglifici] tūa.

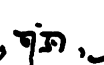
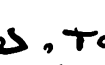
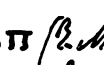
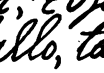
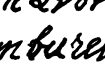
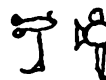
[geroglifici] (Bon. L. D. col. 30), [geroglifici] (Dend.) — tūatu, tūau, V. [geroglifici] tūa. Il 1° = nel l. c. participio plurale.

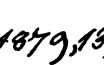
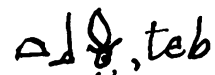
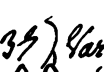
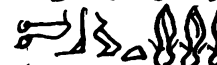
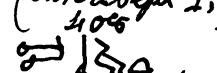
[geroglifici], [geroglifici], [geroglifici] (Denkm. II, 136, h) — tūau, V. [geroglifici] tūa e [geroglifici] tūa.

[geroglifici], tūau, deriv. da [geroglifici] tūa (V.); elevazione, gonfiamento, gonfiezza, ingrossamento; una forma speciale di malattia, per la cui guarigione ([geroglifici], [geroglifici], [geroglifici]) erano prescritte determinate ricette (E. 104, 11; 105, 5, 13, 18).

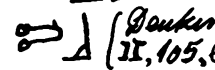
[geroglifici], [geroglifici], [geroglifici] (Denkm. II, 92, 144. 129), [geroglifici], [geroglifici] (ib. 145, d; 146, a), [geroglifici] (Abyd. Mar.), [geroglifici] (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 18) — tūau, tūa-ut, tūa-t, g. f., uno dei nove olii od unguenti sacri. — (Birch) essenza.

[geroglifici], tūr, (E.) genus arundinis. Var. di [geroglifici] tr (V.).

2) — (Rit. 84, 2: 133, 11; 136, 12; 123, 44), equival. al seg.; — plur. (ib. 125, 44).

tur, lavare, purificare, nettare, mondare, purgare, depurare, ripulire (dal sudiciume) (Dend.; D. H. T. 53, l. 19).

2) — Purificare o mondare se od un altro moralmente (Mar. Karn. 36, l. 19).

3) — Puro, mondo, netto, depurato, ripulito, pulito, purificato, lavato.

4) — Abluzione, purificazione, ec.

— טהר purificare, nettare, purgare; esser purificato, puro, netto; purificarsi, nettarsi; — טָהוֹר, costr. טְהוֹר e טָהֹר, puro, netto, mondo; טְהָר, טֹהַר, טָהֳרָה chiarezza, purificazione (delle donne).

, tur (Rit. 17, 84), Birch, De Rougé e Pierret traducono purificare, facendolo var. del preced., all. 1 e 2.

, turà (Mar. Karn. 36, l. 19), equiv. a tur, in senso morale.

, turà-t (An. IV, 3, 5), bastone, canna, mazza, bacchetta, verga. ⲦⲰⲢⲈ (T.) instrumentum cuspide ferrea munitum.

— Forse in affinità con tur, all. 1.

, teb, תֹּף, دف, ⲦⲀⲠ (T. M. ⲦⲀⲠ), musicum instrumentum, cophinus, canistrum, τύμπανον, timpano, timballo, tamburello, cembalo, nacchera, spagnuolo adulfa.

, teb, pare un nome speciale dell'utensile che si adoperava nel tempio.

, teb (Rec. IV, 90), var. di db.

, teb (L. 1879, 13), V. db.

, teb (Leps. Elle, 39) Var. di db. — Duale (Rit. 102, 3).

teb-ut, forma plur. (Inscr. Pepi I, 405), sandali di (pelle) bianca; (Coffin of Amamu, XXV, sopra), sandali di pelle nera (Birch, Coffin etc., l. c.).

(Dauken. II, 105, 6) teb, g. m., propr. gabbia per gli uccelli; — ma poi comunemente: cassa, cofano, arca, cassone, forziere.

ⲦⲀⲒⲂⲈ (T.), ⲦⲀⲒⲂⲒ (M.) ϯ. arca, capsa, urna; תֵּבָה arca, cassetta, castella.

(Dict. geo. 1290) teb, giovine vitello, giovenco.
(Z. 1871, 17) TB, TBNH, jumentum, animal.
(Edfu)
2) — V. db.
3) — Peso determinato (Confr. il latino pecus, pecunia).

, teb (Dict. geo. 273), TEBI, +, obolus, assarium.

teb, il numero 10000, diecimila

tebī (P. Bul. N. 3, pl. 14, 1), Var. di db.

tebī, teb-īt (Sharpe 55), Var. di tb. men-teb-īt, V. sotto db.

, tebu (Inscr. Teta 312; Pepi I, 174). sandalo; Var. del prec. tb.

(Chab.) (Denkm. III, 230) (D'Orb. 12, 9) (P. Med.) (Harr.) tebu, g. m., brocca, mezzina, orcio, boccale, fiasco, bottiglia, boccia; vaso od altro recipiente qualunque per contener liquidi, per es. la birra.

, tebu, (Masp., Journ. As. 1878, 105) banne, copertura o sacco in tela grossolana od a treccia, di cui si rivestono le giarre e damigiane per consolidarle.

tebu (Med.-Abu), pare designi una determinata misura. — Secondo Maspero, è un sacco od una gabbia od un intreccio come il prec., impiegato però per contener legumi.

teb-ut, plurali di tb (V.).

, tebeb (Inscr. Teta, 312), Var. di db.

teben (Dend., Mar.), Varr. delle b. e. di dbn-t.

, teben (D. Z. J. I, 55, 3), Var. delle b. e. di dbn.
2) — Muoversi in giro, circolare; — esser rotondo. Confr. il seg.

, teben (Dend.), equiv. al prec., all. 2.
2) — Equiv. a tb.

, teben (Chab. Mél. 1873, 37), sinciput, volto, viso, faccia, parte anteriore della testa, fronte.

2) — Vertice, sommità.
Confr. טבור luogo alto, colle, monte.

[hierogl.], teben, (E.) dimittere, effundere. — È propr. forma causat. di [hierogl.] ubn (V.).
— V. il seg.

[hierogl.] } teben, V. [hierogl.] tubn.

[hierogl.], tebenen (Dend.), V. [hierogl.], tbn.

[hierogl.] (Harr. I, 19, b) } teb-t, Varr. di [hierogl.] (epoca greco-romana) } [hierogl.] db.

[hierogl.], teb-t (Z. 1879, 13), b. e., Var. di [hierogl.] db.

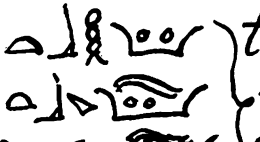
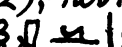
[hierogl.], teb-t; V. [hierogl.] tb.

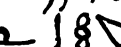
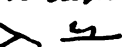
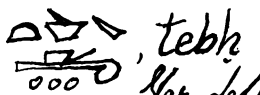
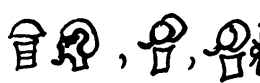
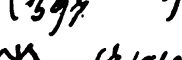
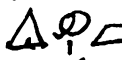
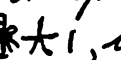
[hierogl.] (E), [hierogl.] (Sagg.) } teb-t, [hierogl.] (Bul. Stel. CI) [hierogl.] } teb-ti, duale (P. Bul. N. 3, pl. 13) } V. [hierogl.] tb.

[hierogl.], tebteb, in connessione con [hierogl.] tb (V.): far rotondo, torcere. — Ghindare, issare, alzare con argani.
Confr. טוף circondare, circuire.

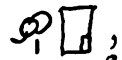
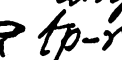
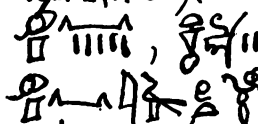
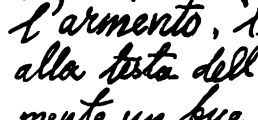
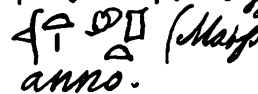
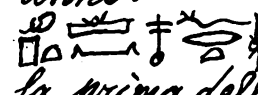
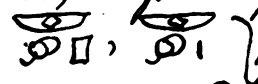
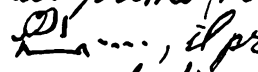
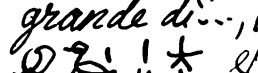
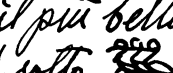
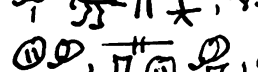
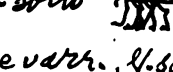
[hierogl.] (Dend. Mar.) } tebteb, deriv. dal [hierogl.] (P. Rhind 11, 11) } prec., all. 2; muoversi in su, elevare, levar in alto, portar su.
— Ed i passivi.

[hierogl.] } tebteb, forme rad- [hierogl.] (Edf.) } dop. di [hierogl.], [hierogl.], tb, [hierogl.] (Nav. M. d'H. 11) } e di [hierogl.] db (V.); [hierogl.] (D. T. 98, 7) } acciaccare, pestare, tritare, sminuzzolare (con armi, coi denti, ecc.).
תף, תפף, battere, percuotere, picchiare.

[hierogl.], tebteb (Nav. M. d'H. 6) equiv. al prec., nel senso di tritare, sminuzzolare coi denti.
2) — Equiv. al seg.?

[hierogl.], tebtebt (An. IV, 12, 5), ? — Probabilm. in connes. coi prec., signif. ingiuriare, svillaneggiare, oltraggiare.
Brug. confr. ϫⲡⲓⲟ, ϫⲡⲓⲉ, ϫⲡⲉⲓⲉ (T.) exprobrare, probro afficere, arguere, redarguere. — Confr. anche דבב parlare, dir male; calunniare, render infame; onde דִּבָּה calunnia, maldicenza, infamia; — דֳּפִי, דֹּפִי, biasimo, calunnia, vituperio, villania, infamia, da דפה offendere.

[hierogl.], tebteb-ti, duale di [hierogl.] tb.

[hieroglyphs] tebeh (Edfu), nome speciale di Tifone, quando è rappresentato sotto la forma di un asino accosciato.

[hieroglyphs] tebeha (Z. 1875, 5; Rec. de trav. III, 59), Varr. del prec..

[hieroglyphs] tebeh (J. de Roug., Edf., 116, 8, 12), Varr. delle b.e. di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], dbh. 2) — Equiv. al seg..

[hieroglyphs] tebeh (Edf.; Stel. Alefs. II, Bul.; Z. 1871, 8 e 9; Trans. 1874, 346), Varr. delle b.e. di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (V. il prec.); il necessario, l'occorrente, il bisognevole, l'indispensabile corredo per la guerra; le armi necessarie, occorrenti.
— (Birch, Trans. l.c.) Collezione o magazzino di strumenti guerreschi.

[hieroglyphs], tebh (De Roug. Text. géog. pl. 56), Var. della b.e. di [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], dbh.

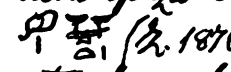
[hieroglyphs] tep:
A) sost., g.m.:
1) — Capo, testa (di [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 397) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 111, Düm.) (bassa epoche) uomo o di animale): [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind, 13, 1) ficcare il capo nella terra, opp. dare il capo alla terra, significa morire.
[hieroglyphs] ... (Edfu), mostrare o far vedere il capo in..., cioè mostrarsi.
[hieroglyphs], la testa di Orione (sh), una stella od una costellazione parte della costellazione di Orione.
2) — Al plur.: capi, teste, cioè persone, individui, nelle addizioni, come totale o somma di un'addizione di persone di età, sesso o condizione differenti (Dict. géo. 231 e seg.).
3) — Punta, cima, vetta, sommità, culmine, apice, colmo, comignolo, per designare la parte superiore, più alta, più elevata od estrema di un monte, di un edifizio o di un oggetto qualunque.
[hieroglyphs], toccare la cima, trovarsi sulla cima, alla sommità.
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Mettern.) tep-set, letter. punta della coda, signif.: pungolo, pungitoio, spina, aculeo.
[hieroglyphs], letter. prendere l'estremità (o il principio, V. all. 6) della via, signif.: intraprendere un viaggio (V. sotto sp).
[hieroglyphs], la punta del naso.
[hieroglyphs] il tetto di una casa o di un tempio.
V. anche [hieroglyphs] tp-ro e [hieroglyphs] tp-rd.
Confr. ⲧⲁⲡ termine, fine, estremità.

4) — Il primo, il principale, il capo, il principe — E gli aggettivi corrisp. : primo, precipuo, capitale, di primo ordine, superiore, ecc., di forma o di qualità; magnifico, nobile, superbe (Masp. a Pepi I, l. c.).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], il primo di cinque.

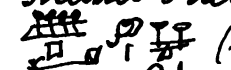
[hieroglyphs], il primo dell'armento, l'animale che cammina alla testa dell'armento. Era generalmente un bue (An. 5) od una vacca (d'Orb. 5, 8 e segg.).

[hieroglyphs] (Masp. gour. ép. 31), il primo anno.

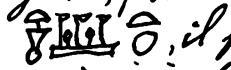
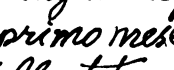
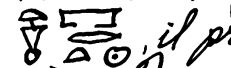
[hieroglyphs] (P. Harr. 500, verso), la prima delle donne, la favorita, la principessa.

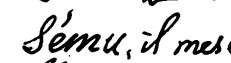
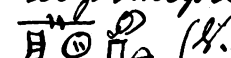
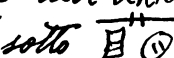
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } prima epoca festiva, primo tempo festivo; designa (all'epoca greca, secondo il Calendario Alessandrino) il tempo dal 26 Epiphi al 26 Mesori, il qual tempo corrispondeva al mese di Thot dell'anno normale sothiaco (il cui principio è il 20 luglio). Si potrebbe anche tradurre la festa del primo (mese).

[hieroglyphs] ...., il primo di ...., il più grande di ...., il più bello di .....

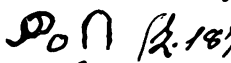
[hieroglyphs], V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ba-u.

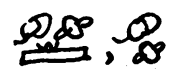
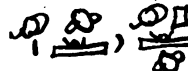
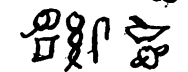
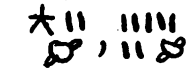
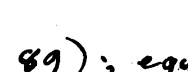
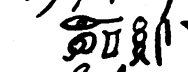
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], e varr., V. sotto [hieroglyphs] sp.

5) — In connessione col prec.: primizia, cioè la prima cosa o produzione, il primo frutto della terra o del lavoro.

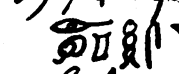
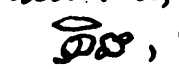
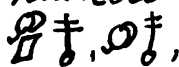
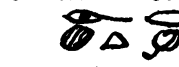
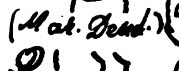
[hieroglyphs] (Erman, Z. 1882, 169) le primizie del raccolto, della messe.

[hieroglyphs] (id.) le primizie del campo.

6) — Ciò che è prima, anteriore, primo; principio, cominciamento, detto dello spazio e del tempo.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1876, 101), il principio della strada o del cammino; onde [hieroglyphs] (V. all'art. 3).

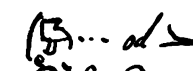
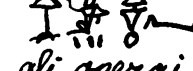
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } il principio dell'anno.

[hieroglyphs], i principii delle stagioni, feste analoghe alle panegirie.

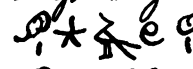
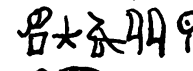
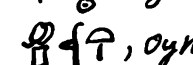
[hieroglyphs], il primo mese di Ša, il principio della tetramenia Ša, il mese Thot (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ȧb).

[hieroglyphs], il principio della tetramenia Per, il primo mese di Per, il principio dell'inverno, il mese Tobi.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } il principio della tetramenia Šemu, il primo mese di Šemu, il mese Pachon.

[hieroglyphs], la (prima) ora del principio dell'anno.

[hieroglyphs] (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] sp).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], tep-sep-heb, designa l'8° giorno del mese lunare.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1872, 62 e seg.), il principio o il primo giorno di una decade.

7) — Somma, sommario, risultato finale, totale di un conto; eguaglianza, parità nel calcolo, nella numerazione; la giusta misura, la giusta proporzione; proporzione, ragione.

tep-ḥeseb, capitolo, capo, articolo, item di un calcolo; conto, calcolo. Equiv. all'ebr. נשׂח ראשׁ, contare, misurare, calcolare la somma (Z. 1869, 89); e quindi:

fare il conto, il calcolo, calcolare, contare;

r-tep-ḥeseb (D. T. I. 89, 4), come corrisponde al calcolo sommario, complessivo o totale; giusto, esatto, corretto, esattamente concordante in numero ed in misura.

tep-nefer (D. T. I. 2, 14), la somma totale intiera, perfetta, armonica; l'armonia delle parti, l'armonia in numero ed in misura.

far una cosa armonicamente, porre una cosa in armonia.

tep-met, tep-meter, espressione sinonima della preced. col signif. di: somma giusta, esatta, corretta, consonante, concordante; simmetria, proporzione, armonia, concordanza. (Mar. Dend.) (D. T. I. 2, 7) — Quindi in generale: ciò che è esatto, preciso, giusto; esattezza, precisione. — Cura, diligenza, studio nell'esecuzione.

— B) — Pronome e Aggettivo:

8) — a) Stando solo significa quanto ognuno, ciascuno, ognuno di.... (... od (àm) ....) (D. Result. 29).

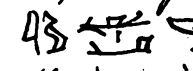
(D. T. I. 109, 5), gli operai, ciascuno pel loro tempo stabilito.

b) Legato col sostantivo e ad esso premesso: ogni, ciascuno.

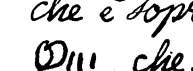
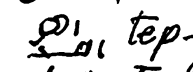
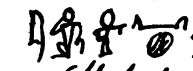
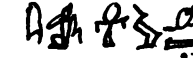
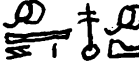
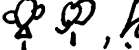
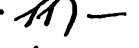
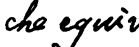
ogni mattina.

ogni mese.

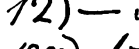
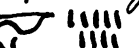
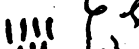
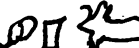
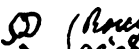
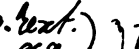
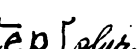
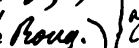
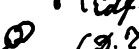
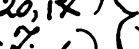
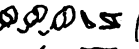
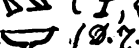
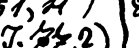
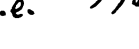
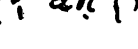
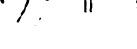
ogni anno.

(Dend.), ogni tempo.

(Champ. Not. Man. II, 546), ogni giorno.

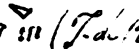
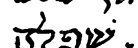
c) — Immediatamente preceduto dal sostantivo: primo, ecc. (V. A, 4).

— C) — Verbo:

9) — a) Corrispondere, eguagliare, rassomigliare — e quindi

b) gli aggettivi corrisp.: eguale, simile, corrispondente:

(D'Orb. 17, 1), e ciascuno di essi era simile (all'altro), cioè: i due (alberi) si rassomigliavano perfettamente.

— D) — Preposizione:

10) — a) Sopra, su, al di sopra.

b) — gli aggettivi e pronomi corrisp.: quello o ciò che è sopra, su, al di sopra di una cosa o di un luogo; che è sopra..., su...; plur. , che sono sopra..., su....

, tep-ā, e varr., ed i vocaboli derivati, V. al fonetico tpā.

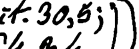
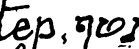
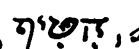
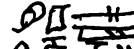
(Stel. di Berl.) Oh! viventi sulla terra!

(Stel. 91, Firenze)

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 124) letter.: sulla terra (e) fine con sulla montagna, espressione che designa i vivi ed i morti (Masp., Trans. 1880, 6, 20 e 21).

[hieroglyphs], her-tep, V. sotto [hieroglyph] hr.

— 11) — I segni [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph] si trovano anche equiv. a [hieroglyph] tp (V.) (D.T.I. 77, 2).

12) — Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 128) dà [hieroglyph] anche come variante di [hieroglyphs] tpt nel gruppo [hieroglyphs] equival. a [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto s'mr).

[hieroglyphs] } tep, Varr. delle b.e. del prec.. V. esempi, all. 7 e 8. 2)- Comunem.: il numero Sette.

[hieroglyphs], tep, capo, superiore. V. [hieroglyph] tp. all. 3.

[hieroglyphs] } tep, giovane vitella, giovane vacca, giovenca. — (Birch, Z. 1873, 71) bufalo.

[hieroglyphs] } tep (J. de Roug., Edf. 67, XXII), uccello, volatile in generale, צִפֹּר, צִפַּר, cald. צִפּוֹר.

[hieroglyph] (Roug. text. géog. 89) [hieroglyph] (J. de Roug. Edf. 20, IX) [hieroglyph] (D.T.I. I, 81, 4) [hieroglyph] (D.T.I. 77, 2) b.e. } tep [plur. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (D.T.I. I, 29, 27; 79, 29), [hieroglyphs] (id.), [hieroglyphs] (J. de Roug. Edf. 81, 4), [hieroglyphs] (D.T.I. 77, 2)], equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ah (V.).

plur. [hieroglyphs] (J. de Roug. Edf. 18, 17, I). La superficie del suolo, il piano, la superficie piana di un terreno, della terra, il terreno piano, la pianura, שְׁפֵלָה. — Campagna, campo.

— In J. de Roug. Edf. 20, IX si nota il cambio fra [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] apt-tt.

— (Lepage Ren., Trans. VIII, 218) headland, promontorio o qualche altra specie di terra o prospettiva di paesaggio.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 30, 5; 64, 34) [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) } tep, טָפַף, דְּלַף, stillare, gocciare, distillare.

2)- Olio fino, aromatico, di cui si faceva uso sopratutto per ungere il capo. [hieroglyphs] olio di giglio o di Nymphæa Lotus.

[hieroglyphs] e varr. V. sotto [hieroglyph], all. 7.

[hieroglyphs], tep, plur. [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 239) che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 148) trad.: habits luxueux.

[hieroglyphs] } tep (Nav. M. d'H. 18, 3; Edf. freq.), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] tp, letter. il divoratore; designa l'ippopotamo.

2)- Il 2° trovasi freq. nelle b.e. usato come semplice segno sillabico invece di [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph] tp.

[hieroglyphs] } tep (Denkm. VI, 116, 52). Varr. di [hieroglyphs] dp (V.); assaggiare,

gustare, savourer; gusto, sapore.
ⲦⲈⲠ, ⲦⲞⲠ, ⲦⲰⲠ (T.); ⲦⲠⲒ (M.), gustare, gustus, sapor.

[hieroglyphs] tep (Edf., Lotta di Horo), deriv. dal prec.; l'organo gustatore, l'organo del gusto, cioè la lingua.

[hieroglyphs] (Düm. Res. 22, 6), [hieroglyphs] (Edf.) tep, bruciare, cuocere, ardere, scottare, abbruciare.

[hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 30, d), [hieroglyphs] tep, arca, cassa, paniera, cesta, cesto, forziere, sporta, cofano, scrigno; corba, canestro.
ⲦⲀⲠ (T. M., ⲡ), canistrum, cophinus; תֵּבָה arca, cassetta, cassa, cesta, cestello.
— Affine con [hieroglyphs] db-t.

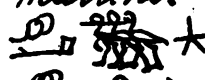
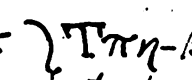
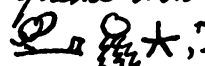
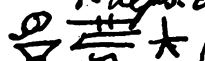
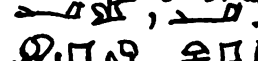
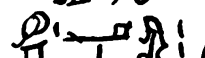
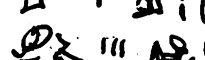
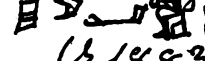
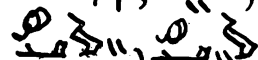
[hieroglyphs], tep (Nav. M. d'H. pl. XXII), nave.
2) — V. [hieroglyphs] tp-t, all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], tep (Tomba di Ti, N. 24), nome di una particolare specie di oca o anitra. — V. [hieroglyphs], tp.

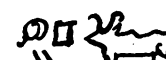
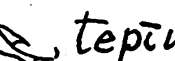
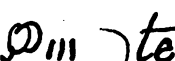
[hieroglyphs] tepau, tepaut (E. 106, 2: 103, 5; ecc.), affine con [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] tpt, dpat, dpt (V.), e forse deriv. da [hieroglyphs] tp; signif. letter. il gustabile, il commestibile, detto di alberi e piante, designa i loro frutti od altre loro parti commestibili.
— Cibo, vitto, in genere.

[hieroglyphs] tepà, varr. di [hieroglyphs] tp.

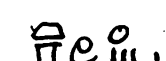
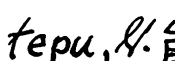
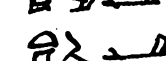
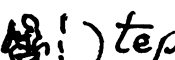
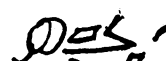
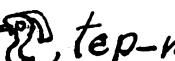
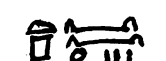
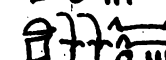
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (L. Ausw. 12, 11) tepà, tepàu, Equival. a [hieroglyphs] tp; probabilm. in connes. col prec..

[hieroglyphs] (Pit. 64, 21; 97, 3; 124, 7; 130, 16), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 124, 7), [hieroglyphs] (ib.), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], b. e. tepā (opp. tep-ā, letter.: sulla mano, V. sotto [hieroglyph] tp. all. 10) signif. davanti, dinanzi a. scritto anche coll'accompagnamento di una particella nelle forme
[hieroglyphs] (Pit. 130, 16), m-tepā
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 124, 4), n-tepā
[hieroglyphs] (ib.), r-tepā
cogli stessi significati.
2) — Equiv. a [hieroglyph] tp, all. 1, 3, 4, 6.
— [hieroglyphs], il principio dell'ora.
[hieroglyphs], il principio del

mattino.

}Τπη-Βιου della lista dei decani (costellazioni) di Hephaestion; nome del 23° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista. V. ba-u.

, Τπη-Χυ della suddetta lista, nome del 21° decano.

, Τπη φόντ della medesima lista, nome del 10° decano. V. Leps. Aegypt. Chron. p. 69.

(Tempio di Ombos, Pronaos), costellazione alla 11ª ora del giorno.

(Rit. 133,2) tepā, vecchio, antenato, antico, avo, anziano, capo, magnate, principe.

(Rit. 124,4) (Z. 1883, 131) (Düm. Inscr. di Edf.) plurali: gli antenati, gli anziani, i capi; (Rehl. Z. l. c.) les augustes.

tepāi, tepāi, tepāu, tepāui (Inscr. Leps. I, 392, 289, 256), varianti di tpā, all. 1.

dinanzi a lui, davanti a lui.

tepi, equiv. a tp. all. 10, a) e b). Ma talora anche nel senso degli altri allin., spec. B, c e C, b.

tepi, V. tp.

tepīu (An. IV, 15,8) una specie di pesce. — O forse gusto o cibo di pesce (Confr. tp).

, tepiro (Karn.), V. tpr.

, (C. 166, Lonore) tepu, plur. di tp, all. 10, b), quelli che sono su, sopra, ecc.

, tepu (Harr. I, 11, 3), plurale di tp, all. 2; teste umane, cioè persone, individui, in una enumerazione.

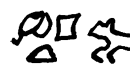
, tepu (Harr. I, 20, a, 9) V. tp.

, tepu, V. tpaut.

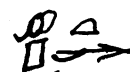
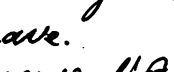
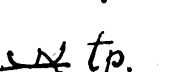
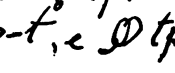
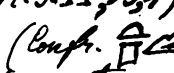
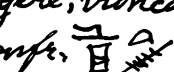
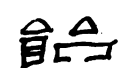
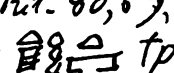
tepu-ā-u, plurale di tpā.

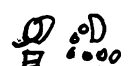
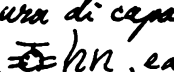
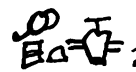
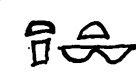
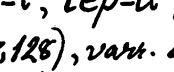
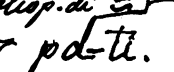
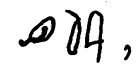
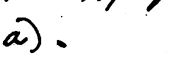
, tep-mā (Trans. 1880, 22; P. di Berl. I, 248; E, 99, 16), equiv. a mā.

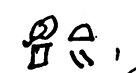
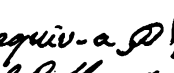
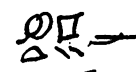
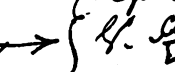
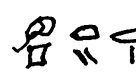
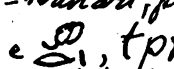
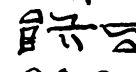
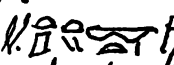
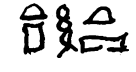
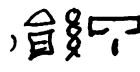
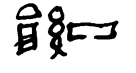
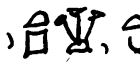
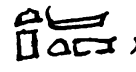
tepnen, (E.) ΤΑΠΕΝ, ΘΑΠΕΝ, cuminum.

(Rit. 40, 4) (Ib. 44, 3) (Mar. loc.) (Rit. 80, 2) (Dendera Pronaos)

tep-ro (Brug. Mater. 49; Z. 1864, 93) ⲧⲁⲡⲣⲟ (B., T), στόμα, ος, bocca (Rit. Ib. cc.).
(E. 64, 12) bocca di coccodrillo, nome di una forma di malattia d'occhi.
2) — (Mar., Deir-el-Bahari; pl. 6; Pierr. Rit. 44, 3; 80, 2), equiv. al seg.
3) — La punta, la parte superiore, la parte più alta o più sporgente di una cosa.
4) — (Eisenl., Z. 1873, 29) espressione matematica per designare la base di un triangolo isoscele e la base maggiore del trapezio isoscele. — Secondo Revillout (Rev. égypt. II, 309) designa piuttosto la base o il cateto minore di un triangolo rettangolo, e la base maggiore di un trapezio rettangolo.
5) — (Pierr. al Rit. 40, 4) preposizione = contro.

tepro o teper, in connessione col prec.; parola, lettura, comunicazione orale, orazione, discorso. — Esprimersi verbalmente, parlare, discorrere, esser oratore, leggere, recitare דבר parlare; il parlare, parola, editto, precetto, oracolo, dottrina, consiglio, sentenza, profezia; תְּפִלָּה intercessione, preghiera, supplica, orazione.

(Louvre, C, 26) (Mar. Dend. I, pl. 16) (Karn.) (Rosett.) (Z. 1868, 15) (Rec. II, 79) plur. (Z. 1879, 100) (Ib. 107)

tep-rod, il modo e la maniera di essere o di fare qualche cosa, metodo, mezzo.
2) — Regola, regolamento, prescritto, ordinanza, legge, istruzione, insegnamento, precetto, dogma. — Onde il causat. (C, 26, Louvre), (Pierr.) édicter les reglements, promulgare o fare eseguire decreti (nella casa reale).
3) — Consuetudine, uso, festa religiosa, cerimonia religiosa (Inscr. di Rosetta), liturgia.
— Si osservi l'affinità di composizione di questo tep-rod, da rod piede, con l'ebr. רְגָלִים feste solenni, ed il verbo תִּרְגַּל assuefare, abituare, regolare, addrizzare, da רֶגֶל piede.

tep-t, equiv. a in ogni suo significato; come aggettivo, g. f., e nel senso dell'all. 10, b) riferito ad un nome femmin., che (f.) è sopra... (Inscr. Pepi I, 286).
principio delle stagioni.
(Harr. 500 verso) la prima delle donne, la più bella, la favorita.
2) — Il 1° è anche equiv. a tp-t.

[hieroglyphs], tep-t (P. Harris 500, verso) favorita (Masp.). V. il prec.

[hieroglyphs] } tep-t (Mél. di Chab., II, 62), V. [hieroglyphs] tp.

[hieroglyphs], tep-t (Rit. 32, 10), (Pierr.) la vipère frontale. Nell. c. veramente è scritto [hieroglyphs] che pare si debba tradurre la testa del mio uraeus; Birch trad. sempl. my head; Lefébure: l'uræus de ma couronne.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 13, b) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. M. d'H. pl. VII, a, 15) } tep-t, ⲧⲟⲡ, carina navis, carena, chiglia, stiva di una nave. 2) - nave, V. [hieroglyphs] tp. 3) - V. [hieroglyphs] tp-t, e [hieroglyphs] tp, all. 12.

[hieroglyphs], tept (D. H. I. II, 55, 1), consumare, divorare (Confr. [hieroglyphs] tp), detto dell'azione distruggitrice della spada. ט‎פת distruggere, troncare, consumare. — Confr. [hieroglyphs] dpt.

[hieroglyphs], tep-t (Rit. 80, 6), gruppo erroneo invece di [hieroglyphs] tpḥ-t.

[hieroglyphs], tep, misura di capacità eguale ad $\frac{1}{3}$ di [hieroglyphs] hn, ed equiv. a litri 0,15.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 66; Rec. IV, 85, B) [hieroglyphs] } tep-t, V. [hieroglyphs] tp.

[hieroglyphs] } tep-t, tep-ti (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 128), var. etiop. di [hieroglyphs] pd e [hieroglyphs] pd-ti.

[hieroglyphs], tep-tà (Inscr. Pepi I, l. 473), preposiz. equiv. a [hieroglyphs], all. 10, a).

[hieroglyphs], tep-ti, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] tp-t, all. 1. — (Masp. al P. Harr. 500, verso) il più bello.
— V. qui appresso tpti-ro.

[hieroglyphs] } tep-ti (An. IV, 2, 8). V. [hieroglyphs] tp-t.

[hieroglyphs] } tepti-ro, tept-ro (L. 1864, 93; 1868, 15; Mar. Deir-el-Bahari, pl. 6), V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], tpr.

[hieroglyphs], tepdi (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 128), V. [hieroglyphs] tpti.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 146, 21) [hieroglyphs] } teph, tephu-t, teph-t, g. f., caverna, spelonca, antro, speco, gola, precipizio, voragine, baratro, abisso, gouffre. — Buco, la buca di un rettile.
2) — Recesso, retraite, ritiro, ricovero, asilo; — l'asilo secreto di un dio; — e quindi equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 66), [hieroglyphs], plur. (ib. 286) } teph-t, arca, reliquiario.

— V. il prec., all. 2.

tef, forma fondamentale di àtf (V.) padre. Plur. ..., padri, genitori, antenati.
ϫⲫⲟ, ϫⲫⲉ, ϫⲡⲟ, gignere, generator.

tef, (E.) flores seu fructus arborum masculinorum.

tef (Inscr. Pepi I, 514), ?

tef, sega a mano, gattuccio, égohine (franc.).

tef, spruzzare, aspergere di acqua, inumidire, ammollare, innaffiare, irrorare, irrugiadare, bagnare, umettare; — spandere, versare.
2) — Schiuma, spuma, bava, umidità, umidezza, acquosità. — Il bagnato, molle, liquido, acquoso.
— Rugiada, goccia, ϫⲁϥ, guttula roris.
זוב stillare, colare, scolare, gocciare, spicciare; זוב gonorrea, scorrimento, flusso, mestruo; נטף, נָטַף, stillare, gocciare, sgocciolare; נָטָף stilla, goccia; דלף stillare, gocciare; stilla, stillicidio, goccia; טבל bagnare, רטב esser umido, bagnato dalla pioggia.
3) — Sputare, vomitare addosso o sopra..., sputo. ⲑⲁϥ (M.), ⲧⲁϥ, ⲧⲁⲁϥ (T.), π, sputum; ⲧⲁⲁϥ (T.) spuere; cald. תפף, arab. تفّ, تفّف, sputare.
4) — Goccia, per piccola quantità.

tefa, tefai (Leyd. II) (Naville, Z. 1882, 184), femm. corrisp. al masc. pafi, pf, (P. III, 89, Louvre) e vars. (V.); quella, illa, celle-là. — Equiv. a tn.

tefà (Birch, Z. 1873, 132), Var. di tf, cui è forse identico.

tefi (Med. Abu), sollevarsi, alzarsi, saltare, saltellare, balzare, balzellare. (V. Heath, Exode, p. 197).
— (Chab. Voy. 141) palpiter, s'agiter, regimber.
Confr. טפף, ... , carolare, camminare a passo di danza.
2) — Brugsch osserva che questo verbo significa in sostanza il battere, il palpitare del cuore per gioia o per pena (ϯⲟϩ, T., fastidire).

tefi, V. tfa.

tefi (Sall. I, 4, 9),

V. tuf.

tefen (C,26 Louvre), orfano, orfanello.
2) — Esser sollecito, attento, diligente, darsi della pena, occuparsi con diligenza, con cura, con sollecitudine; applicarsi (Brug.).
3) — Equiv. al seg., all. 1.

tefen, Var. di dfn.
1) — Essere attaccato, aderente a... (....), esser dipendente da... ( ).
— Esser viscoso, tenace; attaccarsi, appiccicarsi (detto del fango e dell'argilla).
2) — V. il prec., all. 2. — Onde
3) — Correre, affrettarsi verso..., rendersi saltando a..., saltellare, balzellare verso....
Confr. tft.

tefen, in connes. col prec., all. 3; saltellare, balzar di gioia, esultare; rallegrarsi, gioire, esser in gioia, esser contento.

tefen, il 1° dei sette scorpioni, che rappresentano la costellazione delle Pleiadi. V. ptt.

tefen-ṫt (Rec. IV, 87, 16), una specie di uccello; propr. l'uccello saltatore (Confr. tfn, all. 3).

tefen-t, b. e. (Denkm. IV, 80, a), sost. equiv. a tf (V.): schiuma, liquido, umidità; sputo (تفل), sputare, ελτοτq spuere).
2) — Var. del seg.

(Rit. freq.) (Inscr. d'Egit. 466) tefn-t, la Dea Tafne o Tefnut, (la quale dispensa gli umidi fondi (confr. il prec.); figlia di Râ e sorella gemella di Su.
2) — b. e. (Denkm. IV, 80, a), equiv. al prec., all. 1.

tefrer (T. de Roug. Edf. 62, XII), essere attaccaticcio, aderente, tenace; viscoso, vischioso, glutinoso, resinoso, gommoso: siriaco טפר, arabo طفل, esser viscoso, tenace, attaccato (detto del fango, dell'argilla); τελλε resina.
2) — Appiccare, appiccicare il fango, l'immondezza, imbrattare, sporcare, lordare, insudiciare, macchiare, bruttare. טנף; טנף infettare.
Brug. confr. τωλω, ταλεq, θωλεβ, inquinare, sordescere; macula, sordes.

tefrer, nome del paese onde si esportava il χesteb all'epoca grec-rom.

[hieroglyphs], tefrer, Var. dell'epoca romana del prec.

[hieroglyphs], teftef (P. Gu., 38, Bul.), forma raddopp. di [hieroglyphs] tft, collo stesso signif.

[hieroglyphs] teftef (Mar. Dend.), forma radd. di [hieroglyphs] tf, collo stesso signif.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 90,6) tem, signif. fond.: riempire, infarcire (Harr. I, 57, 7); — stoppare, turare, chiudere, conchiudere, serrare; essere chiuso; chiusura. ⲧⲱⲙ, ⲧⲟⲙ, ⲧⲙ (T.), ⲑⲱⲙ, ⲑⲟⲙ (M.), obturare, claudere, occludere, obturari; [ⲧⲙⲣⲟ obturare os, silentium imponere; ⲧⲱⲙⲛϩⲏⲧ obcaecatio cordis]; — סתם chiudere, otturare, נסתם esser chiuso.

2) — Detto del cuore: esser chiuso o turato, signif. essere snervato, abbattuto, estenuato, rifinito, esaurito, indebolito (Prisse V, 1).

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1870, 164), l'oblio, la dimenticanza (del passato); confr. anche il prec. ⲧⲱⲙⲛϩⲏⲧ.

3) — (Chab. Voy. 296) Privare, annientare; esser consumato.

תמם venir meno, consumarsi, esser distrutto, consumato; התם far venir meno, far consumare; תום consumazione.

4) — Escludere, eccettuare, scartare — ed i passivi.

5) — Nascondere, celare; nascosto, occulto, secreto.

Harkavy (Journ. As. 1870, 169) dà il vocabolo חרטם [plur. חרטמים Dan. 1,20; 2,2; costr. חרטמי Gen. 41,8], che non si è ancor potuto connettere ad alcun radicale semitico, come la trascrizione di [hieroglyphs] χer-tem, letter. indicatore delle cose occulte, cioè saggio, savio, sapiente.

6) — Non, senza, senza che; si inserisce fra una radice verbale e l'ausiliare. — In principio di proposizione equivale a μή, ut non, ne; che non, perchè non, acciocchè non, nondum, lest (ingl.), de peur que.

Spesso preceduto da [hieroglyph], e talora da [hieroglyph].

[hieroglyphs] (D'Orb. 4, 9) essa non diede l'acqua per le sue mani.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 6, 8) il suo fratello maggiore fece due volte per colpire colla sua mano senza ucciderlo.

[hieroglyphs] (ib. 9, 6 e 7) acciocchè tu non resti solo.

[hieroglyphs] ed egli mi violentò perchè io non facessi a te rapporto.

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. I. 101, 9) senza artiglio, signif. non rapace, non feroce.

— p-tem..., innanzi ad un verbo equivale al semplice tem, senza..., senza che... (V. es. prec. del L. D'Orb. 6,8).

7) — In connessione col signif. fond.: esser conchiuso, perfetto, intiero, completo; — perfettamente; — perfezione (Masp. Gens. ép. 24).

תמם, תַּם, ⲧⲱⲙ, ⲑⲱⲙ, ed anche ⲡⲱⲧ, terminare, finire, compiersi; render perfetto; תָּם perfetto, compiuto, intiero; תֹּם, תּוֹם, תֻּמָּה, costr. תֻּמַּת, perfezione, integrità.

8) — Equiv. a tm (V.).

tem, equiv. al prec., all. 1, nella frase tem-ro, ⲧⲙⲣⲱ (T.), obturare os, silentium imponere.

2) — glorificare, lodare, magnificare. — Var. di dmu.

(P. Prisse, 3, 1) (Rit. 9, 1) (Var.) (Stela Antefa) (Iscr. Pepi I, 338) tem, equiv. a tm, all. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. nel senso dell'all. 2, ⲧⲱⲙ ⲛ̄ ϩⲏⲧ (T.), ⲑⲱⲙ ⲛϩⲏⲧ (M.), obturare cor, obcœcatio cordis [ⲧⲱⲙ (T.), τυφλόω, excæcare, obcæcare].

— Gli ultimi due sono forme antiquate, freq. nel senso dell'all. 6.

tem (deriv. da tm, all. 3 e 4), uno che è escluso dal numero degli eletti (V. il seg.), che non significa nulla, che non val nulla; uno buono a nulla, un vizioso.

— Si dice sopratutto dell'annichilamento prodotto nel girone dei demoni.

— Malvagio, impuro, immondo, טָמֵא.

(Rit. 149, 12; C. 26, Louv.) (Rit. 17, 17; 99; 146, 6) tem, l'opposto del prec.: l'eletto, il virtuoso; — gli eletti, i prescelti, i buoni. תְּמִימִים, תָּם, illibato, immacolato, probo, sincero, integerrimo, senza difetti.

— È assimilato ad āmn, āxu, rxi, xu.

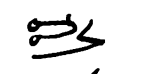
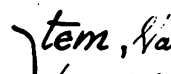
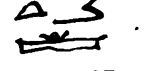
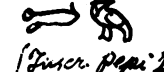
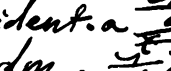
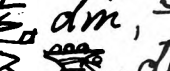
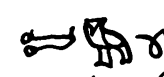
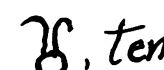
2) — Gli uomini in generale, le creature, le persone esistenti, (Chab. e Pierr.) les humains; (Birch) mortals, created beings, The existing.

3) — (Erman, Z. 1881, 64) gli uomini nel senso di: lavoratori, operai.

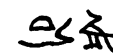
tem (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 136) fregare, strofinare, battere; — battere, percuotere.

— V. tmtm.

tem, Il dio Tum, forma di Rā; uscito da Nut (Rit.

31); deificazione del sole al tramonto (ib. 15,28); dio primordiale, creatore del cielo e degli esseri, il padrone delle cose; l'autore della fecondazione, padrone della vita; che partorisce gli dei e dà la forma a se stesso (ib. 17, principio; 79,1). Capo di An e signore di Eliopoli (18,4; 74,3; 145,76).

… pe-tem, la dimora di Tum, Πάτουμος, פתם, una città d'Egitto, poco lontana dal seno arabico (Esodo 1,11), stazione degli Israeliti.

… tem, g. f., Τώμ della lista dei decani (costellazioni) di Hephaestion, nome del 6° dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista (Leps. Aeg. Chron., p. 69). — Questa costellazione apparteneva al segno della Vergine del zodiaco. E, secondo Kircher, si chiamava ΘΟΤΜΕ appunto lo stesso segno del Zodiaco.
Due altre costellazioni o stelle erano chiamate … e …, Tom superiore e Tom inferiore.

… (B. M. T. 71, f) … (b. e.) tem, Var. di … dm e di … dmu (V.); tagliare in pezzi, tagliuzzare.
— Il tagliuzzatore, l'arnese od istrumento per tagliare; coltello, spada.

… tem, deriv. da … tm, all. 1; ciò che è chiuso, che deve tenersi chiuso; cappella da chiudersi; arca, forziere, cassone, armadio, stipo. (Dend. Mar.).

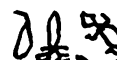
… (Inscr. pepi I, 266) tem, Varr. di … dm e di … tmā. … m-tem (Z. 1877, 92) denuo (de-novo).

… tem (a., Meidun), affine od ident. a … dm, … dm e … dma (V.); raccogliere, ammassare. ΤΩΜ, ΤΩΜΙ, conjungere, conjungere se, conjuctio.
— Mucchio, cumulo, ammasso, nucleo, turba, schiera, legione; designazione di un grosso attruppamento di soldati.

…, tem, ciò che è cinto, attorniato, chiuso intorno; - coprimento, velame, velamento, sacco, inviluppo esterno. — pelle, cuoio, buccia. — ΤΩΜΕ, ΤΩΩΜΕ, ΤΟΟΜΕ (T., ϨΝ), βελλάρικα, marsupium, marsupia, sacculi, crumena. — V. … zam.

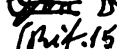
…, tem (opp. met?) (Stela Miram., 43,4), (Lepage Ren., Trans. II, 356)

sistro, la divisa o il segno distintivo della dea Hathor.

[hieroglyphs], tema-dod, v. [hieroglyphs] dm.

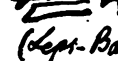
[hieroglyphs] } temam-ut, tema-t (E.), v. [hieroglyphs] tm.

[hieroglyphs], temà (Inscr. Lepsi I, 266), v. [hieroglyphs] tm; nel l. c. nel senso di riunire.

[hieroglyphs], temà, var. di [hieroglyphs] dmà.

[hieroglyphs], temāī (Edf., Lotta d'Hor.), var. delle b. e. di [hieroglyphs] dmāī.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Lepsi I, 239) } temàu (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) le creature, var. di [hieroglyphs] tm.

[hieroglyphs], temà-t (Dend. Mar.), var. delle b. e. di [hieroglyphs] dmà.

[hieroglyphs], temā (o tem-dod) (Esneh), v. [hieroglyphs] dm.

[hieroglyphs], tmā, var. di [hieroglyphs] s-mā.

[hieroglyphs], temā (Br. 3 Festkal., X, 23), var. di [hieroglyphs] zamā.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 154, 7) } temi, temī, var. di [hieroglyphs] tm, specialm. come aggettivo. Nel Rit. l. c. si ha l'espress. [hieroglyphs], acciocchè (i morti) non siano senza la verità; (Pierr.) absolument, sans la vérité.

[hieroglyphs], temī (listi del Nilo), uno dei nomi per designare l'acqua dell'inondazione, e l'inondazione stessa del Nilo; probabilm. in connessione con [hieroglyphs] tm, all. 7, letter. la perfetta, la completa.

[hieroglyphs] (Leps. Bauwerk. 12) [hieroglyphs] (Pleyt. E'f. 58) } temī, temu, glorificare, lodare, magnificare. — Coloro che sono glorificati; eletti; v. [hieroglyphs] tm. — Var. di [hieroglyphs] dmu.

[hieroglyphs], temu (Stel. delle min., 15), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] tm.

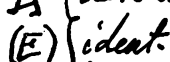
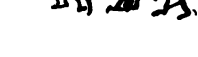
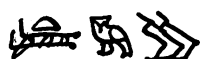
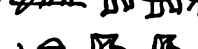
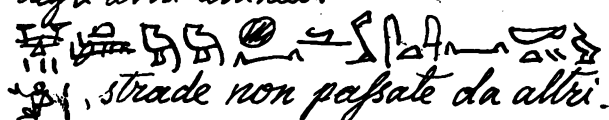
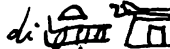
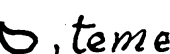
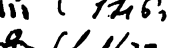
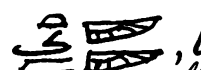
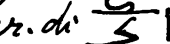
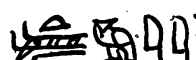
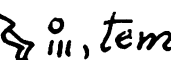
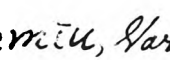
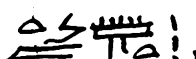
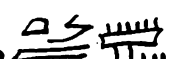
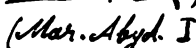
[hieroglyphs], temu (P. Prisse, V, 1), v. [hieroglyphs] tm.

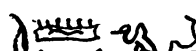
[hieroglyphs], temu, v. [hieroglyphs] tm.

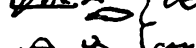
[hieroglyphs], temu (P. di Bologna), var. di [hieroglyphs] tm.

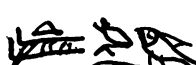
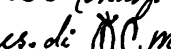
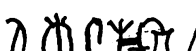
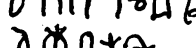
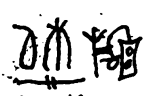
[hieroglyphs], temu, v. [hieroglyphs] tm.

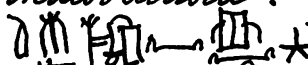
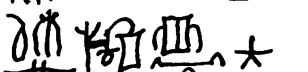
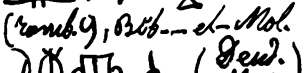
[hieroglyphs], temu, v. [hieroglyphs] tm.

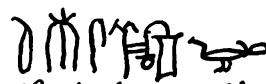
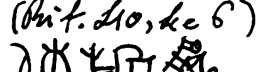
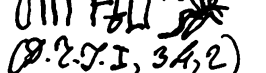
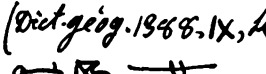
[hieroglyphs], temu, v. [hieroglyphs] tm.

[hieroglyphs], temu (Chab. Mél. 1873, 100), il noce? È uno dei sette alberi sacri del tempio di Dendera. Confr. תָּמָר dattero, palma.

, temui, v. tm.

} témuu, (Brugsch) pare ident. a dm e dmāt.
(E)

} temuu, (E.) composito. — Brugsch lo connette col prec.

, temum-t oppure temu-met (Descr. V, 40), equiv. a tm, preso anche come nome astratto.

} temem (Masp. genr. ép. 24), equiv. a tm, all. 7. — Il 2° anche nei signif. degli altri allinea.
, strade non passate da altri.

, temem (Rit. 100, 2; 129, 2), Var. di tm, cappella. (Birch) sledge; (Pierr.) barque, traîneau; (Brugsch) Verschluss.

, temem, v.

(Rit. 13, Rit. 146, b) (Sall. II, 13, 9) } temem, v. tm.

, temem (Rec. III, 81, 15, b), Var. di dm.

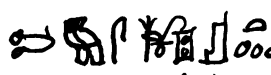
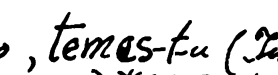
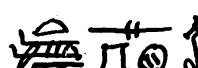
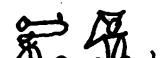
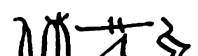
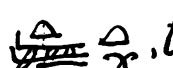
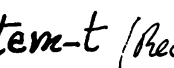
, temem, v. tm.

, temmuu, Variante di tmuu. — Brugsch lo dà come plur. di .

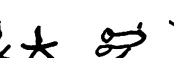
, (Mar. Abyd. I, p. 37) (Edfu, Lotta di Horo) } temem-t, Varr. di tm.

, temer-ti, forma duale di tm, collo stesso signif.

, temenek, תמנך, città nella tribù di Zebulon.

} temer (E.), forma di tm, con gli stessi significati; conservato nel copto ⲧⲱⲙⲉⲣ, claudere, obturari.

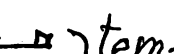
, temer, v. tmuu.

, temer o forse , temer-t } (E.) pisciculus.

, t-mes (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 42) forma caus. di ms, all. 4, e perciò equiv. al copto ⲑⲙⲉⲥⲓⲟ (M.) obstetricare; raccogliere il parto, assistere la partoriente. — Ostetricante, ostetrica.
2) — Equiv. al seg..

(Rit. 125, 43; ed. Auss. 17, B, 3) (Stel. etiop.) } temes, la tavola, il quadro

(Tomb. Rams. V) (Dend. Mar.) per scrivere; la tavoletta dello scriba. — tavola, intavolato, intavolatura.

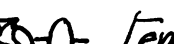
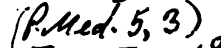
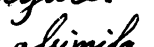
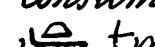
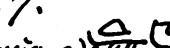
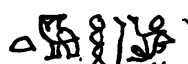
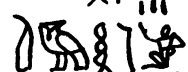
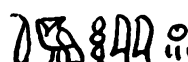
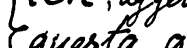
(Tomb. 9, Bib. — el — Mol.) (Dend. Mar.) nome di una costellazione decano del cielo egizio.

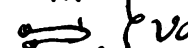
2) — Equiv. al seg.

(Rit. 140, ec 6) (P. T. I, 34, 2) (Rit. 125, 43) (Mar. M. d'Ab. II) (Mar. Mon. div. 25, b) (Dict. géog. 1888, IX, 4) (Trans. II, 1873, 313) temes, (Lepag. Ren., Trans. II, 313) badluck, misfortune, accident; disgrazia, sventura, infortunio, calamità, sciagura, accidente (ⲦⲰⲘⲦ, occurrere, casus, eventus). — Esser in disgrazia, essere disgraziato. — Brugsch confr. pure con ⲦⲰⲘⲦ, ma nel senso di obstupescere, stupore percelli, haesitare, dubitare, stupor, admiratio.

2) — (Brugsch) un peccato od una colpa speciale. — Nemico.

— , plurale.

— Pierret connette il 3º gruppo al voc. prec. e trad. enregistreurs.

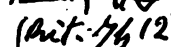
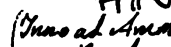
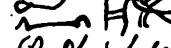
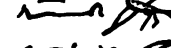
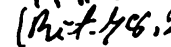
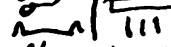
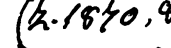
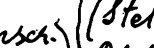
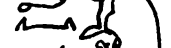
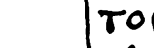
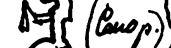
, temes-tu (Inscr. Pepi I, 346), plur. di tms.

, tem-sep (Rit. 125, 27), nome di uno dei 42 giudici o assessori del tribunale di Osiride.

, t-mes-t (Brugsch, Géogr. III, N. 117) sost. di t-ms, all. 1; forse l'uscir fuori del bambino alla sua nascita.

, temesqu, Damasco, דומשק, דַּמֶּשֶׂק, ܕܪܡܣܘܩ.

, tem-t (Rec. I, 15, 2), v. tm.

, temet, v. dm.

, , ; , forma duale; tem-t, tem-ti, v. tm.

, temti (Inscr. Pepi I, 457) (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII) completamente, v. tm. all. 7.

tem-t, tem-tu (E. 48, 19; 91; 91, 11 e 12), v. tm.

, temtem (Harr. I, 18, a) (Birch, Z. 1873, 154), sacco, sacchetto (v. tm), misura determinata per materie aride e per la farina.

temtem, (E) verosimil-

(P. Med. 5, 3) (ib. 89, 5 e 6) mente identico al copto TωM (B.), scalpere, scabere, radere; scolpire, scolpire in bassorilievo, intagliare, inciare; — grattare.
— Oppure alcunchè di simile a mescolare, allegare.
— Lauth assimila a תמם compirsi, terminare, finire; esser consumato, consumarsi, venir meno. Confr. tm, all. 2 e 7.
— Masp. li fa equiv. a.

temeḥ, תמה, תימא, tribù Ismaelitica nell'Arabia.
— (Z. 1879, 102) i Libii.

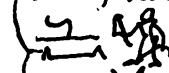
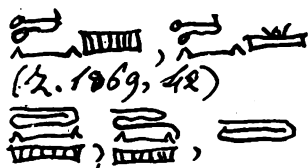
temeḥī (Harr. I, 62, b), una specie particolare di pietra preziosa, che proveniva principalmente dal paese negro.

ten, aggett. pronom. femm., questa, quella [cald. דנא questo, questa].
2) — equiv. al seg.
3) — equiv. a tn.

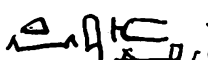
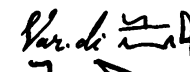
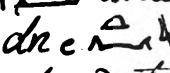
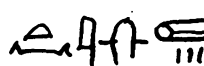
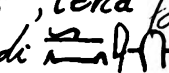
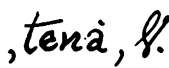
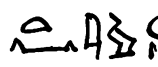
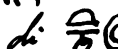
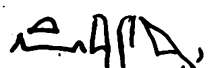
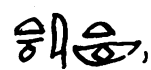
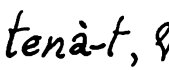
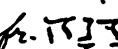
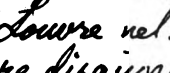
ten, affisso pron. della 2ª pers. pl., voi, vi.
אתם (affiss. תם), m.; אתן (aff. תן), תנה אתנה f., voi; assir. attunu (m.), attina (f.), voi.

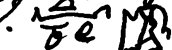
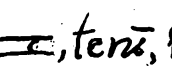
2) — aggett. possessivo; vostro, vostra, vostri, vostre; di voi.

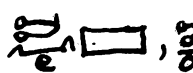
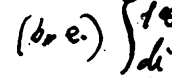
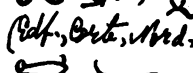
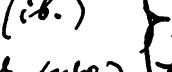
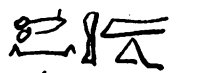
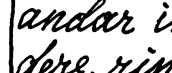
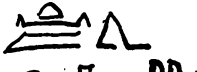
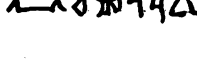
(Rit. 76, 12) (Inno al Ammon Bul.) (R. Chrest. 104) (Rit. 78, 2) (Sarc. Torino) (Z. 1870, 80) (ib.) (Insch. Unas, 258) (Canop.) b.e. (Dend.; D. S. 7. 74, 3)
ten, 1) — elevarsi in alto, rizzarsi, alzarsi, erigersi, come l'uccello che è in procinto di alzarsi a volo.
2) — essere, fare o farsi alto, grande, elevato; ingrandirsi, accrescersi; essere innalzato, esaltato.
— Aumentare, ingrandire, accrescere, ampliare.
3) — Essere numeroso, copioso, considerevole, riguardevole, rispettabile.
4) — Sost. corrispond.: grandezza, estensione, quantità, moltitudine, lunghezza, altezza, durata, numero (Stel. Pianxi, retto 17 e 34; El-Kab, Tomb. Phr.; Rit. 71, 12; 72, 7; ecc.).
TONOY, TωNOY, TωNE (B.), TONω (M.), valde, multum, omnino.
תנה estendere, ingrandire, esser grande; תנה magnificare, esaltare, celebrare.
5) — Costr. con ◯ od : fare una differenza, un divario, separare (Inscr. Unas, l. c.), segregare, disgiungere, scegliere, trascegliere.

fare la scelta, la scernita (Ä. Z. 1879, p. 113; De Roug. Chrest. 104).
6) — Ogni, ciascuno, tutti; precede il sost.
7) — In fine di propos. equivale al copto ⲧⲱⲛ, ⲉⲧⲱⲛ, ⲛ̄ⲧⲱⲛ (T. B.); ⲑⲱⲛ, ⲉⲑⲱⲛ, ⲛⲑⲱⲛ (M.), ubi? — costr. con ⲉ, quo? — dove?, donde? — ed anche chi? (Rit. 154, 2).
8) — Creare, produrre, ecc.; — produzione della terra; — imposta, tributo, canone, livello, tassa, quota. (Confr. [illegible] tnà).
— Ed ora una serie di esempi dei prec. significati.
(Rit. 78, 12), il suo occhio si trasforma, risplende (e) si dilata sopra di loro.
(ib. 78, 32), essi si elevano verso di loro.
(ib. 146, a), più alto di tutti.
(ib. 86, 5), io entro valutando, esco moltiplicando.
(ib. 146, f), un rettile è su di essa, del quale è ignota la lunghezza.
(ib. 78, 14), egli fortifica la sua statura.
(ib. 26, 2), numerare i mesi.
(ib. 41, 12), io conosco voi (e) il vostro numero.
(ib. 72, 7), frumento ed orzo, di cui non è conosciuta la quantità.

.... (De Roug. Chrest. 104), scegliere fra....
(Bud. l. c.), titolo di Ammone: di alta intelligenza; (Grébaut) dispensateur des destinées.
(Rit. 18, 6; 20, 1), ad ogni morte.
, ogni anno.
In una Stela di Karn. si parla di un'imposta che era tassata ad ogni anno; (Chab.) tassata sulla produzione dell'anno.
(Sall. I, 4, 10), ogni mese; (Chabas) lo spazio di un mese.
(ib.), ogni decade; (Chab.) lo spazio di dieci sesu.
ogni giorno, in ogni giorno, quotidianamente, giornalmente.
, ad ogni sera.
(Rit. 71, 7), ad ogni istante.
(Rit. 42, 18), creò la terra, creò i due serpenti Mès (Pierr.: les naissances; Birch: all the generations).
(ib. 52, 3) dove hai tu messo il tuo cibo?
(ib. 58, 1; 122, 1) chi e donde sei tu?
(ib. 64, 24), e tu dove sei ogni giorno?
(ib. 154, 2) chi è come lui?
, dove siamo?

(Z. 1873, 10) ten, Varr. delle b. e. invece di , dn (V.), uccidere, ammazzare, ecc.

, (Z. 1869, 42) , , (Tav. stat.; L. Ausw. 12, 22) , b. e. (Z. 1865, 66) ten, un peso che constava di 10 (qd); — peso effettivo della forma , ed equival. a 91 grammi.
— V. al fonetico udn.

, ten (Lieb. l. Aeg. Denkm.) cocuzzo, cocuzzolo.

, ten (Edfu), forse lo stesso che il copto ΘΕΝΙΩ, (ΠΙ), eclipsis (lunae).
2) — Piatto, vaso di forma rotonda.

, tenà, Var. di tnnu.

, tenà, V. .

, tenà (Altare granitico di Torino, E, 9 in Trans. 1874, 117, Birch) a stand, sostegno.

, tenà (P. 29, Louvre), dividere, spartire, dimezzare, disgiungere, separare, disunire, staccare, dividere in pezzi, spezzare, amputare; — slegare, sciogliere. — I sost. corrisp.: pezzo, parte, porzione, ecc.
Var. di dnà ed affine con dn e tn (V.).
2) — (P. 29, Louvre) trovar ostacolo, impedimento; — impedire, impacciare.

, tenà (J. de Roug. Edf. 58, 4), Var. di dnà (V.); parte, porzione, quota; in relazione alle offerte attribuite, assegnate ad una divinità. V. tn. all. 8.

, tenà, V. dnà.

, tenàu (Stel. Thotm. III, Bul.), plur. di tn.

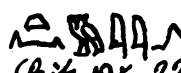
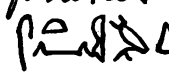
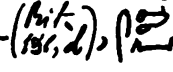
, tenàs (D. Z. T. 15), deriv. da tns, esser grave, pesante; signif. la spada pesante.

, tenà-t, V. tnà.

, tenā-t (Z. 1872, 21), ?
Forse equiv. al seg..

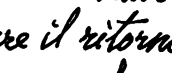
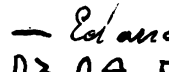
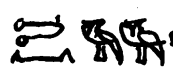
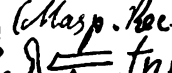
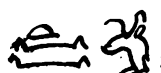
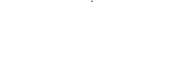
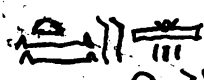
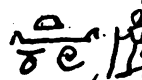
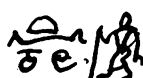
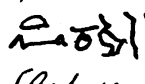
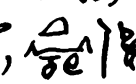
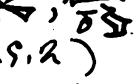
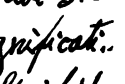
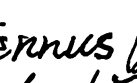
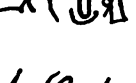
, teni (Z. 1872, 21), This o Thinis.
— Confr. תנת luogo della tribù di Giuda; תנת città del confine settentrionale della Palestina; ... nome di un popolo d'Assiria; ... città dell'Idumea.

, teni, Varr. di tn, in C, 26, Louvre nel senso di separare, disgiungere; e nel P. Harr. I, 6, 13 nel senso di ogni:

[hieroglyphs], ad ogni festa. [hieroglyphs], ad ogni mattina.

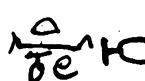
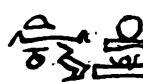
[hieroglyphs], tenī (Edfu, lista dei Nomi), V. [hieroglyphs] tnnu.

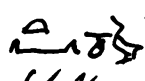
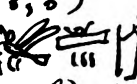
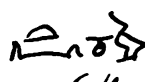
[hieroglyphs], tenī, V. [hieroglyphs] tnnu.

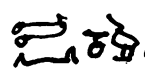
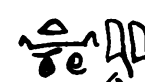
[hieroglyphs] } tenu (Z. 1875, 74). Varianti di [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] tn.

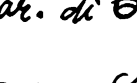
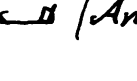
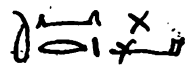
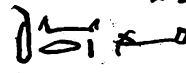
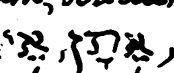
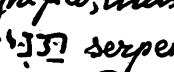
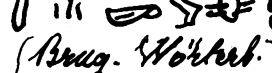
[hieroglyphs] (b. e.) } tenu (Z. 1865, 66; 1869, 42 e 43), Varr. di [hieroglyphs] tn.

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 1254) (Edf., Orto, Ard, Bilone) (ib.) (Z. 1872, 59) } tenef, pizzicare, suonare il liuto. — Suonator di liuto. — Birch (Z. l. c.) traduce l'ultimo gruppo: danzare, ballare, ballerino; ritenendolo come var. di [hieroglyphs] trf (V.).

[hieroglyphs], tenem (Dict. géo. 1119), χελλι, lac primum.

[hieroglyphs] } tenem, tenemī, tenemem, andar indietro, retrocedere, rinculare. — Respongere; forzare, impedire di andare avanti; porre inciampi al viaggio, all'arrivo ad una meta; costringere a tornar indietro. — Ed i passivi. — (Rit. 125, 32) (Rit. l. c.) Respingitore oppure colui che cammina a ritroso; nome di uno dei 42 giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride. — (Chab.) colui che fa nascere il disordine o la confusione.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Metts) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 131, 2) } s-tenem, forme causative: occasionare o cagionare il ritorno, esser causa del ritorno, far prendere l'opposta direzione ([hieroglyphs]), far tornar indietro. — Far rovesciare, far essere a rovescio, far essere sconcertato, disordinato, confuso, stravolto. — Ed anche equiv. al semplice tnm; [hieroglyphs] (Rit. l. c.), io ritornai per la (stessa) strada; (Pierr.) je recommence ma route; (Birch) I have found the road.

[hieroglyphs], tenemem (Brug.) Var. di [hieroglyphs] trmm.

[hieroglyphs], tenem-tu (Inscr. Pepi I, 453), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) deriv. da [hieroglyphs] tnm, signif.: les défenses (d'une muraille).

[hieroglyphs], tenen, Var. di [hieroglyphs] dndn e [hieroglyphs] dnd (V.).

, tenen (V. 1870, 80), equiv. a tn, specialm. all. 8.

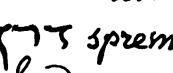
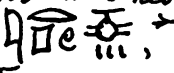
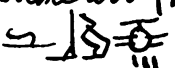
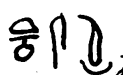
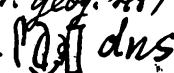
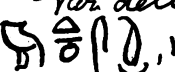
, tennu (Brug. Matér. 60), deriv. dal prec. tn, all. 1 e 2; diventare od essere riguardevole, rispettabile, grande; crescere in età e dignità ed in meriti. — Esser vecchio, ...

, tennu, deriv. dal prec.; propr. vecchia acqua; designazione di un canale.

(Rit. 18, 6; 20, 1; 154, 2) (ib. 124, 1; 41, 7; 29, 2) (ib. 66, 5; 146, 7) (ib. 78, 14; 72, 7) (ib. 52, 3; 58, 1; 64, 36) (V. 1870, 80) (ib.) — tennu, equiv. a tn, in tutti i suoi significati. V. ibid. gli esempi.

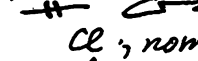
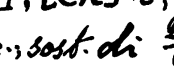
, tennu, V. tnà.

, tennu (Rit. 109, 12) nell'espr. ...

che io tradurrei: fra le grandezze date in ricompensa. — Pierret ritiene che il testo sia qui manifestamente corrotto, e che sia rimasta la traccia di un vocabolo determinato da ... e implicante un'idea di rinnovamento e di riproduzione; — vocabolo però che il Pierret non traduce.

(Sall. II, 6, 6) (An. VII, 1, 6) tennu. Secondo Maspero (Genr. ép. 56), il segno ... in questi gruppi è abusivo, ed essi sono varr. di tn, all. 8; tributo, canone, ecc.

, tennu (An. III, 3, 2), (Masp., Genr. ép. 101) les tenants (d'une ville), ceux qui payent la quote-part, l'impôt (V. il prec.) dans cette ville.

, tennui, V. tnnu.

, tennui (Denkm. III, 194, 14), V. tnnu.

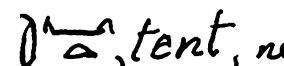
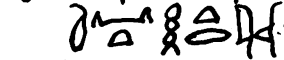
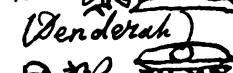
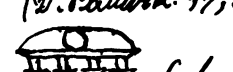
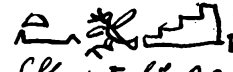
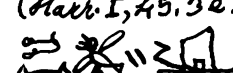
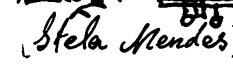
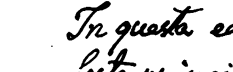
, tennus (Géog. I, tav. XXI, 8), Var. delle b. e. di dns.

, tenen-t (Rit. 142, 10), Var. di tann-t.

(An. III, 3, 10; Sall. III, 10, 1) (An. V, 8, 4) tenro, esser forte,

(An. V, 9, 1) robusto, vigoroso, poderoso, saldo, sodo, gagliardo, potente, ardito, duro. — Ed è sost. corrisp.: vigore, forza, arditezza, potenza, bravura, virtus dei latini.

— La vittoria riportata colla forza, colla bravura, ecc.

ϭρο (M.), ϫρο (T.), vincere, viriliter agere; durum, solidum esse; ϫορ (M.), ϫωρ, ϫωρι, ϫωωρε (T. B.), forte, potens, validum, solidum esse; fortitudo. — עָרִיץ, validо, robusto, forte, poderoso, duro; fermezza, robustezza, durezza; אַדִּיר grande, forte, nobile, magnifico, illustre. — (Lauth riferisce a תַּנִּין serpente, balena, dragone, mostro marino).

(Masp. Genr. ép. 32) (Brug. Wörterb.) teñroku (An. IV, 12, 1, 11), (Masp.) una specie di liquore, estratto forse dalla pianta dnrga.

— (Brug.) il mosto dell'uva pigiata, spremuta (דָּרַךְ spremere, pigiare, girare il torchio).

Questa bibita è nel l.c. nominata insieme con ... e ...

tens (De Roug. Text. géog. 141), Var. delle b. e. di ... dns. m-tens, (Goodw.) pesante, gravemente.

(Dend. Mar.) (Rec. III, 67, 8) (D. I. T. I, 34, 2) tens, deriv. dal prec., l'animale pesante, robusto, duro, grossolano, ruvido, indocile, intrattabile, feroce, nome di Tifone, sopratutto nella sua forma di ippopotamo.

tens-t, g. f., peso, gravità, ecc., sost. di ... tns (V.).

tent (Beni-Hass.), nome di una specie di uccello, secondo il Bilharz, vanellus spinosus.

tent nei gruppi tent-hetrà, V. sotto htrà.

(Denderah) (D. Bauurk. 14, 3) (ib. 18, 20) (Harr. I, 45, 3 e 4) (Stela Mendes) tenza, tenzai, g. f., uno spazio o locale particolare in un tempio, con facciata aperta a colonne e scalinata o portico od atrio a gradinata avanti. — Piccolo santuario o tempiccello elevato sul tetto di un altro più grande.

In questa edicola erano celebrate diverse feste principali del calendario (D. T. T. Ear.

30; P. Harr. I, 49, 10).
Brugsch confr. ϫⲁⲛⲏ (M., +) cella; ϫⲉⲛⲉⲫⲱⲣ (M.), ϫⲉⲛⲉⲡⲱⲣ (?), δῶμα. — Forse identico a [hieroglyphs] zadu.

[hieroglyphs] teneḥ, teneḥu (Rec. III, 37, 7; IV, 12), b. e., ⲧⲛ̄ϩ (?), ⲧⲏⲛϩ, ⲧⲉⲛϩ, π, ala.

[hieroglyphs] ter, forma grammaticale rinforzitiva di un pronome interrogativo (N. Goodw. Z. 1868, 6 e 7).
[hieroglyphs], quid enim? che mai?
[hieroglyphs], quisnam? quinam? chi mai? quale mai?
[hieroglyphs] quisnam? quinam?
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 298 e 299). Olà! chi sei tu dunque, tu che vieni? (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 153).
2) — [hieroglyphs] freq. equiv. a [hieroglyphs] tr.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Metternich) ter, ⲑⲱⲣ, plur. ⲑⲱⲣⲓ (M.), ⲧⲱⲣⲉ (?), salix, il salice.
— (Pierr. Et. I, 45) palmier?

[hieroglyphs] ter, è di ambedue i generi (g. m. Rit. 42, 22; g. f. ib. 27, 2 e 148, 18), il tempo, l'epoca determinata; intervallo, tempo, epoca, età, secolo, stagione, fase, momento. — Anno.
תּוֹר, תּוֹר, tempo, volta; דּוֹר, דֹּר, cald. דָּר, periodo d'anni, età, secolo, tempo.
[hieroglyphs], ad tempus, subito, senza indugio; — a tempo opportuno, a tempo determinato, a suo tempo, ἐν καιρῷ, εἰς καιρὸν (Canopo), ove è scritto [hieroglyphs] al suo tempo.
[hieroglyphs] (Canopo), κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, in ogni tempo.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 42, 14) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1874, 67) espressione identica all'ebr. דּוֹר דֹּר, per ogni tempo, per ogni età, perpetuamente; (Birch) from time to time (Rit.), da una stagione all'altra (Z. l. c.); (Pierr. Rit.) de saison en saison; (Lefeb. ib.) année par année.
[hieroglyphs], ogni tempo, sempre.
[hieroglyphs] (Pleyt. Rec. de trav. III, 58) ringiovanito al suo tempo.
[hieroglyphs] (Canop. 17 e 25, grec. 34 e 61) κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, nel suo tempo dell'anno, nella sua epoca dell'anno.
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 21, gr. 41), ποτέ, ad un tempo.
[hieroglyphs] (ib.), πρότερον, negli antichi tempi.
[hieroglyphs] (ib.), ἐν τοῖς μετὰ ταῦτα καιροῖς, nei tempi seguenti.
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. IV, 2, 4), al tempo della sera, all'epoca od al momen-

to della sera.
— Plur. [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Eff.), [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Canopo), [hierogl.] (ib.), i tempi, ma più frequent. le stagioni dell'anno.
[hierogl.], [hierogl.] } ogni stagione, in
[hierogl.] (Br. Mon. tav. 44) } ogni stagione; — oppure: principio delle stagioni.

[hierogl.], ter (Goodw. Z. 1874, 37) penna.

[hierogl.] (Dend. freq.), [hierogl.] (ib.) (Karn. Tempio di Apet), [hierogl.] (D. T. T. I, 99, 9) } ter, freq. unito a [hierogl.] neter, divino, sacro, signif. in generale: stoffa, drappo, materia, panno, tela; — ma sopratutto la fine stoffa od il drappo di bisso.
אדר, אֲדֶרֶת, אֶדֶר, veste grande, veste magnifica, manto, drappo; אֵזוֹר cinto, cintola, cintura, sciarpa; עֲטָרָה corona, serto, diadema.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.] b. e., [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Stel. etiop.; Denkm. V, 16) } ter, l'estremo lembo, estremo limite, estremità, l'ultimo limite, l'estremo, l'ultima estremità; l'ultimo.
— Confine, limite, fine, punto. — Confr. [hierogl.], [hierogl.]
2) — Masc. di [hierogl.] trt e [hierogl.] tr-ti.
3) — Uscente o proveniente da, a partire da, da, sino da, ted. seit, franc. depuis, lat. a, ab, inde. — Tr. per: — quando, allorchè (Masp.).

[hierogl.], sin dal tempo di Osiride.
[hierogl.] (D. H. T. 39, A, 16), dagli antenati, dal tempo degli antenati.
[hierogl.], sin dal giorno in cui essi nacquero.
— [hierogl.], totalmente, in totalità, tutto, intiero. — Ogni cosa.
THP (C. M.) omnis.
È di solito affetto da un affisso pronominale nel signif. di tutto, intiero, completo, ogni, come: [hierogl.] THPQ, totus, [hierogl.] THPC, tota; [hierogl.] THPOY, omnes.
[hierogl.], giorno di festa per tutta la terra.
[hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (P. Mag. di Bul.) } a cagione di, per, de par... (Masp.), pel motivo che, poichè, perchè, giacchè, dacchè, dopochè, allorchè, quando, depuis, lorsque... — Per rapporto a..., relativamente a...
[hierogl.], [hierogl.] } equiv. al prec.: allorchè, quando. — mediante, affinchè, dopo, allora; — contro (Masp. a Pepi I, 454).
[hierogl.], [hierogl.] } altra espress. equiv. alle due prec. m-tr e n-tr: dacchè, a cagione di, allorchè, dopochè. — Perciò, onde, pertanto, quindi, per conseguenza.
[hierogl.] (Rec. I, 62, 3), [hierogl.] (Stela di Mendes) } Brugsch traduce con dubbio: del tutto, affatto, interamente, completamente, assolutamente, finalmente, in fine, in somma. — (Pleyt. Rec.

de trav. III, 58) immediatamente.

(l.c., Harr., Tempio di Apet) (Serapeum) prima, dianzi, dinnanzi, avanti, già, altre volte, per lo dianzi, auparavant. קָדוּם, קֶדֶם, prima che, avanti che, avanti, innanzi, dinanzi.

4) — (Leps. Aelt. Text. pl. 32, al Rit. 17, 35), var. di dr.

5) — Equiv. al seg.

, ter (Stel. Mett.; Rit. 92, 7; 146, 4), eseguire, terminare, finire, condurre a termine; fare, lavorare, operare, agire, essere attivo; ϵρο (M.), τρε (T.) efficere, facere.

— Agitare, tramenare; essere in moto, in agitazione, agitarsi (Rit. 92, 7), agitazione (ib. 146, 4);

— Pierr. traduce fonctionner al Rit. 146, 4) e enceinte (V.) al Rit. 92, 7, dove Birch trad. to be embalmed (V. il seg.).

, ter (P. di Berl. I, l. 198), (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 158) identico con ϫελ (M.) induere, ϫωλ (M.) amicire, involvere fascis vel alia re cadaver.

(l.c., id.) on te fait habillement; oppure: tu sei seppellito (?). —

— Goodw. traduce (che egli legge ter-ses-k) according to thy wish.

, ter (Rit. 108, 5 e 6; 130, 9; 156, 3; 160, 2), confinare, limitare, rinserrare, rinchiudere, cingere, attorniare, attorniar di muro.

— chiudere una strada (Rit. 156, 3);

— incatenare, imprigionare; — inviluppare.

— (ib. 108, 5) recinto, prigione. תאר definire, segnare il confine, delineare, descrivere, girare; דור circuire, circondare; חול circuire, andar attorno; חגר cingere, circondare, accerchiare; עטר attorniare, circondare. — ϫλϫλ, ϫολϫλ, ϫωλϫελ (T.), ϫαλϫελ (B.), sepire, φράσσειν; sepes, sepimentum, claustrum; ϵϥϫηλ (M.) cinctus, circumdatus.

, ter, equiv. a tr, all. 1; fine, termine, meta, estremità, estremo, confine, frontiera. — punta.

2) — Salitoio, scala, scala a piuoli, τλω (T.) scala portatilis.

(Boul. Sarc. 7) (Q. K. T. 68, 44; 70, 4) ter, il cuore, come sede della volontà, del desiderio e delle passioni. Sinon. di hāti e di hāt, ht, āb. — qτop, cor, animus, voluntas, beneplacitum, potestas

[hier.], terat opp. ter-ti-t-u (Pierr. Ét. I, 45), V. [hier.] tr.

[hier.], [hier.], [hier.] (Vars. al Rit. 17, 24) [hier.] (Sall. III, 2, 5), [hier.] (Harr. I, 4, 4) terà, Vars. di [hier.] tr (V. ib. gli esempi).

[hier.], [hier.], [hier.] [hier.] (Rit. 17, 24 var.), [hier.] (Br. Ma-ter. 47) terà (Z. 1868, 6 e 7 Goodw.), Vars. di [hier.] tr.
2) — I due ultimi nei ll. cc. sono equiv. al prec.

[hier.] (V. Z. T. II, 33, col. 2), [hier.] (Sall. II, 2, 8), [hier.] (ib. III, 7, 10), [hier.], [hier.] terà, consentire, assentire, dare il consenso; accostarsi al parere di alcuno; persuadere amichevolmente; — calmare, placare, acchetare. — (Chab.) onorare, glorificare, lodare, adorare. עתר orare, pregare, far orazione, placare; esaudire; הדר onorare, venerare, portar rispetto.

[hier.], terà (Rit. 108, 6; 160, 2), V. [hier.] tr.

[hier.], terà (Rit. 146, p), equiv. al prec. nel senso di recinto, opp. equival. al seg.? — V. anche [hier.] tr-t-t.

[hier.], teroàa (Harr. I, 4, 1), porta (תַּרְעָא, תְּרַע cald., porta, uscio, bocca del forno), opp. colonna (ⲧⲱⲣⲓ, γνώμων, ϫⲏⲣⲓ columna): — opp. equiv. al seg.

[hier.], teràa-t (P. Leyd. I, 344, VII, 10), V. [hier.] trà-t, ed il prec.

[hier.] (Rit. 145, 38) [hier.] teràu, completo, intiero, completezza, integrità; intieramente; Vars. di [hier.] tr.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hier.], teràu (Denkm. III, 194, 31 e seg.; An. IV, 13, 10; 15, 1; Rit. 92, 7; 146, k), V. [hier.] tr.

[hier.], teràu (Rit. 164, 16), avvoltoio, falco, nibbio, דָּאָה; ⲑⲣⲉ (M., ⲡⲓ) milvus; ⲑⲣⲉⲧⲟⲩ (M., ⲡⲓ), γύψ, vultur, ⲧⲣⲉ (T., ⲧⲉ) vultur, milvus. — Confr. però anche דְּרוֹר, תֹּר, תּוֹר, tortora o rondine; assir. tarru, tortora.
2) — Uccello, طير, in genere più freq. al duale [hier.] tr-ti (V.), coppia di uccelli, maschio e femmina.

[hier.], teràu (Rit. 145, 77), (Birch) equiv. di [hier.] tr-i-t.
— Pierr., Brugsch ed altri leggono [hier.] invece di [hier.] e perciò annettono questo voc. al seg. (V.).

(Bit. Leg. 44), teràuu | Varr. capricciose di [hieroglyphs] tràu.
teràuuu
teràutui

teràutu, terà-t, parte di un edifizio (casa, palazzo), nominata accanto a porta e colonne (P. Leyd. I, 344, II, 10; VII, 9). È dubbio se designi un pezzo di muro di parete o di pavimento, opp. intavolato o intelaiatura.
Confr. דל, דלת, דלה, imposta della porta; porta, uscio.
— V. [hieroglyphs] tràa.

teràterà (P. Mor. di Bol. 6, 4; i due primi opp. secondo la lettura di Brugsch, ed il 3.° secondo quella di Chabas), forma raddopp. di [hieroglyphs] trà, con eguale o prossimo significato.
— (Brug.) una persona distinta, eminente, superiore, degna di rispetto.
— Chab. confr. con ϪⲉⲣϪⲉⲣ luxuriari, da Ϫⲉⲣ disperdere, ϪⲎⲢ ludus, commessatio, iocus, onde ϬⲒⲚϪⲎⲢ derisio, actio deridendi; — ed osserva che ϪⲉⲣϪⲉⲣ è in rapporto coll'ebbrezza (ⲐⲒϦⲒ) (Epistola di S. Paolo ai Romani). Quindi Chab. traduce: ironie, raillerie, plaisanterie, derision, débauche, orgie, licence; — e gli aggettivi corrisp.: ironico, schernitore, scherzoso, licenzioso, débaucheur.
— (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 159) burlarsi, beffarsi di, burlare, motteggiare, ridersi di, farsi beffe di, prendersi giuoco di.
Confr. הָתֵל beffarsi, burlarsi, deludere, beffare, burlare, gabbare.

[hieroglyphs], terī, b. e. (Dend.), equival. a [hieroglyphs] tur.
Confr. תּוֹלָע vermiglio, scarlatto.
2) — Il colore variegato, colore, tinta; bagliore e splendidezza di variegati colori.
טָלֻא, variegato, macchiato di diversi colori.

[hieroglyphs], terīr (Chab.) opprimere, tiranneggiare, disperdere, corrompere.
צרר angustiare, opprimere, esser nemico, far guerra; onde צַר, צָר angusto, avversario, nemico; calamità, afflizione, oppressione, angoscia, angustia; צָרָה, gli stessi signif. come sost. ed agget. femm.; זרה disperdere, זרא rigettare, rigettare, זָרָאוֹן abbominazione, abbominio, infamia, fetore. הֵזִיר cacciar fuori, far migrare, gettare.

[hieroglyphs], ter-īt (Dend.) [più freq. al duale [hieroglyphs] tr-ti (Dendur. III, 194)], deriv. da [hieroglyphs] tr, at-

torniare, circondare ecc.; significa: siepe, siepaglia, chiudenda, assiepamento, steccato, lizza, recinto. — Luogo cinto, circondato da muro; e quindi: casa, abitazione, ovile, e simile. —
גדר, גדר, giro di muro, parete, barricata, ovile, recinto; סהר luogo circolare, torrione, carcere; דור abitazione, magione.
Brugsch confr. ϫⲟⲓ (M., ϯ), ϫⲟ (T.), murus, paries, sepes, φραγμός.

, ter-īt (An. I, 23, 8), tallone, nocca del piede, malleolo, calcagno; — osso od ossicino del piede; giuntura.
ⲧⲱⲣⲓ, spondylus, vertebra, talus.
— V. tr-t.

, ter-īt (C, 55, Louvre), V. tr.

(An. III, 4, 2; Sall. I, 8, 1), (Var. al Rit. 17, 13) ter-īt, V. trāu.

, teru, V. tr-īt.

, ter-u, plur. di tr.

, teru (Stel. delle min. d'oro, 3), Var. di tur e di trī. — (Brug., al l. c.) pittura.

, teru (Géog. I, N. 101), V. àtr.

, teru (Pianxi, verso, 15), V. tr.

, teru-īt (E.), V. .

, teruu, nell'espressione , ⲧⲏⲣⲟⲩ, essi tutti, V. sotto tr, all. 3.
2) — Confini, plur. del seg..

, (Rit. 35, 1; 136, 4; 163, 7), (Géog. III, N. 141) teruu, equiv. a tr e suoi plurali. , io son venuto dai confini della terra.

, teruu (Pianxi, verso, 32), Var. di tr.

, teruu, g. m. (P. Abbott, 2, 6 inf.), circuito, circonferenza, giro, contorno, periferia, cerchio, circolo; — globo; — globulo, granello.
דור, دار, circuire, girare, andar attorno; דור, دار, palla, circolo, rotondità; דר corona, cerchio, circolo; דרך descrivere, girare; דור circuire, circondare; סהר circondare, esser rotondo; rotondità; luogo circolare, carcere, torrione.
Confr. anche ϫⲟⲗ foramen:
— (Goodw.) pacco.

teruu, colori, sostanze coloranti. V. trī e tru.
— Confr. col prec.

(Nav. M. d'H. XI, 2; IX, 2) — teruu, — V. tru e tr-tt.
(E.) (Rit. 18, 31; An. III, 6, 9)

teruut-u, Varr. capric. di truu. — Il R.º anche: completo, intiero.

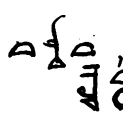
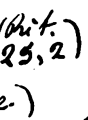
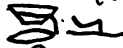
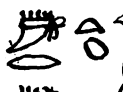
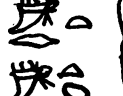
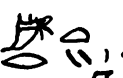
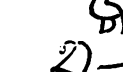
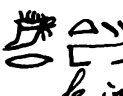
ter-ut, (E.) granulum, globulus. — V. truu.

terp (De Roug. Text. géog. 48; Dict. géo. 1364), Var. delle b. e. di ..., drp (V.); preparare, apparecchiare, apprestare, allestire; — esibire, presentare, offrire.
..., presentare o preparare un dono.
..., consacrare, stabilire, erigere un altare.

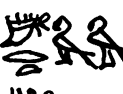
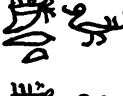
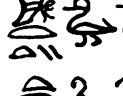
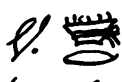
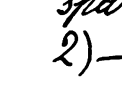
(E.) (Denkm. II, 147) (Ed. Aeth. text. 10, 30, 40) — terp, V. ... turpu; una specie di oca od anitra, che si usava presentare nelle offerte.

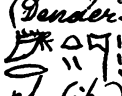
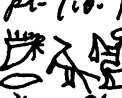
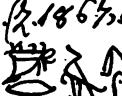
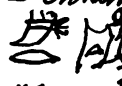
terpu (An. IV, 12, 5), (Masp. Gen. e p. 33) in connes. col prec.: se balancer comme une oie; camminar come un'oca, tentennar quà e là, vacillare, traballare, barcollare.

(Tomba a Gurnah) — terf, danzare, saltare. ⲦⲂⲎⲢ saltus; ϯ-ⲂⲎⲢ dare saltus, saltare.
Gli Egiziani avevano diverse sorta di danze (... mek-terf), che Champoll. enumera (Mon. 414) fra cui ... mek-terf neb-tet, la danza incastonatura dell'oro. ... mek-terf uxa, la danza ricerca; ecc.

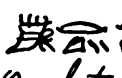
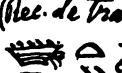
terf (Dend.), V. ... drf.

terem, propr. forma causat. di ... rm; far lacrime, cioè piangere; ϯⲢⲘⲎⲒ (T.), ϯⲈⲢⲘⲎ (M.), τελγε, flere. — Var. di ... rrm (V.)
Confr. רמע lacrimare, piangere, versar lacrime; דמע, דמעה, lacrima, largo pianto.

tereri (Stel. Piānxi, retto, 32), muro, bastione, baluardo, bastita, palizzata, argine, diga; — ciò che gli assedianti innalzano intorno ad una città. Ident. a תְּלָלוֹ, terrapieno d'assedio, bastione, argine; balista, balestra.
In copto ⲦⲀⲖⲞ, ⲦⲀⲖⲈ, vallare.

(Inscr. Unas, 563) (Rec. I, 36, 1) (D. Res. 45, a, 8) — ter-t, salice, V. ... tr.

(Bit. 23, 2) (b.e.) tert, v. tr.

(L. 1882, 131) (Rec. de trav. V, 46) (Inscr. Seti, 308) ter-t, la mano, la palma della mano. 2) — v. tr-it.

ter-t, v. tr-ti-t. Mathos a Philae è chiamata figlia e femmina di Rā.

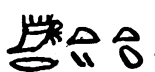
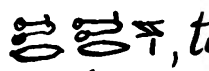
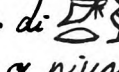
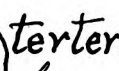
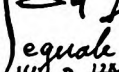
ter-t serāu, opp. ter-serāu-t; ter-t ur, opp. ter-ur-t, (El-Kab), la piccola avola, la grande avola, denominazioni di Iside e Nephty.

ter-ti, equiv. a tr; = (v. sotto tr). 2) — Equiv. a trti.

ter-ti (Denkm. III, 194), freq. duale invece del sing. più raro tr-it.

(Inscr. Unas 313, 448) (Leps. Aelt. Text. pl. 18) (Inscr. Seti, 256; Pepi I. 443) (Var. al Bit. 17, 13) (Edfu) ter-ti, la coppia di uccelli, maschio e femmina; — (Maspero, Rec. de trav. VII, a Pepi I) due sparvieri femmine; 2) — Equiv. a trāu nel senso del seg., all. 1. 3) — (Masp., Rec. de trav. IV, 61) le due covatrici; (ib. III, 221) le due piangitrici.

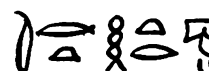
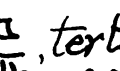
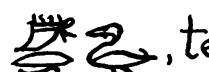
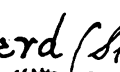
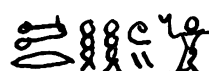
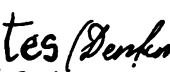
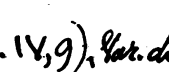
v. tr-ti. 4) — Equiv. al seg. all. 2.

(Dend.), (ib.) (D. H. T. 102) terti, equiv. a trāu, falco, falcone, sparviere, avoltoio. 2) — Equiv. al seg.

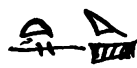
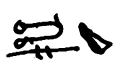
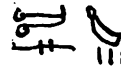
(Dender.) pl. (ib.) (L. 1867, 50) pl. (Der el Bahri) (Stel. 46, Tosin.; Denkm. III, 5, 15) terti, una coppia divina, la riunione di due potenze divine operanti ad uno stesso scopo; — detto specialm. di due potenze divine, maschio e femmina, associate insieme. 2) — Predecessore, antecessore, antenato, progenitore, avolo, nonno. , la divina coppia Iside e Nephty, le due progenitrici, nella loro proprietà di protettrici dei morti. — La prima è chiamata la grande (o maggior deità) nonna, progenitrice: la seconda la piccola (o più giovane) nonna, progenitrice. 3) — (Piehl. Pet. Et. 1881, 5) equiv. al seg.

(Rec. de trav. III, 58) terti, equiv. al prec., all. 2. 2) — Le piangenti, le prefiche; donne che nelle sepolture precede-

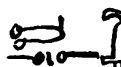
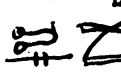
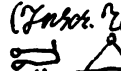
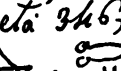
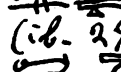
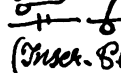
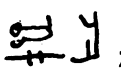
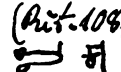
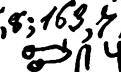
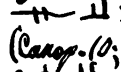
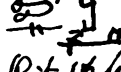
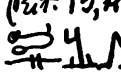
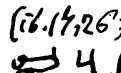
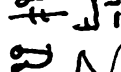
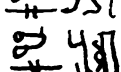
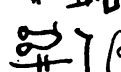
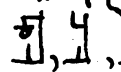
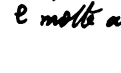
(L. 1867, 50 e 51) vano o seguivano il cadavere gridando, urlando, cospargendosi il capo di fango e percuotendosi il petto in segno di dolore. — Non sempre però queste donne erano pagate od appartenevano ad una classe speciale; ma talvolta erano la moglie o le sorelle o le figlie del defunto che prendevano quel nome e ne facevano le veci. — Questo nome è pur dato ad Iside e Nephty, in memoria del piagnisteo, che, secondo la leggenda, fecero nei funerali di Osiride.
— (Goodw., L. l.c.) cantante, cantanti; una classe di persone, cui era destinato un posto determinato di sepoltura nella necropoli tebana.
— (Pleyte, Rec. l.c.) le due (divine) sorelle.
— (Loret, Rec. de trav. III, 54) le due covatrici.

, terti (Dend., Tempio di Osir.), le due sorelle, le due prefiche, le due progenitrici o le due covatrici (Loret, l.c. prec.); V. i voc. prec..

ter-ti, gli occhi, le pupille degli occhi.

, terti-t, V. trti, all. 2; progenitrice, avola, nonna.

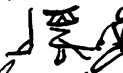
, tertu (Rit. 99, 24), V. tr.

, il vento pel quale tu sei condotto; (Birch e Chab.) idem; — (Pierr.) les vents, lorsque tu marches par eux.

, terter (Stel. Piânxi, verso, 15), forma raddop. di tru (V.); scala, scala a piuoli, ponte a gradini; ⲦⲰⲢⲦⲢ (P., M.) scalae, gradus.

(Sall. IV, 3, 2) (P. di Berl. I, l. 202) pl. tertera, terter-ti-u, forme raddoppiate di trà (V.) con eguale o simile signif.. 2) — Var. di tràtra V. ibid. la traduz. di Masp. che traduce il 2° gruppo: se moquant de...; hostiles à.....

, ter-tt (Rit. 17, 13), V. trti.

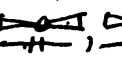
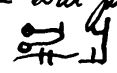
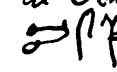
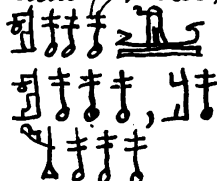
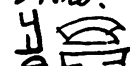
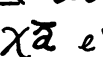
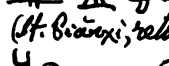
, tert-heter (Stel. Piânxi) Var. di (V. sotto htr).

, terd (Stel. Alessi. II, l. 5), Var. di terti, in tutti i suoi signif.. e di tràu.

, terehhui (P. Rhind, 4, 6), invece di thhui.

, tes (Denkm. IV, 36, a, 2), Var. di ds.

, tes (Rec. IV, 9), Var. di ds.

[hieroglyphs], tes-tehen (Edfu), una specie di pietra o selce, letter. pietra-spada splendente.
— (Brug.) alabastro giallo.

[hieroglyphs] tes (Nav. M. d'H. IV) le mascelle o le mandibole; — il becco di un uccello.
Duale [hieroglyphs] ts-ti collo stesso signif.
— (Lepage Ren. Z. 1878, 108) dente, i denti.

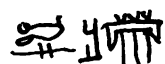
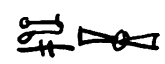
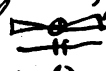
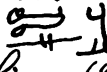
[hieroglyphs], tes, V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], ts.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1881, Taf. III, c, l. 6), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Zeta 346, 369), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 241; 170), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Sepi I, 186, 371, 377) — tes, forme primitive e radicali di [hieroglyphs] uts e varr., e perciò equiv. al seg. in tutti i suoi signif., spec. all. 2 e 4.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 108, 8; 163, 7), [hieroglyphs] (Canop. 10; Rit. 133, 2), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 40; 146, 1), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 17, 26; 149, 46), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 39, 15; Sast.), [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 1139), [hieroglyphs] (Var. al Rit. 17, 26), [hieroglyphs] (Lower. C, 1), [hieroglyphs] e molte altre varr. — tes, forme fondamentali ed equiv. di [hieroglyphs] uts e varr.; — quindi
1) — Appoggiare, sostenere, reggere, mantenere, difendere, puntellare, tener ritto, tener su, sopportare.
2) — Portare, elevare, innalzare, sollevare in alto, alzare, rizzare, ergere. — Trasportare, apportare, recare. — Portare un abito, un'acconciatura.
— Trasporto dei morti all'ipogeo, sepoltura, inumazione — ed i verbi corrisp.
3) — Presentare, offrire.
V. [hieroglyphs] ts.
4) — In oppos. a [hieroglyphs] bꜣa (V.): addirizzarsi, alzarsi, rizzarsi, erigersi, levarsi, ergersi, dirigersi in alto, levarsi su, salire, montare, elevarsi, salire in alto, rialzarsi, rilevarsi, sollevarsi; salire su.... ([hieroglyph]....);
— rizzarsi per servir come appoggio, sostegno, ecc.
5) — Trasportarsi in un luogo, viaggiare.
6) — (Grébaut) risuscitare.
7) — I sost. corrispond. a tutti i prec. signif.: puntello, appoggio, sostegno, ecc. trasporto, elevazione, ecc.
8) — Gli aggett. alto, elevato, vistoso, riguardevole, considerabile, ecc.
9) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], ts, all. 2.
— ϭⲟⲥⲉ, ϭⲓⲥⲓ, ϭⲁⲥ, ϭⲉⲥ (M.), ϫⲓⲥⲉ, ϫⲟⲥⲉ, ϫⲁⲥ (T.), ϫⲓⲥⲓ (B.), elevare, extollere, exaltare, extolli, exaltari; ϫⲁⲥⲧ, ϫⲁⲥⲓ, idem.; ϫⲓⲥⲓ (B.) προσφέρειν, offerre; — ϭⲟⲥⲓ (M.), ϭⲟⲥⲉ (T.), ϫⲓⲥⲓ (B.), ϫⲓⲥⲉ (T.), altus, sublimis, excelsus.
— Dai prec. significati derivano i gruppi:
[hieroglyphs], tes-her (Rit. 147, 18), nome del guardiano della 5ª sala (āri) di Osiride.
[hieroglyphs], tes-ān-χent, ⲧⲉⲟⲭⲩⲉ (ⲧⲱⲟⲩⲉ) della lista dei decani (costellazioni) di Hephaestion; nome del 12º dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella

lista (V. L. Aeg. Chron. p. 69).

tes-nefer-u (Z. 1871, 38), la barca sacra, che era in ogni tempio egizio destinata al trasporto delle divinità nelle processioni sul Nilo.

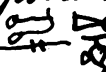
tes-t-χā (Dend.), sinonimo di usex-t-χā. V. sotto χā e χāt.

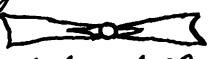
tes, equiv. al prec., all. 2. — V. il 3º gruppo anche al fonetico st.

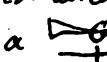
(Meidun)

(Berg. Sarc. Insc. p. 79), (Rit. 163, ...), (St. Piānχi, retto, 20; sin. 34), (B. Bauurk. V) tes, insuperbirsi, inorgoglirsi; essere fiero, superbo, altiero, orgoglioso. — Orgoglio, fierezza, superbia, alterigia, arroganza, protervia, albagia, insolenza. — V. uts. ϪⲒⲤⲈ (Ⲋ., Ⲙ) superbia; ⲦⲒⲤ, ⲦⲈⲤ, insuperbire, ardire, procedere con superbia, con arroganza, con temerità, con insolenza; ⲦⲈⲤ superbo, insolente, protervo.
— Il gruppo del Rit. l. c. pare ivi signif. formulare od un quid simile: Birch, De Rougé e Pierr. lo considerano come var. del prec.
— (Stern, E) castigo, punizione, V. anche Piānχi, 67 e 137.
— Chab. traduce gli ultimi due: être couché, étendu; supinum jacere.

(Rit. 109, 3) (ib. 149, 8) (L. Aeg. Zeit. 33; del Rit. 17, 51) (Denkm. VI, 118, 30) (Br.) tes, deriv. da ts; l'elevazione, l'altezza del cielo, opp. il puntello, il sostegno del cielo; nel senso di altezza, cielo; e propr.: regione o strato delle nubi. ϪⲒⲤⲈ (Ⲋ., Ⲙ), ϪⲒⲤⲒ (B.), ϬⲒⲤⲒ (M.), altitudo, altum; ⲚⲈⲦ-ϪⲀⲤⲒ (B.) excelsa, coelum.

(Rit. 50, 2) (Rit. 15, 19; 153, 5; Sall. II, freq.) (Var. al Rit. l. c.) (Sall. II, 10, 2; 9, 9) (Kara. Temp. Apet) (Bul. Stel. Shtp-za) secondo Pichl. Z. 1877, 36

tes, signif. fond.: mettere una corda attorno a qualche cosa e ad essa fermarla, detto specialmente della gomena d'una vela, che è messa attorno al cavicchio o piuolo fisso al bordo di una nave. — Poi in generale: mettere attorno, legare attorno, avvolgere, cingere, circondare, legare, annodare, legare attorno a; — bendare, fasciare, avvolgere, involgere, succingere.
2) — Apporre, appoggiare, collocare, metter su, applicare secondo il precetto, l'ordine o la regola; far alcunchè regolarmente; porre o mettere in ordine, fare ordinatamente, regolare, ordinare, ordire, disporre, organizzare; dispor bene, ricondurre al giusto stato, acconciare, aggiustare; adornare, addobbare, ornare, fregiare.

— Ed i sost. corrisp.: ordine, disposizione, posizione ordinata.

(P. di Berl. I, l. 184), disporre con riflessione un progetto, elaborare un progetto.

3) — Equiv. a e varr. ts; onde il signif. sublime (Pepi I, 444).

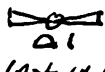
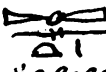
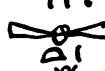
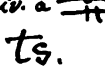
(Inscr. Pepi I, 428) portare la picca (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII).

(Stel. Mettern.), propr.: avere o portar alto il cuore, signif.: essere orgoglioso, albagioso, insolente, arrogante, altiero, fiero, superbo; ed i sost. corrisp. — Confr. ϭιϲιⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧ (M.) efferri corde, superbire, superbia; ϫⲁϲι-ϩⲏⲧ (T.) elatum cor habens, superbus.

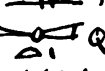
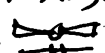
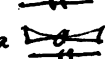
4) — Equiv. a ts.

5) — Masp. (Geur. ep. 69) trad. recommander il gruppo di Sall. II. 10, 2; (confr. l'all. 9).

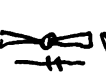
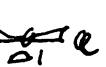
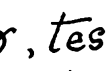
6) — Il segno designa e rappresenta una specie di palanca, sostegno o barella di questa forma , su cui erano posate le statue delle divinità.

7) — Questo segno significa anche quanto il copto ⲑⲟⲩⲥ, vertex, finis, extremitas. — Ed anche

8) — equiv. a ts.

9) — Tutti questi gruppi sono anche sinonimi di ts.

— Frequentissima l'espressione

(Rit. freq.) (Sarc. Vienna) tes-rer, avverbio: per converso, in senso inverso, al contrario, reciprocamente. — È verbo: avvolgere, cingere, ecc., e perciò cogli stessi signif. dell'all. 1.

(Denkm. II, 150, a) (Rit. 13, 23; 50, 3; 99, 13) (ib. 9, 1) (Pleyt. Ét. 52) tes, g. m., il nodo alla gomena, gomena, corda regolarmente arrotolata. V. esempi sotto tss.

2) — Equiv. a ts.

3) — Equiv. a ts.

4) — Equiv. a , all. 2 e 6.

5) — Equiv. a (Denkm. II, 149, e; E. 51, 21; Rit. 13, 23; 50, 3).

6) — Equiv. a .

7) — Equiv. a .

8) — Serie, fila, ordine; disposizione in serie, in ordine, disposizione ordinata (V. all. 4); — incastonatura, guernitura, fregio, ecc.

tes, luogo elevato, cima, sommità, altura; luogo montagnoso, giogaia, montagna.

— Il 1º in E, 51, 21 è equiv. a .

tes, (De Roug. Chrest. 87), equiv. a , all. 1 e , all. 1.

2) — Benda, banda, fascia, ciarpa, striscia, cingolo, nodo, fiocco, frangia, cappio, nastro; coda, strascico (d'una veste); cappio corsoio.

ⲧⲟⲉⲓⲥ, ⲧⲟⲓⲥ (T.), ⲧ, ⲧⲱⲓⲥ (M., ⲧ), fascia, involucrum, succintorium, assu-

mentum; ϭⲓⲕⲓ (M., π) nodi. צִיצִית, צִיצִת, fiocchi, fimbrie.

[hieroglyphs] tes (Louvr. A, 66), equival. al prec.; all. 1, nel senso di cingere, esser cinto (di ...,) (per es. di una veste, Pierr. I. d. L. I, 4); e all. 2, nel senso di corona.

[hieroglyphs] (Chab.) (P. 3079, Louvr. L. 37) tes, ϫⲓⲥⲉ, ϭⲓⲥⲓ, dorso, schiena; propr. la vertebra della spina dorsale, (Pierr. Ét. I, 27) la charpente osseuse d'une personne ou d'un animal.

[hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 16, 10) (An. VII, 5, 6) tes. Ciò che si mette attorno a qualche cosa, orlo, lembo, margine, cornice, bordo, orlatura, incastratura, incastonatura, guernitura.

2) — Estremità, limite, ⲑⲟⲥ, finis, extremitas.

3) — (Masp. Genr. ép.) badine, canna, bacchetta, bastone.

[hieroglyphs] (An. VII, l. c.). Masp. trad. briser une badine contre un pieu, e soggiunge che questa formola probabilmente è un proverbio egiziano rispondente al francese: le pot de terre qui se heurte contre le pot de fer.

[hieroglyphs] (Sarc. Tor.) (Pleyt. Ét. 24) tes, enunciare, formolare, pronunciare. — Sost. [plur. [hieroglyphs] Pleyt. Ét. 27; [hieroglyphs] Ch. Brisfe V, 6] enunciazione, espressione, pensiero, sentenza, l'oggetto del pensiero pronunciato, esposizione, pronuncia, voce; — decisione, giudizio, decreto, deposizione, testimonianza; massima, frase; — sfogo del pensiero, oggetto, argomento degno di esposizione.

ϫⲟⲥ (M.), ϫⲟⲟⲥ (T.), π, dictum, efflatum, res narratu digna; תּוּשִׁיָּה, תֻּשִׁיָּה, dottrina, prudenza, intelligenza, consiglio, ragione; legge. דָּת editto, legge, decreto, sentenza, consiglio.

2) — Rotolo, piego.

[hieroglyphs] tes [plur. [hieroglyphs] (Roug. Rech. 124 e 126), [hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] (a., Stel. C, 164, Louvr.)] propr. deriv. da [hieroglyphs] signif. l'ordinatore; e designa un ufficiale di una forza armata o di un'altra schiera di impiegati e servitori del re; superiore, capo, ufficiale superiore, capo di truppe, capitano.

ϭⲥ (M. B.), ϫⲟⲉⲓⲥ (T.), π, dominus, herus.

[hieroglyphs], tes s'emer-u (D. H. I. 4, 45), i capitani dei mercenari.

— (Chab.) militaire.

[hieroglyphs], tesàu, v. [hieroglyphs] ts. [hieroglyphs], tesàu-tu, ciò che è disposto, organizzato, preparato; — i preparativi, i preliminari.

[hieroglyphs], tesàf (Denkm. II, 69, 40), var. di [hieroglyphs] tsf.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 90, 2), [hieroglyphs] tesàs, v. [hieroglyphs] zaàs e [hieroglyphs] zàs.

[hieroglyphs], tesā (?) (Rit. 163, 8), punire, esser punito; (Birch) evil-door; (Pierr.) le coupables. v. [hieroglyphs] ts.

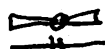
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] tes-ārq, il [Coptic] della lista dei decani (costellazioni) di Hephaestion, nome dell'ultimo dei 36 decani dell'anno, secondo quella lista; la costellazione dei Gemelli.

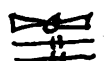
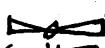
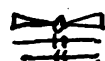
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 4, 4; An. V, 15, 4), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Framm. di un pap. di Tor., Chab.) tesī, Varr. di [hieroglyphs].

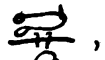
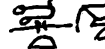
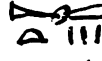
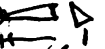
[hieroglyphs] (Rec. III, 69), [hieroglyphs] (freq.), [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. M. II, 31, 13, l. c.) tesī, il meglio, le cose migliori, le produzioni migliori. Ϫιcι (?) melior.

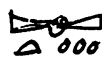
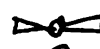
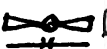
[hieroglyphs], tesī, v. [hieroglyphs] ts.

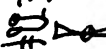
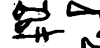
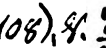
[hieroglyphs], tesī (An. I, 4, 8), v. [hieroglyphs] ts.

[hieroglyphs] (L. 1877, 30), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] tesu, equiv. al prec.; i due ultimi come sost.. — In L. l. c. è data l'espressione [hieroglyphs] come equivalente a [hieroglyphs] (v. sotto tss).

[hieroglyphs] tesu, v. [hieroglyphs] ts.

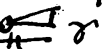
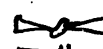
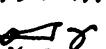
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 442), [hieroglyphs] tesu, v. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], ts.

[hieroglyphs], teseb (Inscr. Uti 292), secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 42) forma causat. di [hieroglyphs] sb, collo stesso significato: circoncidere, circoncisore.

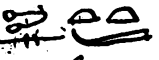
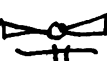
[hieroglyphs] (Pietra delle off., Berl.), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 28) tesef, una specie di pane o focaccia per offerta.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Piānxi, verso, 12 e 14), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Edfu; Dict. géo. 1396), [hieroglyphs] tesem, trincerare, fortificare, assodare trincee e fortini; trincerato, fortificato. 2) — trincea, fortino, parapetto.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 40; 64, 10), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Piānxi, 8; Rec. I, 41, 4, a), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Chab.) (Sall. II, 3, 1) plur. tesem, cane, cane levriero, veltro.

, teses (Louvre D, 4), v. tsàs.

, teses (Stel. etiop., Bul.), Var. di ts.
, i capitani (op. i soldati) di Sua Maestà.

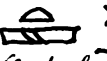
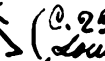
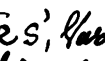
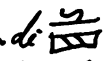
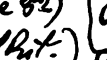
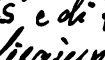
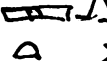
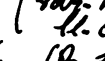
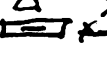
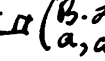
teses, teses-t, Varianti (Z. 1877, 36) di ts, all. 1, nella freq. frase:
(Z. l.c.) uā-teses, fermare, assodare il nodo; ficcare, cioè mettere, annodare, legare il nodo (Z. l.c. 36 e seg.) dell'albero maestro; porre, allacciare la gomena intorno al cavicchio o piuolo al sinistro bordo della nave.

, tes-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 472), nell'espress. che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) traduce: coppa d'oro.

, tes-t-u (Rit. 130, 8), plurale di ts; le alture. (Birch) the extremities (?); (Pierr.) les nuées (?).

, tes-t (Esneh), equiv. a ts, all. 8; serie, ordine, ecc.

, tes-t, v. ts.

, tes-t, v. ts.

, tes-t (Z. 1881, I. N, a, 14) Var. della VI din. di ts, all. 6.

tes-t, Varr. di ts.

, tes-ti (Z. 1878, 108), v. ts. — (Lep. Ren. Z. l.c.) i denti.

, tes-ti (Rit. 50, 1 e 3), Variante di ts, fascia, benda, ecc. , io ho legato la benda dietro il mio capo; (Birch) I have tied the joint (or vertebrae) of the back of my head: (Pierr.) J'organise l'organisation de mon occiput. — Quindi Birch fa questo vocabolo equiv. a ts, e Pierret a ts, all. 2.

, tes-tu (Rit. 108, 8), in conness. con ts, all. 1, signif. spire. — (Birch) to coil round...; (Pierr.) les replis.

, testes (Brug.), Var. di .

, testes (Rit. 145, 24), forma raddop. di ts, con eguale o simile signif.; nome di una benda o stoffa speciale; (Birch) tunic.

[hieroglyphs], tes-tt (D. Z. T. I, 40, 6; nella lista delle membra dello sparviero), corrisponde a [hieroglyph] bocca, ed a [hieroglyph] sp-ti, le labbra, di un'altra lista; e significa perciò il rostro, il becco di un uccello; — ed in generale le mascelle o mandibole (V. [hieroglyph] ts).

[hieroglyphs], tesed (Louvre A, 114), (Pierr. T. d. L. I, 36) baton d'enseigne (?) insigne (?).
— Confr. [hieroglyphs] ts, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs] tes-her (Pierr. T. d. L. I, 124), nome di un serpente mitologico.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 109, 9) tes' (Chab.) limite, frontiera. V. [hieroglyphs] tas'.

[hieroglyphs], tes' (Rit. 125, 28), Var. del prec.

[hieroglyphs] (C. 232, Louvre) (Rit. L. 2; 149, 80 e 82) [hieroglyphs] (Var. al Rit. ll. cc.) [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 76, a, col. 18) tes', Varr. di [hieroglyphs] ds' e di [hieroglyphs] ss'; disgiungere, separare, fendere, intaccare, entamer, fendre, briser en deux.
— Effraction (Chab. Mél. III, 2ª serie); — (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. II, 49) breccia (Rit. 149, 80), fessura di un muro, passaggio stretto; — e quindi anche forse: se frayer un chemin, farsi strada, penetrare (Rit. L, 2).
דוש, [coptic], rompere, spezzare, spezzare coi piedi, pestare, calpestare; trebbiare, sminuzzolare, tritare, latino terere (B. H. T. l. c.); שסע spaccare, spezzare, fendere, dividere.
— (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 58) entrare.
2) — Esser in discordia, in disunione; separarsi, disgiungersi, allontanarsi (da..., [hieroglyph]... op. [hieroglyph]...) (Louvre l. c., Pierr. T. d. L. I, 100; Z. 1873, 4); — cedere, ritirarsi.
— [hieroglyphs] (Rit. L, 2), io fendo l'Ageb; (Pierr.) je traverse l'espace liquide du ciel; (Birch) I am the one leaving the cold; (Brug.) Ich bin gelangt bis zum Gewässer Akabu; (Masp.) Je suis celui qui s'est frayé un chemin, qui a pénétré (?) dans...
— Al Rit. 149 signif. passaggio; (Birch) the crossing; (Brug.) der Eingang; (Masp.) la brèche.

[hieroglyphs], tesa (P. di Berl. I, l. 55), (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 49), Var. del prec. all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (D. Rec. IV, 82, 2; Rit. L. 2) (P. Med. 5, 1) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1879, 100) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (P. Ebers) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1874, 109; 1877, 32) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 16, a) tes'epes, albero dal legno fragrante, spesso menzionato nel P. Harr. I. Appartiene alla classe degli

alberi producenti incenso, balsamo, unguento od olio, e che erano o davano un ingrediante del Kyphi.
(Brugsch) albero della regolizia.
— Ebers (Z. 1874, 109) lo rapporta al greco σχῖνος, lentiscus, scilla, bulbus; e traduce: rami di mastice o lentisca.
— Nelle epoche più recenti, per es. nel P. Ebers è scritto anche [hier.].

[hier.] tesepes, olio od unguento, che era estratto dall'albero preced. ed era impiegato nella imbalsamazione dei cadaveri. (Denkm. III, 175, a) — (Birch, Z. 1877, 32) una bevanda od una conserva.
— (Brug.) probab. sugo di regolizia.

[hier.], teser, Var. di dsr; la terra rossa, il deserto, attribuito a Tifone (Calend. Sallier, 27 Athyr), il quale era rosso (Plut., de Isid. et Osir. 22; Diodoro, I, 88).

[hier.] (Inscr. di Amenheb) test (Z. 1873, 4). V. [hier.] ts.

[hier.] (D. H. I. 35, 6, 2, 9), [hier.] (Rit. 1, 6), [hier.] (Rec. IV, 15, 88, a) testes, forma raddoppiata di [hier.] ts (V.), cogli stessi significati.
— Detto anche di parecchi medicamenti (E, 69, 12).
2) — Staccarsi da diverse parti, spiegarsi, distendersi, spandersi; — detto delle cose liquide: diffondersi, traboccare, spandersi; versare, colare, fondere, andare in fusione. — Getto, fusione, versamento, effusione.
ϫⲟⲩϣϫⲉϣ, forma raddop. di ϫⲱϣ, ϫⲟⲩϣ, fundere, effundere, effusio, diffusio, fluxum, fluor (onde ϩⲟⲙⲧ ⲛ̄ϫⲱϣ aes fusum).

[hier.] testes, testesu, testes-t (Rit. 1, 6 e varr.). deriv. dal prec.; il fuso (simulacro), nome di un dio (chiamato anche [hier.] mnxt).

[hier.] testesu (E, 69, 12), V. [hier.] tsts.

[hier.], tet (Inscr. Pepi I, 318 e 441), Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) trad. nel 1° luogo raide e nel 2° assaillir, attaquer.

[hier.], tet (Dend. Mar.), nome di un grosso piatto o vaso; ⲦⲒⲦ pignatta, paiuolo. V. [hier.] ddt.

[hier.], tet, V. [hier.] ttu.

Caus. [hieroglyphs] s-tet (Stel. Aless. II, l. 4), adunarsi, rassembrarsi.

[hieroglyphs], tetu (D'Orb. 15, 5), servi, forse a leggersi [hieroglyphs] rt-u (V.). — V. [hieroglyphs] tat.

[hieroglyphs], tet-u (Nav. M. d'H. 24, 106 e seg.), V. [hieroglyphs] t.

[hieroglyphs], in [hieroglyphs], tet-n-get (Edf.), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] zet-n-get, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] zt.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 71, tit.; 93, 2; 99, 18, e vari.) [hieroglyphs] (Tomba di Ti), [hieroglyphs] (Masp. g. é. 20) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Lep. Auszw. 12, 38; Stel. 42, Berl.) [hieroglyphs] (Schiap. L. d. F. p. 410) — tet, teti, tett, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] t, (V. if. esempi). — Secondo il Brugsch, tt è l'antico fonetico di [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], teti, V. [hieroglyphs] titi.

[hieroglyphs], teti (Sall. II, 5, 9), ? (Brug.) bastone? mazza? asta? pertica? trave? — (Masp. Gen. op. p. 53) entrave? ostacolo?

[hieroglyphs], tetu (Inscr. Sep. I, 318), V. [hieroglyphs] tt. 2) — (Tomb. di Ti, v. 87, 89), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ttu.

[hieroglyphs], tetu (Brug., Reise nach der Oasis, Taf. XXII, l. 11 e 15), V. [hieroglyphs] titi.

[hieroglyphs], tetu (Rit. 153, 6), ? Forse var. di [hieroglyphs] zd-tu, chiamato?

[hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] — tetu, V. [hieroglyphs] tut, esser simile, ecc. — Statua, effigie, figura, ecc. (V. D. Bauurk. 10).

[hieroglyphs], tetu (Rec. I, 22, 12), V. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (Pietra delle offerte, Berl.), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Dümichen II, 35, 92, 144) [hieroglyphs] (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 3a. 3) — tetu, una specie di pane o focaccia per offerta sacra.

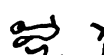
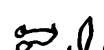
[hieroglyphs] (Rec. III, 41, 3) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. I. 44) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Mett.) [hieroglyphs] (An. I, 4, 8; D. H. I. II, 43, 6, 3) [hieroglyphs] (D. G. T. I, 79, 28) — tetef, propr. caus. di [hieroglyphs] tf (V.); far scorrere, far colare, far gocciolare, far fluire, versare, innaffiare, bagnare coll'affusione, collo spandimento. — Stendersi; spandersi; diffondersi, versarsi sopra. — Detto anche dell'inondazione che fa scorrere l'acqua sui campi. — Render fluido, corrente, liquido.

2) — Spandersi, distendersi, detto anche d'altre cose, per es. di armi, dei raggi del sole, ecc. (V. D. H. T. l. c.).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (An. III, 5, 2; IV, 10, 7; 12, 11) [hieroglyphs] (Nav. M. d'H. II) — tetef, equiv. al prec. all. 1 e 2. — Il signif. fondam. è però

cader su qualche cosa e stendervisi sopra; salire, ascendere su--- Onde il signif. generale: stendersi, distendersi, spandersi, diffondersi ecc.

[hieroglyphs], tetet, uno dei sette scorpioni che costituiscono la costellazione delle Pleiadi. V. [hieroglyphs] ptt.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], tett, V. [hieroglyphs] tt.

[hieroglyphs] tettet, V. [hieroglyphs] titi. — (Chab.) jaser, caqueter, bavarder; bavardage.

[hieroglyphs], tettet (Rit. 164, 3), maneggiare; (Birch) to prostrate, (Pierr.) écraser.

[hieroglyphs], ted-u (Denkm. III, 114, i, 19), (Budge, Trans. VIII, 319) Var. di [hieroglyphs] zd-u, parole.

[hieroglyphs], tedef (D. T. T. II, 35, 6), b. e., V. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], tedef (D. H. T. 43, b, 7, 2), b. e., V. [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], teza (P. Harr. I, 4, 2), (Birch, Z. 1873, 10) inscrizione.

[hieroglyphs], teh (D. T. T. I, 9, 4), affine col seg.; torre via, prendere, pigliare, afferrare, togliere, rapire, portar via.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 45), [hieroglyphs] (Sall. III, 2, 4), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 11), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Temp. Karn.), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 163, 15), [hieroglyphs] (Masp. g. ef. 31), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 24), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 109, 9; 125, 28), [hieroglyphs] (ib. Var.), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 108, 1), [hieroglyphs] sost., [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] teh, teha, tehaàu, tehaī, oltrepassare un territorio od un confine proibito; trasgredire, sorpassare, oltrepassare, passar oltre; violare un luogo. — L'azione di entrare in un luogo interdetto. — Oltrepassare, varcare un territorio, un confine qualunque. 2) — Trasgredire, andare oltre la misura, oltrepassare la misura, rompere la misura, abusare, fare eccesso di..., trascendere. — Infrangere una legge. 3) — Forzare, impadronirsi con violenza, violare, tradire, perfidiare, far cosa perfida, violentare. 4) — Sost. corrisp.: abuso, trasgressione, effrazione, violo, violenza, violazione, perfidia, tradimento, frode. 5) — Procedere, camminare avanti e trovare un ostacolo, andare attraverso ostacoli (come colui che cerca di varcar un confine). — Esser impedito di muoversi avanti.

— ⲧⲱϩ (M., ϭⲁⲛ), δίοδος, transitus, via. ⲧⲁϩⲟ, ⲧⲁϩⲉ (T. M.), capere, apprehendere, deprehendere, retinere.

תעה errare, traviare, vagare, deviare; sedurre, תעה תּוֹעָה sviamento, seduzione; errore, deviazione, empietà, frode; — תעה, הִתְעָה, far errare, far traviare, ingannare. — עדה passare, invadere ostilmente, predare.

(Il gruppo del Rit. 108, 1 è dubbio, V. l'art. zha-tu, Vol. III, p. 238, col. 1ª).

tekab, tekabu, affine con ..., ... thm, thamu, (V.). — Detto del grano: pestare, battere, trebbiare, macinare. (P. Med. Berl. 11, 6; 9, 12)

tekami (Stel. etiop. Nastosenen) pellere, pulsare pede.
2) — Partire. V. ... thm e il seg.

(P. Vienna, 29) (An. VI, 6, 3) (Journ. As. 1867, 466) tekami, tekamu, V. ... thm e ...

(D'Orb. 12, 3) tekan, Var. di ... dhn.

tehan (Dict. géo. 959), nel nome ... di un canale. V. sotto ... dhn.

tekal (Sall. I, 7, 8), fornace. Var. di ...

..., ... sost. (P. Abb. 3, 2), ... (An. V, 27, 5), tehat

tehatu, tehi, tehu, V. ... th.

tehebu, (E.) genus ligni.

(Mar. Dend. Sala V) tehem, ⲧⲱϩⲙ (T.) pulsare; battere, pestare, tritare, macinare (detto per es. dell'orzo); urtare, picchiare.
2) — (An. IV, 6, 4) equiv. al seg.

(Denk. III, 114, i) (Dend., Camera di Osiride) (ib.) (Dend. Mar.) tehem, in connes. col prec. (V.), battere, picchiare, bussare, specialm. per chiamare qualcuno ed invitarlo a venire. — Onde: invitare a, far venire, chiamare, evocare, convocare; detto specialm. di gente chiamata al lavoro. — Far convenire, suonare a raccolta, radunare, assembrare, ecc. chiamando. — Ed i passivi (Denkm. l. c.). — (Devéria e Masp.) eccitare, spingere, incitare.
2) — L'ultimo gruppo anche semplicemente: gridare, esclamare, fare acclamazioni, gridare a (per es. ad animali), continuar a gridare, gridare a lungo, gridare ad alta voce, gettar grida di gioia.
3) — Seguire qualcuno alla chiamata.
— ⲑⲁϩⲉⲙ, ⲑⲱϩⲉⲙ (M.), ⲧⲉϩⲙ (T., B.), ⲧⲱϩⲙ (T.), ⲧⲁϩⲉⲙ (B.), vocare, invitare, vocatio; ⲧⲱϩⲙ ⲉϩⲟⲩⲛ adire aliquem, visitare.

Si potrebbe anche considerare questo vocabolo come forma caus. di un radicale hm, come ha pure osservato il Brug. Questo radicale si trova nei vocaboli [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] ed [hieroglyphs], e corrisponde all'ebr. המה dimenarsi in rumoroso moto, infuriare, strepitare (per es. detto del popolo), הום, המם, idem, incitare, spingere, dissipare, estirpare, sterminare; onde תהום (V. il seg.).

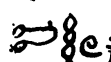
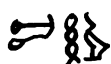
[hieroglyphs] (D. E. T. 81, 23), [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 52, a, 6), [hieroglyphs] } tehem, תהום (V. art. prec., fine), onda, fiotto, flutto, maroso, cavallone; inondazione, quantità di acqua, luogo di molte acque, voragine, vortice, abisso. — Assir. tikamti, mare. 2) — (Brug.) verbo: inondare, innaffiare.

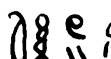
[hieroglyphs], tehem, in connessione con [hieroglyphs] thm (V. l'osserv. in fine e l'ebr.); far bollire, crosciare, rumoreggiare nel cuocere; cuocere.

[hieroglyphs], tehemu (An. IV, 6, 4), V. [hieroglyphs] thm.

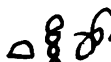
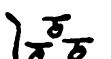
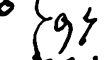
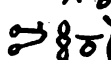
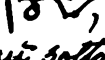
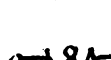
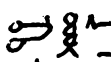
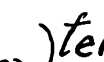
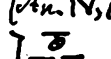
[hieroglyphs], tehemu (d'Orb. 1, 9), V. [hieroglyphs] thm.

[hieroglyphs] (Sfinge, Lotta di Horo), [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 957), [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 58), [hieroglyphs] (b. e.) } tehen, Varr. di [hieroglyphs].

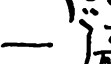
[hieroglyphs] (Brug.), [hieroglyphs] (Birch) } teheni (P. Harr. I, 8, 3). (Brug.) Var. di [hieroglyphs]. — (Birch, Z. 1873, 36). assegnare, nominare, costituire.

[hieroglyphs], tehennu, (E.) paroxysmus (?). — V. [hieroglyphs] dhn.

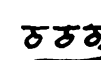
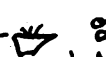
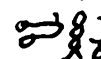
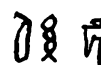
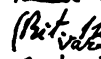
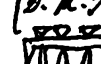
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } tehen-t (P. d. Bul. 3, 8). V. [hieroglyphs] dhn, ult. 1.

[hieroglyphs], teher, (De Roug. Athaq. 35) affine a טָהֵר, טָהוֹר, puro, netto, mondo, chiaro; splendente, eminente, sovrastante, illustre, celebre, noto, famoso, rinomato, chiaro, insigne; significa guerriero insigne, illustre, scelto; il fiore dei guerrieri. — Lauth (Z. d. d. m. G. 1871, 630) condanna questa interpret. di De Rougé (ed accettata da Brugsch); e ritiene l'affinità ebraica nel senso di giovine gagliardo.

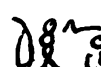
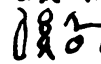
[hieroglyphs], teh (?), arnioni, rognoni.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } tekased, Varr. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] ths e [hieroglyphs] ths-t.

[hierogl.], tehu (Z. 1872, 23), artisti?

[hierogl.], tehu (Chab. Hymne à Osir.), equiv. al più freq. [hierogl.] thhui.

[hierogl.], tehui, (E) fructus quidam. Il frutto della pianta seg.?

[hierogl.], tehut (An. IV, 8, 11), nome di una pianta. — Equiv. al prec.?

[hierogl.] tehūa, (E) fructus quidam.

[hierogl.] tehen (Z. 1879, 123; 1872, 97 e 92) equiv. a [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (V. qui sotto).

[hierogl.] (An. IV, 13, 6) [hierogl.] (Rit. 64, 25) tehen, propr. forma caus. di [hierogl.] kn (op. [hierogl.] hun) (V.); far montare, far muovere; spingere, sollevare, muovere; (Masp.) trasmettere (a..., ...).
— (Brug.) Avvicinarsi, accostarsi; esser prossimo, vicino a..., presso di... (...); incontrare.
ⲦϨⲚⲞ, ⲐⲚⲞ (E.) admovere, appropinquare facere; תְּאֵנָה incontro; קָרוֹב vicino.
— [hierogl.] (Rit. l.c.) sollevando i venti; (Birch) the Winds fall; (Lepage Ren.) holding the breath; (Pierr.) contenant les vents.

[hierogl.] tehen? opp. mnu? (V.) (Düm. Z. 1879, 123), popolo libico, gente libica.
— La regione o montagna dell'Occidente.

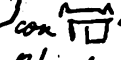
[hierogl.] (Rit. 165, 12) tehen (Z. 1872, 97 e 98), sostanza, la cui essenza è spesso menzionata insieme a quella di cedro.
Confr. תְּאֵנָה fico (albero e frutto).

[hierogl.] (Rit. 166, 26, var.) (D. M. 7. 60, d) (Düm. Dendi 20, h) tehen, balenare, lampeggiare, folgorare, scintillare, sfavillare, brillare, splendere, lucere, rilucere.
— E gli aggettivi corrisp.
ⲐⲎⲚ, (ⲡⲓ) fulmen; זָהַר splendere, risplendere; splendore.
— Caus. [hierogl.] s-tehen (D. Result. 27, 5), far lucere, far raggiare, render splendente; spesso col signif. traslato: render raggiante di gioia.
2) — Equiv. al seg. (Rit. l.c.; Inscr. Unas 625, 563).

[hierogl.] (An. IV, 16, 8) [hierogl.] (Dict. géo. 961, 1392) tehen, g. m., derivato dal prec.; propr.

(Rit. 17,83,79; 149,39) (Journ. As. 1883,14) (Rit. 146,26; Bollett. Oct. bey) (Harr. I, 15, b) (De Roug. Rech. 69 e 70) (Br. Dict. g. XVIII, V, l. 9 e seg.) il raggioso, lo sfolgorante, il lucente, lo scintillante; designa una specie di pietra, (Brug. Dict. geo. 961) vetro; (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 46) cristallo; (id., Journ. As. 1883, 14) agata; (Chab.) quarzo ialino; (Leps. Met.) topazio o diaspro giallo.
— Di questa pietra si facevano amuleti (Rit. 149, 39).
— Al Rit. 17, 79 e 83 Birch e Pierr. trad. resina.
2) — (Leps. Met.) il color giallo.
— V. altre spiegazioni sotto

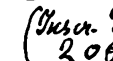
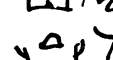
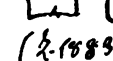
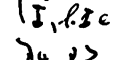
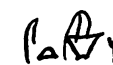
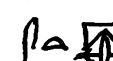
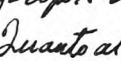
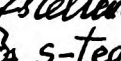
teken-t (Inscr. Unas, 563. 625), V. teken. — Masp. (Rec. de trav. IV, 46) li fa nei ll. cc. equivalenti al prec.

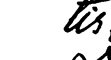
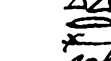
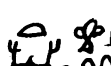
tehen-t (?), V. thn.

(Tomba di Ti) (Champ. Mon. 387) (ib. 182) tehes, si legge nell'iscr. della Tomba di Ti al di sopra di calzolai che rendono molle e pieghevole la pelle col distenderla e per mezzo di unguenti e grassi. Quindi Brugsch trad. render molle, pieghevole, unto, grasso, assimilando a ⲑⲱϩⲥ, ⲑⲟϩⲥ, ⲑⲁϩⲥ (M.), ⲧⲁϩⲥ, ⲧⲉϩⲥ (B.) linire, delinire, demulcere; — ungere, ingrassare, ungere.
2) — Il cuoio, la pelle d'animale.

tehes, tehes-t, tehes-ti, tehesd, tehesdi (Edf., Dend. e Philae; Z. 1872, 101 e seg.; 1875, 122; Düm. Rec. IV, 69 e seg.), b. e., designa un metallo che nelle più antiche epoche è designato dai gruppi e varr. χmt (V.); bronzo, rame ciprico (χαλκὸν, Canop. 74, corrisp. a 37); — (Lepsius) ferro, acciaio, σίδηρος.

tehet (Sall. IV, 2, 3), Variante di tehen (V.); avvicinarsi, venire a (—) qualcuno, incontrare.

teheti (Stel. etiop. Bul. I, 22; II, 8), Var. di dhti.

tehteh (Inscr. Pepi I, 349), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) spandere.

(Levi, P. del Duau di Brera, 5) (Rit. 49, 7 e var.) (Varr. a. del prec.) tehh, tehhu, tehhui, forme derivate da thu (V.); rallegrarsi molto, giubilare, far giubilo,

..., sost. (Ä. 1872, 22) gongolar di gioia; — ed i sost. corrisp.: b. e. (Dend. Mar.) Frequent. in parallelismo con ... (D. E. T. I, 29, 3, e, 5) con ... e con ... (H. P. Rhind, 4, 5).

..., teg, פרך, דקק, ..., sminuzzolare, tritare, tritare fregando, pestare, frangere; — ed i passivi.
ετθεκθωκ incisi, impressi, στιχτοί; ϫωωκε (T.), ϫωκι (M.), cædere, percutere.
2) — Macellare, uccidere, scannare, ammazzare, immolare un animale in sacrifizio; consacrare come olocausto. — Ed i passivi, ϫωκ (T. B. M.) mori.
דקר trafiggere, ferire.

... (Inscr. Zeta 206) ... (Ä. 1883, 12, tav. I, l. 3 e col. 8) ... (Dend.) ... (Rit. 137, Rit.; An. I, 17, 3) teq, teqa, teqau, illuminare, far chiaro; — esser chiaro, scintillare.
2) — fuoco o fiamma che illumina, che fa lume.
3) — Lume, lucerna, lampada, torcia, fiaccola.
θικ (M.), τικ (B.), scintilla; τωκ (T.), τοκ (B.), θωκ (M.), accendere, onde ⲙⲁⲛⲧⲱⲕ locus accensionis, caminus.
זק saetta, scintilla, favilla, razzo, lingua di fuoco; זיק idem; זך, זכה, chiaro; זהר rischiarare, risplendere.

... set-teq (Ä. 1882, 164 e 169), accendere il lume; il 2° propr. lanciare la luce, la fiamma. Quanto al 2°, v. ... st. ... e ..., sār teqau (Rit. l. c.), v. sotto sār; accendere il lume; (Birch) to light a spark; (Roug.) enlever l'étincelle; (Lefeb.) élever la flamme; (Renv.) faire monter la flamme; (Brug.) anzünden den Licht, aufstellen die Erleuchtung.
— Caus. ... s-teq (Ä. 1883, l. c.), far lume, illuminare, rischiarare; equiv. alle prec. frasi st-tq e sār-tq.

..., teqef (Rit. 110, 3° scompartimento, 3ª regione), ?

... teqer (Dend.; D. K. T. 101, a, 5), (Brug.) ident. a τωκ firmum, fortem reddere; ετтнк fortis, firmus.
..., teqer peh-ti (D. K. T. l. c.), colui che è orgoglioso, gonfio di forza, (Brug.) der von Kraft strotzt.

..., teqes (Edf.), tagliar in pezzi, tagliuzzare, tagliare, fendere, spaccare, rompere, spezzare.
τωκc transfigere, pungere.

..., teq-ker (Champ. Gramm., 126), letter. serpente a faccia ~~scintil-~~

lante (V. tq), nome del serpente mitologico, guardiano della porta della 3ª ora del giorno.

(Rit. 113,2; 129,5) *tek, avvicinare, frequentare, avvicinarsi, rimaner vicino, esser contiguo, toccare, avanzarsi verso una persona od una cosa. — Far pervenire qualcosa in qualche luogo od a qualcuno. — Si costruisce colle prep. , (op.), , , od anche si unisce direttamente al suo regime.* דבק *esser unito, congiunto; unire, congiungere;* הִשִּׁיק *toccare, arrivare;* שָׁכֵן *vicino.* ΤΕϬ *adjungere, conjungere, adnectere, agglutinare. — Equiv. a* tkn.

teku (Brug. D. 1876, 1277), סֻכּוֹת, Σοχχώθ, *nome di una città della tribù di Giuda e di una stazione degli Israeliti nel deserto (nel VIII Nomo del Basso Egitto).*

tekem (Rit. 72,4), erroneo invece di rkm.

tekemu (Harr. I, 8, 10), non si è trovato altrove. (Brug.) persone scelte, trascelte, confr. ΤΩΚΜ *extrahere, evaginare, eripere.*

(Rit. freq.) (b. e.) *teken, forma piena di* tk (V.) *cogli stessi signific.: avvicinarsi rasente, accostarsi vicin vicino, esser contiguo, toccare, raggiungere (costr. con od) , non avvicinar donne. — spesso con (Rit. 17,94; 149,30,36,56) e freq. anche direttamente coll'accusativo (ib. 58,2; 64,37,46,28; 122,2) — Caus. , s-teken (Rit. 1,10 e 11; 89,5).*

(Dend.) (An. IV, 10,9, 11 e 12) *tekennu, tekennuna, spia, osservatore, esploratore.*

tekert, דִּקְלַת, דִּקְלָה *(letter. paese palmifero) nome di un campo Joctanitico nell'Arabia. — Ταχελωθις, Taglati, sulla riva del Tigri.*

teket. Var. di tku, *opp. designa l'altra stazione* תַּחַת.

tek-t (An. IV, 10,9), una specie di pane o focaccia.

tektek, (E.) nome di una pianta.

(D. H. T. 12,2) (D. H. T. 56, a col. 3) *tektek, equiv. a* tkk *ed affine con* dgdg.

(D. H. T. 29,13; 12,2) *tekek, affine con* dgdg (V.), *ed equivalente a* חתך, [illegible], *tagliare,*

fendere, rompere, pestare, spezzare, calpestare; offendere, danneggiare, nuocere, molestare, opprimere, vessare, guastare; onde תוך, תוך, oppressione, violenza; -privare, rubare, spogliare; דכא, דכה. spezzare, rompere, pestare, sminuzzolare, tritare; — pestare o calpestare sotto i piedi.
— Onde anche sost.: lo sminuzzolatore, il tritatore.

tkk, tkk } violare, invadere i confini.
2) — sorprendere, invadere (una terra, un confine); mostrarsi nemico, combattere, opporsi a, disputare, contendere, questionare. — combattimento, controversia, provocazione, rissa, ecc.
ϫⲟⲕϩⲉⲕ (T. π) irritatio, provocatio, rixa; תוכחה, תוכחות, תוכחת, disputa, contesa, correzione, castigo; סכך opporre, impedire; סכסך confondere, venir alla mischia, sbaragliare.
— V. anche tk.

, tekku (Stel. 61, Bul.), deriv. dal prec.; i nemici.
ⲣⲉϥϫⲟⲕϩⲉⲕ provocator, altercator.

(Edfu) teg, tega, tegau (D. E. T. II, 46, 4), V. dga. Vedere, guardare, guatare, mirare, dare un'occhiata, riguardare, rimirare, contemplare, osservare, considerare, fissar l'occhio su; spiare.
תשוה, תשוה, osservare consideratamente, mirare, guardare, riguardare, onde תושיה penetrazione, antiveggenza, veggenza, oculatezza.

, tegteg (Br. G. Festkal. VII) V. dgdg.

(Louvre C, 26) (P. Rhind 14, 8) (Z. 1872, 39) (Z. l. c.) (Rit. 109, 7; Denkm. III, 26; stola delle min. d'oro) tex, vaso che segna il tracollo della bilancia, il peso regolatore della bilancia, peso indicatore, contrappeso; piombino, scandaglio, — peso.
2) — I tre ultimi gruppi sono anche equiv. a txāu.

, tex (Chab. Mél. 189) pierre brute. — Probab. equiv. al prec. all. 1.

(Rec. de trav. III, 215) (Z. 1870, 158) (Esneh) (Z. 1872, 9) (Z. 1870, 158) (D. E. T. I, 101, 4) tex, deriv. da tx all. 1; sopranome del dio Thot, il quale nel tribunale di Osiride (V. il quadro della Psicostasia, Rit. 125) segna il peso del cuore del defunto.
I due primi freq. alle din. XII e XVIII.
2) — I due ultimi designano anche l'uccello ibis [Confr. però ⲧⲓϩⲓ, ϯϩⲓ (M., π) grus].

(Rec. IV, 85, B) (Esne) (Dend.) tex, g. m. (Brug. Wörterb.) una pianta appartenente alla flora sacra [ ].

sem-u neter (Ä. Z. I. II, 35, 12)], ed il cui frutto (per) era impiegato in terapeutica (P. Med. 11, 2), e spremuto per estrarne un olio od unguento. Il Brugsch nel Dizionario ritiene questa pianta come identica alla rosa. — Ma nel Supplemento Brugsch trad.: Weinstock, vigna o ceppo di vite.

, tex, festa mensile, che era celebrata ai 20 del mese Thot, e dava perciò al primo mese dell'anno egizio la designazione eponima tex, cioè festa di Thot o del contrapeso o della vigna (Confr. i vocab. prec.). — V. anche sotto sa-t.

(Sarc. Orangoghr. Bul.) (P. Mor. di Berl.) tex, texàu, dissetare, dissetarsi, bere a piacimento, a lunghi sorsi — Inebbriarsi, esser ebbro, se gorger (Chab.). — Esser ebbro e barcollar di gioia. — Ebbro, smanioso, libidinoso. — E i sost. corrisp.: ebbrezza, smania, ecc.; — qualunque soddisfazione sensuale smodata. Sinonimo di nenxuh, ed in oppos. a

— ⲧⲁϩⲉ, ⲧϩⲁ (?), ⲑⲁϧⲓ, ⲑⲓϧⲓ (M.), inebriari, ebrium esse, ebrietas. השקה, השקה, abbeverare, dare a bere; שִׁקֻּי, שִׁקּוּי, שֶׁקֶר, bevanda; שָׁכַר, שכר ubbriacarsi, inebbriarsi; שֵׁכָר, assir. sikar, bevanda inebbriante, bevanda formentata; שֵׁכָר, שכור, ebbro, ubbriaco.

In uno dei Papiri di Torino (Pleyte e Rossi) si parla di giovani introdotti presso una cortigiana, i quali sono ebbri di allacciarsi a lei (di abbracciarla).

, texi (Ramesseum; Z. 1870, p. ultima). V. tx.

, texis, V. txsi.

(Brit. 125, 9 e 54) e (Bul. Magaz., Stel. 78) texu, V. tx.

, (Crisse 1, 9: Denkm. VI, 115, 29) , (P. di Torino Pl. e Ross.; Vars. 1874, 345) texu, V. tx.

, tex-ut (P. Med. 11, 2), V. tx.

, texeb, (E.) sudor quem pedes emittunt, profluvium narium. Deriv. dal seg.

, , (Karn.), (P. Med. 3, 6) (An. IV, 12, 4) b. e., diste del Nilo texeb, texebu, inondare, innaffiare, bagnare, umettare, inumidire, ammollare. — Spruzzare, aspergere. — Mescolare con un determinato liquido.

texen, obelisco, monumento. — Duale, V. txnu.

texen, toccar col piede, scalpicciare, metter il piede su, camminare su.
2) — Lordare, sporcare col piede.

texen, V. dxn e dxnnu (Dend. Mar.) (Edf. Corte, Nord, Biloro); battere uno strumento musicale, pres. il timpano, le nacchere; suonare il timballo.
2) — Equiv. al seg..

texen (Edfu, l. c. prec.), deriv. dal prec.; il naccherino, il suonatore di timpano o d'altro strumento musicale.

texen, texeni (Bul. Naos di Saft) (D.K.J. 60, 1, c) (E.) (Var. al Rit. 165, 3, it.) (Rit. l. c.), essere invisibile, occulto, nascosto, celato, velato, coperto, inviluppato, secreto.
2) — Coprire, occultare, togliere la virtù visiva, impedire la vista, accecare, ottenebrare, eclissare, abbacinare, render cieco; — toglier la luce.
3) — Detto di colori: fumoso, affumicato, oscuro, fosco, cupo, offuscato, oscurato.
4) — Una malattia d'occhi, nella quale la virtù visiva diminuisce, o l'occhio è come velato, ottenebrato, abbacinato. — Esser cieco, cieco, cecità.
5) — Nascosto, coperto, detto di porte, porta finta (Mél. di Chab., 1875, 221).
— Confr. ΤΑϨΝΟ (M.) prohibere, impedire, cohibere, detinere, retinere.

(Karn.) (Iscr. Pepi I, 391) duali texenu, texennu, V. txn.

texenen (Mél. di Chabas, 1875, 221), texennu, V. txn.

texes (D.E.J. I, 15; Edfu, Sala E), battere, percuotere, colpire, abbattere, atterrare, distruggere. — Uccidere, scannare, ammazzare, tagliar col coltello o colla spada.
ϢⲦⲈⲦ (?), distruggere, guastare; ϢⲞⲦϢⲈⲦ (?) scannare.

texesi, Takhis, città importante della Siria Settentrionale, presa da Thotmes III.

(Denkm. V, 16, b, 9) (Stela Dongola) text, una specie parti-

colare di vaso (metallico).
Confr. [hieroglyphs] tx.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 495) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 86; 17, 93) (An. I, 6, 5; IV, 10, 2) [hieroglyphs] (An. I, 28, 6) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 28, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 48, 1) textex confondere, imbrogliare, disordinare, scompigliare, sconcertare, mischiare, mescolare. — Essere o ridurre in disordine; — esser confuso. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: confusione, disordine, ecc. — turbolento (Unas, l. c., Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 59).
2) — (Rit. 17, l. c.) esitare, titubare, (Pierr.) s'égarer; — titubante.
— ϴεϩϴωϩ (M.) turbare, perturbare, turbari, misceri; ⲧⲁϥⲧϥ̄, ⲧⲉϥⲧⲱϥ (T.), turbare, miscere, misceri.
תְּסוֹס confondere, mescolare, imbrogliare; confusione.

[hieroglyphs], textex (D. T. T. I, 79, 38), b. e., equiv. al prec. col significato speciale di: mescolar coll'acqua, adacquare, innaffiare, שקיקי.

FINE DEL VOLUME IV